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THE
GENTLEMAN'S
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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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P R E F A C E.

WE are not aware, since we last addressed our readers, that any event of such literary importance has taken place, or any work in art of such peculiar merit has been published, as to demand from us a separate consideration. The stream of knowledge keeps flowing on, and the very silence and steadiness of its course, shews its freedom from impediments. This is the situation in which we may expect to find literature after it has been long established in a country, and has been freed alike from the trammels of power and the fatal influence of superstition and bigotry. Great works first appear—the produce of original and powerful minds—containing bold and rapid outlines of the various provinces of knowledge: the ingenuity of later times is employed in filling up the original sketches, completing the vigorous but rude designs, and correcting and supplying the omissions and imperfections, from later sources of information. This we take to be the *present* state of our literary progress; and the establishment of our numerous societies, each appropriated to some particular line of inquiry, shows the presumed advantage to be drawn from their formation; while the success which has attended them, is fully evinced in the rapid progress they have made, and the numerous rivals they have called forth. This proves that, though the first achievements in science and art are made by one mind, the completion must be owing to the combination of many. But to be effective, it is necessary that exertion should be duly regulated and confined within due limits. He who attempts too much, will probably fail in all. We therefore have considered it wise, to adhere, as much as possible, to our original plan; or if we have deviated from it, it is rather in the line of contraction than of expansion: for when our Magazine was first founded, many institutions of science and societies of art and literature were in their infancy, and possessed no peculiar and appropriate channels of public communication. So that much in-

formation passed through *our pages*, which is now conveyed in its own more direct and exclusive line. Nor is this a point to be viewed, without feelings of satisfaction: as all useful learning, like a well-constituted state, will flourish most amidst the prosperity of all around it. We have an ample supply of *direct* information in our own pages; and, like our rivals, we profit indirectly from the general progress of knowledge; nor do we fear lest the sources of our investigations should fail, while we possess the zealous co-operation of our present contributors, and the patronage of many new and enlightened correspondents and friends.



E PLURIBUS UNUM.



AT THE PRIOR'S BANK, FULHAM.
Genl. Mag. Jan. 1842. Plate I.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.
JANUARY, 1842.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

One of our correspondents wishes to be informed, from what writer the French extract on the Treaty of Westphalia in (Cent. Mag. 1821, April, p. 319, is taken? Or, if that cannot be pointed out, can the information contained in that passage be supplied from any other writer?

The Rev. IRVIN ELLER, author of the History of Belvoir Castle, informs us that the portrait of Chaucer in that mansion, which he still judges to be of considerable antiquity, is not painted in oil (as inadvertently stated in our Oct. number, p. 470, note) but in crayons. Since our note was written, we have seen a fac-simile from the original in the British Museum, in Mr. Shaw's "Dresses and Decorations of the Middle Ages."

C. W. asks for information respecting the descendants of Odardus de Logis, who was baron of Wigton, in Cumberland, in the time of Henry I., and who, according to Camden, founded the Church there.

D. O. asks whose son was Robert Chaworth, whose daughter married Sir Nicholas Wilford, (Maitland writes it Wyfforde) Lord Mayor of London in 1450; and also the names of the father and mother, grandfather and grandmother of the said Robert Chaworth? He has examined Thoroton's Pedigree of Chaworth, under Annesley, but can find nothing relating to him, nor yet from the Pedigrees in the College of Arms.

M. A. L. will feel obliged to any reader of the Gentleman's Magazine for notices respecting Anthony St. Leger, Esq. of Slyndon, co. Sussex, of whose will, dated 6 Oct. 1539, and proved at Chichester, the following is an abstract. "Anthony St. Leger, Esquier. My body to be buried in the church of Slyndon 'before the plot' of o'r Lady.' I bequeath 'to the church of Slyndon a basin and ewer of pewter. To the mother church of Pagham, xx^d. To the cathedral church of Chichester, xx^s, and they to have for my soul a solempne masse ther. I will have xx^{li} priats to say masses, dirige, at the day of my buriall, and eu'y of them to have viii^d. To the repairs of Houghton brige, x^s. To Antony St. Leger, my leases and lands in Slyndon, and xx^{li}, and fyfty shelings in money to by hym a black gowne and cote, and xl^{li} in mony to by his wif a gowne of black.'" Among the witnesses is Sir Anthony Seyntleger, Knyght (of the Garter, Lord Deputy of Ireland, temp. Hen. VIII., and an active agent in the dissolution of the monasteries.) M. A. L. is not aware of any previous settlement of the family in Sussex, and, as the testator ap-

pears to have died *sine prole* (unless indeed the Anthony S. named in the will was his *son*), it is probable that the connection of the family with the county ceased on the death of this individual, who, doubtless, belonged to the house of the Viscounts Doneraile. Cartwright makes no mention of him.

SUSSEXIENSIS begs leave respectfully to suggest to the Registry of the University of Cambridge the propriety of publishing a new edition of the *Graduati Cantabrigienses*. The last edition of this very useful book of reference was published with great care and ability, in 1823, by the late amiable and highly esteemed Registry, Wm. Husler, Esq. M.A., Fellow of Jesus Coll.; and when it is considered how large a number of Degrees has been annually conferred since that time, the necessity of such a republication will be at once apparent. The edition of 1823 begins from the year 1659, but in any future edition it would be highly desirable, for the purposes of biographical inquiries, that the work should be carried much higher, in fact, as far as any written records remain in the Archives of the University, of Degrees having been conferred.

CYDWELI says, as J. R. enquires for any account of the family of Robertson, of Strowan, in Perthshire, I would refer him to Mr. Napier's "Life and Times of Montrose," where some scattered notices may be found. It is there mentioned (p. 267), that "the very day after he declared himself (in the Highlands) he was joined by eight hundred men of Athol, including the gallant Robertsons, commanded by the tutor of Strowan, the brother-in-law of young Inchbrakie," Patrick Graham, Montrose's cousin. At p. 401 occurs a letter to this person, where we are informed in a note, that he was Donald Robertson, and "one of Montrose's most faithful and efficient colonels throughout these wars." Mr. N. adds, that the commissions to him are yet extant. At p. 298 Mr. N. specifies some information he has received, concerning the battle of Inverlochy, from James Robertson, Esq., "a lineal descendant of the tutor of Strowan, who led the Atholmen upon that occasion."

The reply of CYDWELI to J. R. is again unavoidably postponed.

The communication of MISERRIMUS is very acceptable to the party to whom it was addressed, and he is requested to continue his assistance.

Dec. p. 562, line 1 of col. 2, for East Retford, read East Hendred.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

WORDSWORTH. POEMS OF THE FANCY. POEMS OF THE IMAGINATION.

FEW readers of English poetry can be ignorant of the distinction which the poet, whose name we have placed at the head of this article, endeavours to establish between the Fancy and the Imagination—as faculties or powers of the human mind: and some have perhaps exercised their critical perspicacity in attempting to ascertain with what consistent accuracy the poet, in the composition of the poems, arranged under the heads respectively of these two supposed faculties, may have observed his own distinction.

For our own parts, we must candidly confess, however the confession may derogate from our pretensions to a nice perception and lively sensibility, that if we had not chanced to entertain some long-cherished preconceptions of our own upon the classification of poetical imagery, we should have been so satisfied with the beauties so profusely scattered through these poems, and our minds so absorbed in the contemplation of them, that we should have cared little to investigate, whether they were intended by their author to be considered as the progeny of the one faculty or the other.

In the course of our brief dissertation, we shall have occasion to present (to the no small gratification, we doubt not, of many readers of the Gentleman's Magazine,) some few choice specimens of the passages with which we have been more particularly delighted.

That elegant and ingenious writer, Mr. Dugald Stewart,* appears to have been the first who, in modern days, proposed to place *the* Fancy and *the* Imagination over separate provinces, and to assign to each a peculiar jurisdiction. The professor, after a lapse of about forty years, was followed by Mr. Taylor,† of Norwich; who, without animadverting upon the refined speculation of Mr. Stewart, expounds to us a discrimination of his own. It is very remarkable—that this latter experiment is cited and commented upon by the Poet, while the former, though an earlier and more elaborate effort, is not even referred to, and was, not improbably, either forgotten or unknown. If the Poet had taken into his consideration the opinions of the Professor, he would, it may be believed, have found no occasion to start the objection, which he urges *in limine* against those of Mr. Taylor, viz. that the author's mind "was enthralled by etymology." Objections of this kind are too frequently intended (though they cannot *here* be suspected of being so) to supersede the trouble of a more careful and minute examination, and also to mark the mind of the individual, against whom they may be advanced, with the character of being too partial and limited in its views to deserve any greater share of attention. For our own parts, however, we should not be discouraged by any fear of a similar imputation from resorting to etymology, and availing ourselves of its assistance, if it would serve our purpose so to do, nor shall we, at

* Elements of the Philosophy of the Human Mind, ch. v.

† English Synonyms discriminated.

any other time, when we think we can derive from it any advantage to the inquiries upon which we may be engaged.

Reverting to the supposition of Mr. Stewart's originality, it may be observed, in confirmation of it, that Dr. Reid, who is to be considered, though of a different university, to have been the prælector of Scotch moral and metaphysical philosophy, expressly states, that what he denominates the IMAGINATION, was formerly called the FANCY, or PHANTASY: and he suggests no change in the usage. Dr. Akenside introduces his eloquent poem on the Pleasures of *Imagination*, with an address to "indulgent *Fancy*," and in the progress of his work the names are interchanged, as it suited the taste or convenience of the author. Addison had before him, in his admirable essays under the same title, used the two names indiscriminately.

It is not at all necessary for our instant purposes to enter into a discourse on the doctrines maintained by sects of antient Greek philosophers with respect to *Fancy*, or *Fantasy*. The word (Φαντασία) was, together with the philosophy of Greece, transferred to Rome by Cicero; but he renders it into Latin, not by *Imaginatio*, so long recognised by us as its synonym, but by *Visum*; and Quintillian by *Visio*. *Imaginatio* does not appear to have acquired in its native soil that "philosophical import" which has been bestowed upon its English descendant, but it becomes common in "that golden volume, not unworthy of the leisure of Tully or Plato," the *Consolatio* of Boethius.* It had probably acquired a current conversational familiarity in the English language long before the translation of this volume had been contemplated by the venerable Father of English Poetry; but we may very plausibly pretend that the pen of Chaucer enrolled it in our vocabulary in all the philosophic dignity with which he found it invested in the original Latin. It must not be omitted that Alfred, "the most glorious of English Kings," had before translated the writings of the Roman senator and consul into the Anglo-Saxon of his own time.

It will be interesting, and may be instructive to our more curious readers, if we give them an opportunity of learning in what philosophic acceptation this same word, now so variously interpreted,† was thus introduced to the acquaintance of the English scholar.

Boethius was an Eclectic, and endeavoured to combine the philosophy of Plato with that of Aristotle.‡ And, agreeably to the system which it was his ambition to construct, he severally explains the four terms—*SENSUS*, *IMAGINATIO*, *Ratio*, and *Intellectus*. (Lib. v. Pr. 4.)

SENSUS enim figuram in subjecta materia constitutam; *IMAGINATIO* vero solam sine materia judicat figuram: "For the WIT § (*Sensus*) comprehendeth without the figure (of the body of man) that is *unstablihed* ||

* Gibbon.

† Johnson has (*suo more*) eight interpretations of the noun *Fancy*, and four of *Imagination*: and (*suo more*) he says, *Fancy*, 1. *Imagination*; and *Imagination*, 1. *Fancy*. Webster has nine of *Fancy*, and five of *Imagination*. His first of the verb "to imagine," is, to form a notion or idea in the mind; to fancy. We can imagine, he adds, the figure of a horse's head united to a human body. In this sense, *fancy* is the more proper word. And in the New English Dictionary, it is said that to the *FANCY*, as distinguished from *IMAGINATION*, may be ascribed the province of personifying, and of investing the personification with the qualities of real beings, supplied by memory or imagination.

‡ Brucker, v. iii. p. 525.

§ And so the old expression, "Bless your Five Wits," i. e. Senses.

|| The original is *constitutam*, which requires us to explain *unstablihed*, to mean

in the matter subject. But the IMAGINATION comprehendeth only the figure without the matter. Reason," continues the old Bard, "surmounteth Imagination, and comprehendeth, by universal looking, (universali consideratione,) the common *Species*; * but the eye of *Intelligence* (INTELLECTUS) is higher, for it surmounteth the enuironning (*ambitum*) of the universitie (*universe*), and looketh over that by pure subtilty of thought."

And afterwards, in fuller description :—

"IMAGINATION, albeit so that it taketh of wit (*ex sensibus visendi*), the beginning to seen and formen the figures, algates, although that wit ne were not present, yet it enuironneth and comprehendeth all things sensible, not by reason sensible of deeming, but reason imaginative." (Non sensibili, sed imaginaria ratione judicandi.)

In these passages, which exhibit some of the earliest efforts in the English language to stammer out the accents of philosophy, the word *Imaginatio* is used as the name of a power of the mind; it is *the* Imagination,—literally, from the original; but in a subsequent passage, our countryman,—as if in apprehension of failing to express the true meaning of his Author,—presses into his service an usage of the word with which he, perhaps, was intimately acquainted, but which is wholly unwarranted by the Latin text. (Met. 4).

"Philosophers" (he writes) "that highten Stoiciens" (i.e. are called Stoics) "wend that *Images* and sensibilities, that is to say, sensible *imaginations*, or els, *imaginations* of sensible things, were imprinted into souls fro bodies without forth." Now for this repetition of "sensible imaginations, or els, imaginations of sensible things," there are in Boethius no other words than *sensus* and *imagines*.

It was not, indeed, till a far later period than that which includes the Roman philosophy, that the Latin IMAGINATIO was advanced to an equal fulness of importance with the Greek PHANTASIA. In the middle ages, we find their co-efficiency completely established; and the questions very formally discussed, whether this *power* differed at all from *memory*, or could, in any respect, be distinguished from *the common sense*. All this was, no doubt, well known to the learned of our own country; but the old steel-capt philosopher of Malmesbury, though he employs the two nouns to be of the same signification, yet, following the steps of Aristotle, he defines Phantasy, or Imagination, to be—"Conception remaining, and by little and little decaying from and after the act of sense." †

The words are now traced from their native homes, and implanted as synonyms in our own language; but, that they were not unanimously received as such, the poem on the Immortality of the Soul, by Sir John Davies, a contemporary of Hobbes, is sufficient proof. Davies, who was undoubtedly a very learned man, had a system to maintain, and in accordance with it, after devoting a section to each of the Senses, *Seeing, Hearing, Taste, Smell, and Touch*, he allots one to the IMAGINATION, or *the Common Sense*, and another to FANTASY. Of the former he writes :—

"These are the outward instruments of sense;
These are the guards which every thing must pass,
Ere it approach the mind's intelligence,
Or touch the *fantasy*, wit's looking glass.

established; as *untrimmed*, in K. John, means *entrimmed*. See *untrimmed and unestablished*, in New English Dictionary.

* The edition of Islip, 1598, reads *Speache*, and this is followed by Chalmers. The original is *Speciem*.

† Ἡ δὲ φαντασία ἐστὶ αἰσθησις τῆς αἰσθησις. Aristotelis Opera. Du Val, ii. 536.

And yet these porters (i. e. the senses), which all things admit,
 Themselves perceive not, nor discern the things ;
 One common power doth in the forehead sit,
 Which all their proper forms together brings.
 For all these nerves, which spirits of sense do bear,
 And to those outward organs spreading so,
 United are, as in a centre, there ;
 And there *this pow'r* those sundry forms doth know.
 These outward organs present things receive,
 This *inward sense* doth absent things retain ;
 Yet straight transmits all forms she doth receive
 Unto an higher region of the brain."

Such is described to be the province of that common power, that inward sense, to which the Author assigns the name of IMAGINATION *only*, or *Common Sense*. And that higher region of the brain, to which she transmits "all forms she doth perceive," is then described to be the *IBI*,

"Where *Fantasy*, near handmaid to the mind,
 Sits and beholds, and doth discern them all ;
 Compounds in one, things different in their kind,
 Compares the black and white, the great and small.
 Besides, those single forms she doth esteem,
 And in her balance doth their values try,
 Where some things good, and some things ill do seem,
 And neutral some, in her *fantastic eye*.
 This busy pow'r is working day and night ;
 For when the outward senses rest do take,
 A thousand dreams, *fantastical* and light,
 With fluttering wings do keep her still awake."

In a following stanza, of a section entitled Sensitive Memory, it is said of this *Fantasy*,

"Yet always all may not afore her be,
 Successively she this and that intends ;
 Therefore such forms as she doth come to see
 To Memory's large volume she commends."

And of *Wit*, the looking-glass of *Fantasy*, our Author writes—

"The Wit, the pupil of the Soul's clear eye,
 And in Man's world the only shining star,
 Looks in the mirror of the *fantasy*,
 Where all the gath'rings of the senses are."

The Poet of Paradise has his distinctions likewise, which our readers must compare for themselves with that of Davies, and those of the middle ages,

—"But know, that in the soul
 Are many lesser faculties, that serve
 Reason as chief; among these, FANCY next
 Her office holds; of all external things
 Which the five watchful Senses represent,
 She forms *imaginations*, aery shapes,
 Which Reason, joining or disjoining, frames
 All that we affirm, or what deny, and call
 Our knowledge or opinion: then retires
 Into her private cell. When Nature rests,
 Oft in her absence mimic *Fancy* wakes
 To imitate her; but misjoining shapes
 Wild work produces oft, but most in dreams,
 Ill matching words and deeds long past or late."

Paradise Lost, b. 5.

FANCY here is the sovereign power; and *imaginations* are her workmanship. So, also, he places Satan close at the ear of Eve:—

“ Assaying by his devilish arts to reach
The organs of her *Fancy*, and with them force
Illusions as he list, *phantasms* and dreams.” Ib. b. 4.

And where Adam relates, how “gentle sleep first found him,” and he thought himself about “to pass into his former state, and forthwith to dissolve,”

“ When suddenly at my head a dream,
Whose inward apparition gently mov'd
My *fancy* to believe I yet had being,
And liv'd.” Ib. b. 8.

So again, where Adam

“ Dazzl'd and spent, sunk down, and sought repair
Of sleep —————
Mine eyes he clos'd, but open left the cell
Of *Fancy*, my internal sight.” Ib. b. 8.

And in the same book, *Fancy*, or *Mind*, are conjoined as univocal—

“ But apt the *Mind*, or *Fancy*, is to rove
Uncheck, and of her roving is no end.” Ib. b. 4.

In the second book, our divine Poet uses *imaginations* as in the passage we have first quoted from him; and in the sixth, (and there, we think, only,) HUMAN IMAGINATION appears as a power of the mind: it is in the description of Michael and Satan preparing for battle.

“ They ended parle, and both addrest for fight,
Unspeakable; for who, though with the tongue
Of angels, can relate, or to what *things*
Liken on earth *conspicuous*, that may lift
Human *imagination* to such heighth
Of godlike power.” Ib. b. 6.

But neither did the formal division of Davies, nor the practical example of Milton, control the course of subsequent writers, whether philosophers or poets; and from this time forth these words became, and continued to be, employed indiscriminately, until Mr. Stewart projected the disunion, of which we have above made mention.

To Mr. Stewart, therefore, it is now necessary that we should direct our attention.

“ It is obvious (he writes*) that a creative imagination, when a person possesses it so habitually that it may be regarded as forming one of the characteristics of his genius, implies a power of summoning up, at pleasure, a particular class of ideas; and of ideas related to each other in a particular manner; which power can be the result only, of certain habits of association, which the individual has acquired. It is to this *power of the mind*, which is evidently a *particular turn of thought*(!), and not one of the common principles of our nature, that our best writers refer, in general, when they make use of the word FANCY.” “Whatever they” (i. e. the particular relations by which the ideas are connected) “may be, the power of summoning up at pleasure the ideas so related, as it is the groundwork of poetical genius, is of sufficient importance in the human constitution to

* Elements, ut supra.

deserve an appropriated name, and, for this purpose, the word **FANCY** would appear to be the most convenient that our language affords."

"According to the explanation (he proceeds) which has now been given of the word **FANCY**, the office of this power is to *collect* materials for the *imagination*; and therefore the latter power presupposes the former, while the former does not necessarily suppose the latter.

"A man whose habits of association present to him, for illustrating or embellishing a subject, a number of resembling or of analogous ideas, we call a man of **FANCY**; but for an *effort* of *imagination*, various other powers are necessary, particularly the powers of taste and of judgment; without which, we can produce nothing that will be a source of pleasure to others. It is the power of *fancy* which supplies the poet with the metaphorical language, and with all the analogies which are the foundation of his allusions; but it is the power of *imagination* that creates the complex scenes he describes, and the fictitious characters he delineates. To *fancy*, we apply the epithets of rich and luxuriant: to *imagination*, those of beautiful or sublime." *

As regards this application of epithets, it may be very reasonably asked, may they not be interchanged? Is not the imagination of Thomson rich and luxuriant? Is not the fancy of Collins beautiful and sublime? And if these queries be answered in the affirmative, what becomes of this aboured effort at distinction?

Mr. Stewart's meaning, however, requires illustration: and a poet of his own country shall supply it.

"Yet such the destiny of all on earth:
So flourishes and fades majestic man;
Fair is the bud his vernal morn puts forth;
And fost'ring gales awhile the nursling fan:
O smile, ye heavens, serene:—ye mildews wan,
Ye blighting whirlwinds, spare his balmy prime,
Nor lessen of his life the little span!
Borne on the swift, though silent wings of Time,
Old Age comes on apace to ravage all the clime." *Minstrel, st. 25.*

According to Mr. Stewart's interpretation of nature, it is the office of fancy to collect materials for the imagination, to supply the analogies that are the foundations of his allusions, and also to supply the language.

In the above poetic pourtraiture, then, we find man and his destiny, vegetable nature and its destiny, to be the materials which *fancy* has collected: the analogy between the two, as being both exposed to sudden and resistless destruction, was supplied by *fancy*; and by *fancy* also the language. What is wanting to the completion of the picture? the scenes or materials (for what are the materials but the scenes?) are created, and are delineated and described, by *fancy*. What then is left for *imagination* to perform? her aid may be dispensed with as superfluous. And yet Mr. Stewart insists that it is she who created the scenes.

Other objections present themselves against the views of Mr. Stewart; but the above will probably be deemed sufficient: for, unless distinctions of this kind are clear and determinate, they are worse than nugatory. We must proceed therefore to the Author of the Synonyms; who writes thus:

"A man has **IMAGINATION**, in proportion as he can distinctly copy in idea the impressions of sense; it is the faculty which images to the mind the phenomena of sensation. A man has *fancy* in proportion as he can call up, connect, or associate, at pleasure, those internal images, (*φανταζειν* is to cause to appear,) so as to complete ideal representations of absent

objects. *Imagination* is the power of depicting ;—*fancy*, of evoking and combining. The *imagination* is formed by patient observation : the *fancy* by a voluntary activity in shifting the scenery of the mind. The more accurate the *imagination*, the more safely may a painter or a poet undertake a delineation or a description, without the presence of the objects to be characterised. The more versatile the *fancy*, the more original and striking will be the decorations produced." Syn. 242.

Fancy, it is said, evokes—imagination depicts—consequently imagination is inert ; she has nothing to depict, until fancy has evoked the images which are to be depicted. Imagination is a portrait painter, with her pencil and pallet in her hand, her canvas on her easel, awaiting the arrival of her sitter. A result surely never contemplated by this very ingenious writer ; but one as assuredly inevitable from his mode of expressing himself.

Before we proceed to state the sentiments of the Poet upon the matters at issue, we are induced to communicate our own ; and, at the outset, we beg our more learned readers to call to remembrance, that the two most eminent critics of the Roman empire, Longinus and Quintillian, the one as remarkable for the ardour of his genius as the other for his taste and judgment, never thought of this distribution of the mind into separate critic and poetic powers. They do not talk of *the fancy* or *the imagination*, but of *fancies* and *images*. And to these names, the one of *phantasiai*, and the other of *visiones*, they give pretty closely the same explanation. " We," says Quintillian, " give the name of *visio* to that which the Greeks call *φαντασια*, by which the images of absent things are so represented to the mind that we seem to discern them with our eyes, and have them before us."* The Grecian, " by all the Nine inspired," produces the appeal of Orestes to the mother whom he had murdered ;—And the pitiful and affectionate reply of his sister deserves to be added.

" ORESTES. Oh! mother, I implore thee, goad not against me the blood-eyed and snake-haired Virgins. They themselves are leaping close against me.

" ELECTRA. Stay, O wretched one! stay quiet in thy bed! For thou seest nothing of those things which thou seemest to see."

" Here," exclaims the critic, " the Poet himself saw the Furies ; and what he fancied he compelled also the auditors almost to see." Another example of poetical imagery, given by Longinus, is from a lost drama of Euripides, in which Phœbus is described giving his last instructions to his ambitious son ; and not content with this, the parent hastens to follow the son, *Σειριου νωτα*, and with warning voice exclaims, ' Drive that way, now this ; turn your chariot. Here!'"

" May you not say," observes Longinus, " that the *mind*" (not the *fancy*, not the *imagination*, but the whole *mind*) " of the writer ascends the chariot with Phaeton, and that, sharing his danger, he flies along with the horses."

Plutarch had before referred to the scene in Orestes, in illustration of the distinction drawn by himself between phantasy and phantasm ; and for the same purposes he refers to the vision of Theoclymenus, when the Seer perceives the suitors moved to *unspontaneous* laughter ; and altogether dementated by Pallas Minerva.

* Has imagines quisquis bene conceperit, is erit in affectibus potentissimus. Hunc quidam dicunt *εμφαντασιωτον*, qui sibi res, voces, actus, secundum verum optime finget. Lib. vi. c. 2.

“ Ah, miserable men! what curse is this
 That takes you now? Night wraps herself around
 Your faces, bodies, limbs; the palace shakes
 With peals of groans—and, oh! what floods ye weep!
 I see the walls and arches dappled thick
 With gore! The vestibule is throng'd, the court
 On all sides throng'd with apparitions grim
 Of slaughtered men, sinking into the gloom
 Of Erebus! the sun is blotted out
 From heaven, and midnight whelms you premature.”

Cowper, Od. b. 20.

The visions selected by the two Grecian critics are as different as raving madness, prophetic enthusiasm, and poetic fury could create; and yet they do not dream of any classification of them under different powers of mind. The phantasia of the inspired Ithacan forces upon our memory the Bard of Gray, to whom we must listen for a moment:

“ Dear lost companions of my tuneful art,
 Dear as the light that visits these sad eyes,
 Dear as the ruddy drops that warm my heart,—
 Ye died amid your dying country's cries.”

After this bold apostrophe, the Bard, entranced by the overpowering energy of thought, sees these his lost companions in the character of avengers of their native land, sitting upon the distant cliffs, and weaving with bloody hand the tissue of Edward's line.

The prophetic images continue to pour themselves upon him in so rapid and multitudinous a presentment, that, as if unable longer to gaze upon the spectacle, the Bard exclaims, in a burst of almost frenzied deprecation,

“ Visions of glory! spare my aching sight;
 Ye unborn ages, rush not on my soul!”

We cannot forbear to add a short quotation from an old divine, in whose writings our POET takes just delight.

“ A man is sometimes so impressed with the false fires and glarings of temptation that he cannot see the secret turpitude and deformity; but when the cloud and veil is off, then comes the tormentor from within. Then the calamity swells, and conscience increases the trouble, when God sends war, or sickness, or death. It was Saul's case, when he lost that fatal battle in which the ark was taken. He thought he saw the priests of the Lord accusing him before God. And this hath been an old opinion of the world, that in the days of their calamity, wicked persons are accused by those whom they have injured. *Then every bush is a wild beast, and every shadow is a ghost, and every glow-worm is a dead man's candle, and every lantern is a spirit.*” *

The practice of these so highly and so justly esteemed instructors in the principles of criticism has the merit, in our opinion, of being established on good sense and sound philosophy. The invention of new powers or faculties, and new operations of the mind, to support systems, or to answer an emergency, has been the *ignis fatuus* by which founders of sects or teachers of neoteric refinements have suffered themselves to be misled, from the earliest days of metaphysical subtilty to the present hour. Anxious, however, as we are to escape from these erroneous paths, and pursue the course of our ancient masters, we shall so far conform ourselves

* Bp. Taylor's Rule of Conscience, B. i. c. 1.

to the phraseology of the different writers, whose creeds we are canvassing, as to ascribe a fancy to *the* fancy, and an imagination to *the* imagination; thus reducing the discussion to some palpable form, inasmuch as we have now to determine, what is a *fancy*, and what is an *imagination*; or what is that to which *fancy* may distinctively be applied, and what that to which *imagination*: for the whole dispute is about the imposition of a name.

If we resort to Bacon, and it is rarely that we can do so in vain, he will supply us with a clue. Speaking of *imagination*, by which, as he is then considering it, he understands, "the representation of a particular thought," he says, that it is, *inter alia*, "of things present, or as if they were present; for," he adds, "I comprehend in this, *imagination* feigned, and at pleasure; as if one should *imagine* such a man to be in the vestments of the Pope, or to have wings."

Now, instead of saying, we *imagine* a man to have wings, or the *imagination* presents to us a man having wings, the appropriate distinctive expression seems to be, we *fancy* a man to have wings, or the *fancy* presents to us a man having wings.

The *imagination* presents the man and the wings separately: the *fancy* presents them combined in the same impersonation. And this we shall contend to be the peculiar province of *fancy*; and we shall do so from a conviction, that we are thus led to a distinction, which may be always clearly preserved in poetical imagery.

It is an observation of a great historian of Nature (Buffon), that whatever it was possible for his goddess to produce has been produced.

Suppose then an enthusiastic admirer of her works, giving free play to his speculations, should present to his mind—in one conformation—the constituent parts, some of a bird and some of a beast; that he should engraft the beak of a duck on the head of a quadruped; that he should give to it webbed feet, and clothe its body with a thick, soft, beaver-like fur; and, in many minuter particulars, should unite in one animal the features of more, of bird and beast: this presentation to the mind, a creature and creation of its own, seems properly to deserve the denomination of a *fancy*; and the creative power, since it is to be ascribed to a monarchic power, *the fancy*.

But suppose such an animal should actually be detected in existence, (and such we are told is the fact),* should be seen and be described; then the representation of it, whether to him who had seen, or to him who had only read the description, would be an *imagination*; and the representing faculty, *the imagination*.

On the first supposition, the existence of an animal with such a conformation of parts is the work of *fancy*; but yet *imagination* must supply every one of those parts. Every fancied whole must be constructed of imagined parts. Imagination, exclusive of her own domain, is thus a subsidiary potentate in that of fancy.

So in the famous conceit of Horace, that a painter should unite in one picture the neck of a horse to the head of a man; and that he should cover the limbs, collected from animals of divers kinds, with variegated feathers. The existence of a creature, conformed of parts so alien to each other, would be the painter's *fancy*; and the creation of his *fancy*. But when the finished picture should be exposed to beholders, then the subsequent representation of the painted monster to the mind of a beholder would be an *imagination*, and the representing faculty *the imagination*.

To the *fancy* we ascribe the visions of the Greek Madman, the Greek

* Shaw's General Zoology, Art. Platypus.

Prophet, the English Bard, and the English Divine: these are the *phantasmata* of Plutarch. To the imagination, the vision of the father following the son, and shouting to warn and guide him in his perilous course: this is the *phantasia* of Plutarch.

But we have to deal with a POET, and we therefore again resort to poetry for aid in illustrating and confirming our opinions.

Mr. Taylor remarks, and the remark may be true, that Macpherson had more fancy than imagination. It is, indeed, quite possible, that a writer may create by impersonation; and that he may not be able to adorn his own creation with characteristic attributes.

Collins was a poet of a different order; and his far-famed Ode on the Passions, once so familiar to the ear of youth, will enable us to display in comparison the peculiar characteristics of fancy and imagination, acting in concert to produce one scenic effect.

The Passions, as so many existencies, thronging to the cell of Music, snatching the instruments of sound from the myrtles upon which they hung; and their mad resolution, each to prove his own expressive power; the several impersonations of Fear and Anger, Despair and Hope, Revenge and Jealousy, and Pity, of Melancholy and of Cheerfulness, are the pure creations of *Fancy*; but she must resort to the aid of *Imagination* for a supply of imagery, from which she may borrow appropriate attributes, actions, passions, with which she may endow these her creatures. It is from these that she must select the picture of Fear, recoiling at the sounds himself had made; of the rude clash and hurried hand of Anger, and of the enchanted smile and waving golden hair of Hope; of the low sullen sounds of Despair; of the numbers of Jealousy, fixed on nought; of the notes, in which, by distance made more sweet, Melancholy poured through the mellow horn her pensive soul; and, lastly, of the inspiring air, ringing through dale and thicket, blown by Cheerfulness, with bow across her shoulder, and buskins gemmed with morning dew.

We now approach the Preface of our POET, in which he explains his tenets, and to the poems which he professes to have composed in consistency with them. Here we are to encounter a combination of precept and practice, with the *experto credite* of a consummate master in his art. We shall not, we suspect, gain much ground, either in the estimation of the author, or that of our reader, when we commence with an acknowledgment that we suspect ourselves unable to understand the tenets sufficiently to reduce them to precepts by which the practice might be tried; or to discriminate whether each poem can, in conformity with them, pretend to be composed under the influence of one poetic power in preference to the other. We are perfectly sure that the manly and liberal mind of the Poet will not *fancy* that under this acknowledgment it is intended to couch the slightest disrespect; and we can as confidently assure him that it is, on the other hand, from respect, a just respect, to opinions entertained by him, that we have thought it worth while to continue so prolonged a discussion, as, we are apprehensive, this must now begin to appear. Our readers, however, will revive their flagging attention (if any have permitted it to flag) when we apprise them that it is to Wordsworth, and to him almost alone, to whom they will now be called upon to lend their ears.

The POET remarks, upon the explanation of Mr. Taylor which we have above quoted, "It is not easy to find how imagination, thus explained, differs from distinct remembrance of images, or fancy, from quick and vivid recollection of them; each is nothing more than a mode of memory."

“ If the above words bear the above meaning, and no other, what term is left to designate that faculty of which the poet is all compact; he whose eye glances from earth to heaven, whose spiritual attributes body forth what his pen is prompt in turning to shape; or what is left to characterise *fancy* as insinuating herself into the heart of objects with creative activity? “ Imagination,” he continues, “ in the sense of the word, as giving a title to a class of the following poems, *has no* reference to images that are merely a faithful copy, existing in the mind, of absent external objects, but is a word of higher import, denoting *operations* of the mind upon those objects, and *processes of creation* or of composition, governed by certain fixed laws.”

It is to be feared, that, according to this expurgatory ban, even the two “ wonderful stanzas,” as they are reported to have been called by Gray, must be placed, in something like disgrace, to the score of memory alone: indeed, it seems scarcely possible to fix upon any saving clause in our Poet’s edict by which we may rescue from the same debasement the lines in which Eve describes the sweetness of rising morn and grateful evening mild. But if memory be pronounced commensurate to the office of performing so much that is excellent, it may, perhaps, be possible to associate her with sentiments and feelings—not powers—not operations of the mind—that will enable her to render the supposition of any superior power entirely superfluous.

Let the reader judge—here are the lines :

“ Sweet is the breath of Morn, her rising sweet,
With charm of earliest birds; pleasant the Sun,
When first on this delightful land he spreads
His orient beams, on herb, tree, fruit, and flower,
Glist’ring with dew; fragrant the fertile earth
After soft showers; and sweet the coming on
Of grateful Evening mild: then silent Night,
With this her solemn bird, and this fair moon,
And these the gems of heav’n, her starry train:
But neither breath of Morn, when she ascends
With charm of earliest birds, nor rising sun
On this delightful land, nor herb, fruit, flower,
Glist’ring with dew, nor fragrance after showers,
Nor grateful Evening mild, nor silent Night,
With this her solemn bird, nor walk by moon,
Or glittering star-light, without thee is sweet.” *P. L. b. 6.*

“ But who the melodies of morn can tell?
The wild brook babbling down the mountain side;
The lowing herd; the sheepfold’s simple bell;
The pipe of early shepherd dim descried
In the lone valley; echoing far and wide
The clamorous horn along the cliffs above;
The hollow murmur of the ocean tide;
The hum of bees, the linnet’s lay of love,
And the full choir that wakes the universal grove.

“ The cottage curs at early pilgrim bark;
Crown’d with her pail, the tripping milkmaid sings;
The whistling ploughman stalks afield; and, hark!
Down the rough slope the pond’rous waggon rings;
Through rustling corn the hare astonish’d springs;
Slow tolls the village clock the drowsy hour;
The partridge bursts away on whirring wings;
Deep mourns the turtle in sequester’d bower,
And shrill lark carols clear from her aerial tour.”

The Minstrel, b. 1.

The PoET proceeds to illustrate his meaning by some very common instances of metaphorical usage of words; and it is our intention to accompany him with a running commentary, to explain and enforce our own notions, as they have been above set forth; and at the same time shew how easily all his instances will accommodate themselves to those notions.

“A parrot,” he says, “*hangs* from the wire of his cage; a monkey from the bough of a tree. Each creature does so literally and actually.” In Virgil, the shepherd sees his goats *hang* from the rock. In Shakespeare, “*hangs* one who gathers samphire.” According to our interpretation, both the latter are in such positions as to seem to require that, or a similar support, from above, which the two former possess, to prevent their fall.

Again, in Milton:

“Far off at sea a fleet descried
Hangs in the clouds;”

that is, from its distance, we are unable to discern the sustaining waters, upon which, says the PoET, “we know and feel it pursues its track;” and it seems therefore to require, and from the apparent proximity and substantiality of the clouds, it seems also to possess, a support from above: and it is the imagination, according to our PoET, which suggests and supplies it. So far as to impressions of sight. Instances of correspondent nature succeed—of impressions from sound. And then the poet remarks, “Thus far of images independent of each other, and immediately endowed by man *with properties that do not inhere* in them, upon an incitement from properties and qualities the existence of which is inherent and obvious.”

The manifest effect of this “endowment by man with properties not inherent,” is to change the identity of the object in view of the mind; to change its personality.

From the imagination “acting upon an individual image,” we are led “to a consideration of the same faculty employed upon images in a conjunction by which they modify each other.” And an example is selected, from our author’s own poem, entitled, “Resolution and Independence:”

“As a huge stone is sometimes seen to lie
Couch’d in the bald top of an eminence;
So that it seems a thing endued with sense,
Like a sea beast crawled forth, which on a shelf
Of rock or sand reposes, there to sun himself.
Such seem’d this man: not all alive or dead,
Nor all asleep, in this extreme old age.”

The stone is here, by comparison, *impersonated* into the likeness of a sea beast; and that sea beast is supposed in a place and state, having some affinity to that of the stone, to render the likeness more complete; and the old man is supposed in a similar place and state:

“Motionless as a cloud the old man stood,
That heareth not the loud winds when they call,
And moveth altogether when it move at all.”

Here the cloud is so far impersonated as to be endowed with “the property not inherent,” a sense of hearing.

“Thus far,” says the PoET, “of an endowing or modifying power—but the imagination also shapes or creates:—” and in no process “does it more delight than that of consolidating numbers into unity, and dissolv-

ing and separating unity into number." And this is illustrated by the fleet descried far off—sailing compact as one person: then the merchants representing this unity separated into number: and then again, the comparison of the flying fiend to the ships re-combined in a body. These are indeed all images brought in juxta position by Imagination.

The POET forbears to consider "the Imagination as it deals with thoughts and sentiments, as it regulates the composition of characters, and determines the course of action:" and in our own observations we have used the same forbearance. He distinguishes enthusiastic and meditative Imagination, or poetical, from human and dramatic; a subdivision of powers capable of subdivisions, to which it would be difficult to prescribe an end. The Scriptures, Milton, and also Spenser, are the storehouses of the former, and Shakespeare of the latter.

Spenser,—as at one time incited by the allegorical spirit, "to create persons out of abstractions," i. e. to impersonate; and still impersonating, "to give—as in the character of Una—the universality and permanence of abstractions, by means of attributes and emblems that belong to the highest moral truths and purest sensations."

The exclamation of Lear, quoted as an illustration of human or dramatic imagination, is an impersonation of the boldest and yet simplest character:

" I tax not you, ye Elements, with unkindness ;
I never gave you kingdoms, called you daughters."

To Mr. Taylor's definition of Fancy, by which it is characterised as the power of evoking and combining, the POET objects, and very justly objects, that it is too general. "To aggregate and to associate, to evoke and to combine, belong as well to the Imagination as to the Fancy." It is the same objection that may be urged against the language in which the two are discriminated by the POET: it is too general, the qualities ascribed are too super-essential, if we may borrow a scholastic term, for use, or even common comprehension. Our POET is indeed himself aware that there are times and occasions when "Fancy ambitiously aims at a rivalship with Imagination, and Imagination stoops to work with the materials of Fancy."

It is now time to have done with the Preface, and to proceed to the Poems. And the first thing that strikes us is their titles—brute animals, of earth, air, or sea; inanimate objects, from the towering oak to the lowly daisy, from the mountain to the grain of sand,—have been the common resource of the fabulist, from antient Æsop to our own Gay: and our author himself, when about to find employment for his fancy, immediately resorts to this exhaustless Treasury. All these small productions it is our intention to pass; and after one short extract from the Song at the Feast of Brougham Castle; in which—though allotted to Imagination—Fancy seems to have intruded herself; we shall conclude with some quotations from the longest poem, under the same head of Imagination, in which also Fancy is repeatedly guilty of taking the pen out of the hand of Imagination and guiding it herself.

From Song at the Feast of Brougham Castle:—

" He knew the rocks which Angels haunt,
Upon the mountains visitant ;
He hath kenn'd them taking wing ;
And into caves where Faeries sing
He hath entered ; and been told
By voices how men lived of old."

In the exquisite Poem, On the Power of Sound, Fancy commences her

career in the very first stanza, and appears at intervals boldly sustaining it to the utmost close. The organ of vision is addressed *in person*; and then a spirit aërial is supposed to exist, who

“ Informs the cell of Hearing, dark and blind ;
Intricate labyrinth, more dread for thought
To enter than oracular cave :
Strict passage, through which sighs are brought,
And whispers for the heart, their slave ;
And shrieks, that revel in abuse
Of shivering flesh ; and warbled air,
Whose piercing sweetness can unloose,
The chains of frenzy, or entice a smile
Into the ambush of despair.”

In the second stanza, the invisible Spirit is again addressed ; and at the close of it we have a new personification—

“ Toll from thy loftiest perch, lone bell-bird, toll !
At the still hour to Mercy dear,
Mercy from her twilight throne
List'ning to nuns' faint throb of holy fear,
To sailor's prayer breathed from a dark'ning sea ;
Or widow's cottage lullaby.”

In the third stanza, again personification !

“ Ye Voices, and ye Shadows,
And images of Voice—to hound and horn,
From rocky steep and rock bestudded meadows
Flung back, and in the sky's blue caves reborn !
On with your pastime ! 'till the church tower bells
A greeting give of measured glee ;
And milder Echoes from their cells
Repeat the bridal symphony.”

In the fourth, the blessings of song are described by very lively images of its effects.

The lute of Amphion, the harp of Arion, and the pipe of Pan, with their respective fancied or fabled effects, are also well described, and the Poet tunes his strains, at the call of Imagination, to paint the saddest images of reality :—

“ Ye, who are longing to be rid
Of fable, though to truth subservient, hear
The little sprinkling of cold earth that fell
Echoed from the coffin lid ;
The convict's summons in the steeple's knell.
' The vain distress-gun,' from a leeward shore,
Repeated—heard—and heard no more.”

Then are we again thrown into the hands of Fancy, who introduces us to the “ wandering utterances” of earth and sky ; and who teaches that—

“ The towering headlands, crowned with mist,
Their feet among the billows, *know*
That Ocean is a mighty harmonist ;
Thy pinions, universal Air,
Ever waving to and fro,
Are delegates of harmony, and bear
Strains that support the seasons in their round ;
Stern Winter loves a dirge-like sound.”

In the two superb stanzas with which this too short poem concludes, Fancy and Imagination play alternately before us, and leave us at a loss which we should admire most, the manifest beauty and approaching sublimity of the one, or the brilliancy and richness of the other.

We are unwilling to throw any check upon the pleasing emotions which the perusal of these lines is calculated to raise in the mind of the reader, by any grave, prosaic reflections of our own: but we must be permitted to say, that we are the more anxious to impress our own doctrine, because we are convinced that the habit, so universal in all climes and ages of the world, of speaking metaphorically, of endowing objects with properties not inherent, of personifying, has had a too important influence upon all systems of logic and metaphysic; in which language has been unduly treated rather as the mistress than the interpreter of philosophy.



MONUMENT OF JOAN PRINCESS OF WALES, AT BEAUMARIS.

SANDROED, in his Genealogical History of the Kings of England, gives the following account of Joane, a natural daughter of King John, that she "was married to Llewellen the Great, Prince of North Wales, to whom her Father with her gave the lordship of Ellesmere in the Marches of North Wales. She had issue by him David, who did homage to King Henry III. at Westminster, upon the 13th of October, ann. 1229, in the 16th year of whose reign this Joane had safe conduct to come to the town of Salop. She had issue also by Prince Llewellen two daughters, v.z. Wentwina (called also Joane), married to Sir Reginald de Brewes, and Margaret the wife of John de Brewes (son of the aforesaid Reginald), by whom she had issue William de Brewes Lord of Gower, &c. from whom many noble families derive their descent."

From other authorities we find that the mother of the Princess was a lady of the noble house of Ferrers, that her marriage took place in 1203, in order to consolidate an alliance with the Welsh, and that, more than once, Cambria was indebted to her, for effectually holding out the olive branch between her husband and father, especially at one desperate crisis in 1212, when "the Prince, seeing all England and Wales against him, and a great part of his country won from him, thought it best to entreat with the King, and thereupon he sent Joan his wife to her father, to make a peace, who being a discreet woman found the means." (Powell's History of Wales, p. 265.)

Notwithstanding the affection which must have dictated to Prince Llewelyn the foundation of the Priory of Llanvaes, at the grave of his wife, her memory has not been free from the aspersions of history. The powerful Norman baron, William de Braose of Gower, was engaged in frequent skirmishes with his Welsh neighbours, by whom, on one occasion, he was taken prisoner, and compelled to pay 200 marks for his ransom. His Cambrian incursions, it is added, are supposed to have had more inducements than mere plunder; for, being suspected of a criminal passion for the wife of Llewelyn Prince of Wales, he was invited by that Prince to a feast, at Easter 1230, where he was seized, and, according to Matthew Paris, publicly hanged.*

It is wonderful, after this tragical occurrence, to find the immediately subsequent alliances of the two families. Isabel, one of the daughters and coheiresses of William de Braose, was married to David Prince of Wales, son of Llewelyn; and John de Broase, his cousin and heir male, married a daughter of Prince Llewelyn.† The last-mentioned lady was married secondly to Walter de Clifford, who it may be presumed was the Lord Clifford buried at Llanvaes.

The body of the Princess Joan was interred in the Franciscan friary of Llanvaes, in Anglesey, founded by her husband: a fact which is recognised ‡ in a charter for the re-establishment of that house granted by King Henry the Fifth in 1414. Pennant, who visited Llanvaes about the year 1780, says, "The church is turned into a barn, and the coffin of the Princess Joan now serves for a watering-trough." He states that the Princess's death took place in 1237.§

When Beaumaris Castle was visited by Sir R. C. Hoare in 1810, he made the drawing above engraved, and the following observations:—"At a short distance from the house, under a neat Gothic building, is the coffin supposed to have once contained the remains of Princess Joan, daughter of King John and wife of Llewelyn Prince of Wales. The stone coffin was used at Llanvaes for many years as a horse-trough. The covering stood upright in the wall of a pew belonging to the Sparrow family, in Beaumaris church. A happy thought suggested to Mr. Richard Lloyd the idea of its having originally belonged to the stone coffin. It was measured, and found to fit exactly, and Lord Bulkeley restored it to its ancient purpose, and built an edifice to secure it from further depredations. The lid of this coffin represents the head and breast of a female, with hands uplifted, springing as it were from a tree or rich flowery stem: there is a slight appearance of a fillet round the head, and which, from Mr. Lloyd's account, appears once to have formed the under part of a crown, which the modern sculptor has unfortunately cut off to make it fit *better*, in his opinion, the coffin. Three inscriptions commemorate the history of this coffin, in Welsh, Latin, and English; the last of which is as follows:—

"This plain sarcophagus (once dignified as having contained the remains of JOAN, daughter of KING JOHN and consort of LLEWELYN AP JORWERTH Prince of North Wales, who died in the year 1237) having been conveyed from the Friary of Llanfaes, and, alas! used for many years as a horse watering trough, was rescued from such indignity and placed here for preservation, as well as to excite serious meditations on the transitory nature of all sublunary distinctions, by THOMAS JAMES WARREN BULKELEY, VISCOUNT BULKELEY, October 1808."

* Sir William Dugdale says (*Baronage*, vol. i. p. 419), "Some say he was hanged, and the wife of Leweline with him;" and cites M. Paris in anno 1230. The words of Paris are, "Patibulo suspensus est, mense Aprilis; cum uxore ejus, ut dicebatur, in adulterio deprehensus;" which do not warrant Dugdale's assertion.

† The marriage between Reginald de Braose and Wentelina or Joan, stated by Sandford, in the passage above quoted, is not recognised by Dugdale, or in the memoirs of the Braose family in Cartwright's *Rape of Bramber*. Reginald married the coheiress of Briwere.

‡ — quod in eadem domo corpus tam filie regis Johannis progenitoris nostri, quam filii regis Ducie, necnon corpora domini de Clyffort, ut aliorum dominorum et armigerorum qui in guerra Wallie, temporibus illustrium progenitorum nostrorum, occisi fuerant, sepulta existunt.

§ *Tour in Wales*, vol. ii. pp. 257, 258.

gables about a glass frame as are to be found in an ordinary church, and not unfrequently the whole canopy of a tomb has been transferred for the purpose, as at Strawberry Hill. I have perpetrated many of these enormities in the furniture I designed some years ago for Windsor Castle. At that time I had no idea of the principles I am now explaining; all my knowledge of Pointed Architecture was confined to a tolerably good notion of details in the abstract; but these I employed with so little judgment or propriety, that, although the parts were correct and exceedingly well executed, collectively they appeared a complete burlesque of pointed design."

After these few and brief remarks, we shall proceed to notice some of the pieces of ancient furniture which appear most worthy of commemoration in the sale catalogues to which we have referred.

CHAIRS.

Mr. Holmes had a large number of handsome old chairs. Lot 111, a high-backed arm-chair of oak, with a carved panelled back, dated 1621, was sold for 3*l.*; another, similarly described, for 8*l.* 8*s.*

Lot 115 was an oak arm-chair, with a panelled back, richly carved, with the arms of Bourchier within the Garter. This shield of arms was engraved in the Gentleman's Magazine for Jan. 1821, p. 65, and is clearly that of Henry Bourchier, Earl of Essex, who was a Knight of the Garter at the accession of Henry the Eighth in 1509, and died in 1539. This interesting piece of furniture was sold for 5*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* and purchased by Mr. Gray.

Another chair, of a similar description, had a back divided into four compartments, and at the top "a small part of the arms of the Earl of Warwick, the King-maker, to whom," adds the catalogue, "it doubtless belonged." Of this very early pedigree, however, we have not the same satisfactory proof as in the preceding instance. This chair is said to have come from Middleham Castle in Yorkshire. It was sold for 10*l.* 15*s.* to Mr. Mayor.

Two narrow-backed oak chairs, with backs pierced and carved with the head of a warrior in armour, were sold for 3*l.* 4*s.*

An arm-chair of oak, with panel back, and at top two bird's heads joined, 4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*

At the Pryor's Bank, Fulham,* in the collection of Mr. Baylis, were a set of six very beautiful elbow-chairs, made of walnut-wood, of the pattern represented in *Plate I.* On each arm lies a sleeping cherub, very tastefully carved. The coverings were of silk damask. There are no specimens nearly corresponding with these in Mr. Shaw's work, but we imagine that they are of about the time of Charles II. and the æra of that exquisite carver, Grinling Gibbons. They were sold at the rate of 4*l.* 10*s.* a piece.

Lot 496, also figured in the Plate, was a higher-backed chair, likewise of walnut-tree, and very exquisitely carved. It was sold for the large sum of 23*l.* 2*s.*

CABINETS.

Lot 114 was a very elegant specimen of the old German oak cabinet; adorned in its upper part with figures and bas-reliefs of the Virtues, and in its lower panels with the *wappen*, or armorial insignia, of its original owner. (See *Plate III.*) It was sold for 17*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*

No. 264 was an Italian cabinet, ornamented with designs in mosaic of *pietra dura*, topaz, and oriental agates, with pillars of marbles, and mounted and strengthened with gilt brass-work, (See *Plate III.*) It was sold for 100 guineas, having cost Mr. Baylis 250.

At Mr. Holmes's sale, lot 107 was a fine ebony cabinet, inlaid with tortoise-shell, and measuring 3 feet 4 inc, by 2 feet 7 inc., which was sold for 17*l.* 10*s.*

Lot 121. An oak press, or wardrobe, dated 1624. Its upper part consists of three lockers: on the centre

* The Pryor's Bank is a modern Gothic mansion, situated between the river Thames and Fulham church, whose venerable tower appears in the background of the annexed view (*Plate II*). The further part in the view, containing a magnificent room, named St. George's Gallery, was added about two years ago. Even the Kitchen was fitted up with ancient panelling, brought from Winchester House in Old Broad Street. We may add that Mr. Baylis, having altered his intention of quitting the Pryor's Bank, is now engaged in re-adorning it with ancient furniture, with all the improvements that his past experience and improved taste will no doubt suggest.



THE PRYOR'S BANK, PULHAM.

Gent. Mag. Jan. 1842. Plate II.



The closet here figured was another evident composition of the curiosity dealers. It is styled in the catalogue, a Gothic Beaufet. It appears to have been formed of the leaves of an altar-piece, and contained six paintings, three without and three within. The lock, or handle of the door, was not the least curious part of the whole. It was an embossed sainted head, engraved and enamelled, in a very early style of art, and had perhaps been removed from the sides of some ponderous service-book of the Church. This was sold for 38*l.* The upper part of the same engraving represents a small gothic canopy, of oak, gilt, and containing seven small paintings: it was sold separately for 50*l.*

In the same room was a most beautifully executed piece of shrine-work, represented in *Pl. III.* The pinnacles on its top did not belong to it, and perhaps scarcely improved the effect. The whole was gorgeously gilt, as were the greater part of the carvings of this very magnificent room.

To mention the many beautiful specimens of ancient art in Mr. Baylis's collection would exceed our limits, and be beyond our present purpose. There were, however, some portraits which may deserve a passing record.

312. On panel, supposed to be the Earl of Lennox, and his infant son Lord Darnley.

337. The Earl of Essex, in the robes of the Garter, AN^o DNI 1598, by Zuccherò. (See the figure in *Plate I.*) It was sold for 63*l.*

338. Whole length of Queen Elizabeth, (qu^o) with a feather fan. 19*l.*

388. A whole-length "of Prince Maurice, nephew of Charles I." On which we may observe, that Prince Maurice died in 1654, aged 34; but this portrait represents an elderly man, of at least fifty-five.

389. "A fine portrait of Admiral Tromp, whole length, created a Baron by Charles I." Mr. Baylis, we understand, purchased this picture under another name, and it was disguised by a wig, which has been cleaned off. It has been identified with the famous Von Tromp, who was born in 1597, with which date an inscription upon it "ÆT. SVÆ 44, 1642," corresponds: and it is remarkable that it was in the latter year that he was knighted (not "created a Baron") by Charles the First in England.

397. A set of ten Portraits, consisting of Henry VIII. his six Queens, Queen Elizabeth, Edward VI. and the Emperor Charles V. They formerly belonged to the late Lord Audley, and afterwards to Sir William Horne. They have now been purchased by the Marquess of Salisbury for Hatfield, at the price of 140*l.*

398. A full-length portrait of Sir Philip Sidney. 25*l.*

614. The Earl of Sussex, "Lord High Steward to Queen Elizabeth." 17*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*

519. A small full-length of Queen Anne of Denmark and her son Prince Henry. This is a very good and pleasing picture. 6*l.*

598. A portrait of Queen Mary, by Lucas de Heere, from the collection of the late Mr. Dent. 105*l.*

599. Queen Elizabeth, by Zuccherò; her sleeves covered with spheres: formerly belonging to the family of Sir Thomas Rich, at Eltham. 50*l.* 8*s.*

600. Henry VIII. by Holbein, a very fine picture. 137*l.* 11*s.* Bought by Jarman, a dealer.

601. Henry III. of France. 9*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*

602, 3. Henry IV. of England and Henry VI. Together for 14*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*

Lot 583 was a very fine statue, carved in oak, of the Emperor Rudolph: it is 6ft. 6in. high, and was brought by a brother of the late Sir Herbert Taylor from Aix-la-Chapelle. (See *Plate I.*) Bought by Hull, of Wardour Street, for 33*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*

There was a modern statue, in wood, of Sir Walter Raleigh, balanced on his proper legs, not ill executed, but inferior to the older work above noticed.

Among several suits of armour, three were particularly handsome. One with a singularly fine breast-plate, of the period of the Emperor Charles V. was sold for 34*l.* 13*s.* Another extraordinary suit of fluted steel (*Pl. I.*) of the time of Henry VII. produced 100*l.* A third, elaborately engraved with a diapered pattern of the lion and eagle of Bavaria, in the manner of that in the Tower collection, assigned to Hector Count Oddi of Padua, and dated 1600, was sold for 57*l.* 17*s.*

Some very remarkable specimens of leather hangings, representing the full-length portraits of Kings and Queens of Spain, with stamped gilt back-guards, should not pass unmentioned. These were bought in by Mr. Baylis, and are now placed on the walls of St. George's Gallery at the Pryor's Bank.

A backgammon-board (537) with a curious lock, and men stamped with subjects and mottoes, two having portraits of Charles II. and Louis XIV. and said to have belonged to the former. 10*l.* 10*s.*

We return to give a few more particulars, before we close, of the recent sale at East Retford. A small table for the corner of a room, standing 2 feet 10 inc. high, upon four carved legs, with a shelf below, and its upper surface inlaid, in wood, with the figure of a ship in full sail, was purchased by the auctioneer, Mr. Leigh Sotheby, for 3*l.*; as was, for 4*l.* 4*s.*, a DESK of black oak, carved in low relief; and the two together now form his professional rostrum in Wellington Street, Strand. On the folding lid in front of this desk are these arms, quarterly 1 and 4, a lion rampant; 2. three martlets, two and one; 3. three pheons, two and one; and for supporters, two lions. At the back of the desk is the third coat impaling the first, and the first impaling the second. In front is also carved the name of DAVID LLOYD, and on one side the date 1624. The catalogue identifies the original owner with David Lloyd, who died Dean of St. Asaph in 1663; but as that person was born in 1617, it appears not very probable that the desk should have been made for him at seven years of age.

Another desk, carved, with the initials E. P. 1612, and the same upon its lock, which belonged to Admiral Palliser, was sold for 1*l.* 3*s.* to Mr. Harris.

An oak tablet, measuring 13 inc. by 11, had been brought from the wainscoting of the old mansion-house of the Babingtons at Wirksworth in Derbyshire, representing their rebus of a BABE-IN-TUN, and the crest of a wyvern. £1. 8. Mr. Tallents.

An oak panel, 7 feet 9 by 2 ft. 6, divided into three compartments, each containing a shield of arms and inscriptions: 1, the arms and quarterings of Reresby, subscribed MERCY IESV: 2, the same impaling Swift, round which are these rhymes,

Blessed are they
The Scripture doth say,
That heare the word of God
And kepe yt al waye.

3. the coat of Swift alone, with the motto DE BON SERVIERTA. This commemorates the alliance of Godfrey Reresby, fifth son of Thomas Reresby, of Thriburgh, co. York, living in 1585, who married a daughter of Swift, of Rotherham. £3. 17*s.* Mr. Hudson.

The whole fabric of a Gothic Room erected by Mr. Holmes in his garden, measuring thirty-one feet by twelve, with its lining of old carvings, and a variety of stained glass in the windows, was put up in one lot, and bought in for 185 guineas, that sum being considered below its value. It is not, however, likely to be preserved entire: but, unless a better offer occur, may probably be taken to pieces and brought to London for sale.

A monumental brass of a knight in armour, wearing a ram's head for his crest, set into a carved oak table, was sold for £5. 15*s.*

An old Virginal, marked with the name of "*Joannes Ruckers fecit, 1604,*" was sold for the small sum of 14*s.* to Mr. Cochran the bookseller of London. The shape and bulk of this curiosity were perhaps no recommendation to it; its size is 7 feet 9 inc. long, by 2 feet 6 inc. broad.

The produce of Mr. Holmes's museum was £382. 5*s.* 6*d.*; of his library, £1874. 12*s.* Total, £2256. 17*s.* 6*d.*

The total amount of the plate, furniture, &c. sold at the Pryor's Bank, was between 3000*l.* and 4000*l.*

QUESTION, *Was one Man only, or were more Men than one (probably a considerable number), originally created?*

IN the first chapter of Genesis, verses 20, 21, 22, 24, are the words "moving creature, fowl, living creature, creeping thing," all in the singular number: but the sense evidently requires that they should have a plural signification, and mean every species, all kinds of moving creatures, fowls, &c. In the 20th verse it is said, "Let the waters bring forth abundantly the moving creature that hath life, and fowl that may fly;" and in the 21st verse we are told that "God created every living creature that moveth, which the waters brought forth abundantly after their kind." Now if one pair, male and female, only were created, could the waters be said, with propriety and truth, to bring forth *abundantly*? Certainly not: numbers, no doubt, of each sort or species were produced; and not in one part of the world only, but in every part, in every country. There was a necessity for this; for many animals, particularly the smaller animals, the creeping things, could not transport themselves to distant quarters and countries of the world, and scarcely any across wide seas and vast oceans.

In the same manner, in the 26th verse, the word "Man" cannot mean one individual only; but must mean, generally, the *species* of the superior animal, created last of all. This opinion is corroborated by the following expressions: "Let them have dominion over the fish of the sea," &c.; "male and female created He them;" "God blessed them:" in which the plural pronoun *them*, and not the singular *him*, is used.

In the fourth chapter, and verse 1st, it is said that Adam, after his expulsion from the garden of Eden, "knew Eve his wife, and she bare Cain;" and in verse the second, that "she again bare his brother Abel." These sons grow up, and Cain slays Abel. He is severely punished for this fratricide: a mark is set upon him, "lest any one finding him should kill him." Now if all the human beings then upon earth consisted of Adam and Eve, and their then (as it appears) only child Cain, what occasion could

there be for any mark? There were, doubtless, on the contrary, numbers of human beings, many of whom did not know Cain personally, or by sight. Thence the necessity for the mark.

After these things, Cain goes and dwells in the land of Nod. His wife bears a son named Enoch; and he (Cain) builds, not a house, but a city. I wish to ask, whence came Cain's wife? She could not be Adam's daughter; for it does not appear that Adam, at that time, had any daughter. She must consequently have been the daughter of some other man. Cain builds a city. How could he do this, without men to help him? And why build a city, if there were not men and women to occupy the houses in that city?

In the 25th verse of the same chapter, it is written, "Adam knew his wife again, and she bare a son, and called his name Seth: For God, *said she*, hath appointed me another seed instead of Abel, whom Cain slew." From the words "*again*," and "*another seed*," it may be fairly inferred that Eve had no child born between Abel and Seth.

In the 2nd verse of chapter the 5th are the expressions "male and female created he them; and blessed them, and called their name Adam, in the day when they were created." Here, as in the first chapter, the plural pronouns *they*, *their*, and *them*, are made use of, and not *he*, *his*, and *him*; and the word "Adam" seems to be used in this verse, not for the name of one person only, but for that of a species, and to be synonymous with the term *man*.

In the fourth verse of this chapter, we are informed that "the days of Adam, after he had begotten Seth, were eight hundred years, and he begat sons and daughters." From this verse it is pretty clear that Adam begat no daughters until after the birth of Seth, Cain's younger brother. Hence Cain's wife could not be Adam's daughter, as before mentioned.

From all these facts and observations, the conclusion to be drawn seems to be that,—according to the Bible itself,—not one Man only, but more Men than one (probably a considerable number), were originally created.

INVESTIGATOR.

MR. URBAN, *Cork, Sept. 16.*

ALTHOUGH the article devoted by you, in your September Magazine, to the recent publication of Mr. Swinburne's Letters, or, in the more ambitious assumption of the title, "The Courts of Europe at the Close of the last Century," together with the similar compliment paid it by the Quarterly Review, may appear sufficient to satisfy the general desire, if not to exhaust the subject, yet some incidents struck me as passed unnoticed, or uncorrected, which I consider not less entitled to development, nor more barren of interest, than those selected by your reviewer for illustration. In the hope that I may be supported by your readers in this opinion, and that a brief advertence to these omissions will not be unacceptable, I now take the liberty of addressing you, while I premise, that I spent a portion of the *ante*, and the whole of the *post*, revolutionary periods embraced in these letters, on the Continent, with some opportunities, too, of obtaining information on the occurring topics of their communications; and, trodden though the field be, some gleanings worth gathering still remain, methinks, for collection.

Mr. Swinburne, it is manifest, was a complete *gobe-mouche*, who greedily caught, without weighing its probability or sifting its truth, every current report in those circles, where the talent of a good narrator was a first recommendation to society, and was best displayed by the pungent version, or epigrammatic turn, which wit or malignity could impart to the simplest story. Restricted in political conversation, for which Sir Robert Walpole, we are told, was wont to substitute the ribbald discourse, now, thank heaven, banished alike from the fashionable and the moral board,* convi-

* Those who, from personal recollection, may retrace the habits of society some fifty years back, cannot forget how deeply impregnated with indecorous topics and language the conversations of convivial meetings generally were. I well remember, for I often witnessed, the indulgence in those unseemly subjects of two eminent men, then most prominent in public life, Lord Clare and Mr. Curran,
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vial parties, in their *petit soupers*, those "noctes cœnæque Deorum," as the still surviving guests complacently describe them, emulously strove, not

though, in most other respects, contrasted in character and feelings. Nor were they less addicted to profane swearing, more particularly the Irish Chancellor, like his English contemporary Thurlow; a custom then likewise of general prevalence, apparently, as the French obtrude their filthy expressions, to give energy to their discourse, but much oftener, though, certainly, not in that sense applicable to Curran, to supply the dearth of language, or the pause of thought; like Homer's expletives, in completion of a phrase, or the constant interpellations of the Speaker by our parliamentary orators. But the forms of decency are now, it is gratifying to add, seldom violated by these social anomalies. And again, a spectacle of still more satisfactory contemplation is daily presented to our view, in the reformed habits of the humbler classes of this nation—an improvement, on an immeasurable scale, wrought by that wonderful regenerator of his country, my revered friend, Father Mathew, whom envy cannot assail, for it could find nothing to reprove or amend—

"Che non trouva l'invidia ove l'amende."
(Orl. Fur.)

"Esto perpetua," we may suppliantly say in respect of this genuine reformation, the achievement of a commanding mind, devoting its energies and exerting its influence—the resistless attraction of virtue—in checking the wide-spread evil, which seemed beyond the ability of man to control. And yet, in the recent number of the Quarterly Review, (136,) a writer undertakes, in an elaborate article, to elucidate the condition of the "Peasantry of Ireland," while he overlooks, and passes in utter silence, this mighty conquest of morality, and its venerated and admirable author! As well might the historian of modern England attempt to sink in oblivion the names and glorious work of Clarkson and Wilberforce, in association with whom, and in full parity of merit, the APOSTLE OF TEMPERANCE—clarum et venerabile nomen!—must ever rank in the foremost class of the benefactors of his species. But the acknowledgment of obligation to an Irish priest—nay more—to a poor monk, (oh! how rich in the treasures of heaven!) would ill accord, I fear, with the spirit of the Review, or the tenor of the article. It would be to expect praise or justice from the Southern United States to the

so much "to point a moral, as to adorn a tale," to quicken attention and enliven the arising subject by a

great advocates of Negro emancipation. It may, however, happen, as I am still willing to infer from this extraordinary omission, that some time has elapsed since the article was prepared; for no prejudice could withstand the sublimity of the act, or withhold the homage due to its achiever. To me, it is an exhaustless theme of admiration, as it must be to every eye-witness of the past and present state of our population.

The deteriorating source of our national character, the most apparently operative one, at least, for I wish not to introduce any allusion to concurring political causes, thus happily arrested, seems not to have been unknown to antiquity, whose great naturalist ascribes its origin to the vicious ingenuity of man—"Heu! mira vitiorum solertia, inventum est quemadmodum aqua, (in Irish, *usquah*, or whiskey,) quoque inebriaret." (Plinii, lib. xiv. cap. 29.) The noxious power and maleficent influence of idleness have of old obtained the authority of an adage; and drunkenness, surely, is not less the parent of evil, generative alike of individual and public degradation; but, not unacquainted, I may say, from early, domesticated, and long intercourse with other people, I can affirm, with equal truth and pride, that none, of comparable extent of territory, or parallel numbers, do or can exceed my now "redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled" countrymen, to use the language of one of the most eloquent of them, (Curran,) in every attribute of morality, private or national. Such are the materials for the Legislature now to work on.

With respect to the custom of swearing, which, I am happy to observe, is falling with us into merited reprobation, in France, on the contrary, (where it also expresses, singularly enough, the purring of a cat,) from the predominance of the military spirit, and commixture of its usages with the people, it has so spread itself, that no class of society, scarcely even the young or recluse, though of course strangers to the practice, if ever they come in contact with the people, can feel or affect ignorance of what astounded the unconscious nuns of Nevers in the mouth of Gresset's renowned parrot,—

"Jurant, maquant, d'une voix dissolue,
Faisant passer tout l'enfer en revue :
Les H. les F. voltigeaient sur son bec,
Les jeunes neuraient qu'il parlait grec."
Vert-Vert, Chant. iv. 51.

stimulant infusion of fact or fiction, such as Chamfort, Rivarol, or Champcenets, the brilliant stars of the saloons of that day, were sure to introduce, with animating effect. Swinburne's convictions and feelings fortunately preserved him from the taint of

The *Vert-Vert* of Gresset is not surpassed, in the characteristic merits of such compositions, by any similar effusion of fancy; and, though our expression *humour* is without a *synonyme* in the French language, no work of its compass is more fraught with its genuine spirit. His family, however, assured me, that the recollection of the youthful *jeu-d'esprit* excited some conscientious qualms, rather overwrought, surely, in after life. Have, I would fain know, these tardy visitations agitated the bosom or invaded the repose of his best interpreter, the representative of my venerable acquaintance, Father Prout?

" quos dira conscia facti
Mens habet attonitos, et surdo verberere
cædit,
Occultum quatiante animo tortore flagellum."

Juvenal, Sat. xiii. 193, &c.

Gresset was with the Jesuits and destined to join that Society, of whom, as proved by his affecting *Adieux*, he ever cherished the fondest remembrance, when he produced this poem; but he abandoned the early vocation before the consummation of his vows, and married, but died childless.

When Rousseau passed through Amiens, after his rupture with Hume and departure from England, in August 1767, Gresset saw him, and found this affectedly morose being far more communicative than he had reason, from report, to expect; a surprise which Rousseau easily discovered, and observed: "Vous faites si bien parler les perroquets, qu'il n'est pas étonnant que vous sachiez apprivoiser un ours." (Vie de Gresset par Rénouard, p. 71.) One of the first literary efforts of Robespierre was a prize eulogy of this poet, chiefly remarkable for professions of loyalty, and declarations of attachment to monarchical principles; and it is equally certain that this wholesale spiller and slakeless thirster of blood was the first who brought forward a specific motion in the Constituent Assembly (1790) for the abolition of capital punishment by legal sentence—its total expunction from the Penal Code. Such is man! "Æstuat, et vitæ disconvenit ordine toto." (Hor. Ep. lib. i. Ep. i. 98.)

such associations as those of the Baron d'Holbach, or the royal infidel of Potsdam, are transmitted to us; but he unscrupulously indulged in those which sought amusement in the real exaggerated, or invented grounds of scandal or ridicule of their neighbours. His credulity extended, with little discrimination, to all, as the ready adoption of an infamous calumny against Madame de Lamballe, (page 42, of volume ii.) shows, and, as his editor should have perceived and corrected; but most inadequately, indeed, has this conscientious duty been performed by the gentleman who undertook it. Numerous as are the misrepresentations of facts, persons and dates, exposed by the Quarterly Reviewer, they constitute not one half, in truth, of those that disfigure the publication, and of which I shall submit some few examples. Yet, something better might surely have been expected from the author of a popular work, "The Belgic Revolution in 1830," which appeared in 1833; though *there*, likewise, he betrays an unacquaintance with literary history, when he numbers Scaliger among the natives of Holland. (See Gent. Mag. vol. IV. N. S. p. 70.) That great scholar was, indeed, for many years, a professor in the University of Leyden, but France gave him birth.*

* In 1793, I had some difficulty in discovering the old house at Agen, where Julius Cæsar Scaliger lived, and Joseph Justus was born, but I succeeded; and the habitation must, even then (1540), have denoted little wealth in the possessor, far more accordant with the depreciatory statement of the bitter Scioppius, than with the family's princely pretensions. My first inquiry in his native place was directed to a venerable looking ecclesiastic, whom I met in the public walks, and whose most unexpected answer was "that he had never heard of such a person." Similarly, in my early residence here, (Cork,) I was curious to ascertain whether, among the numerous bearers of the name of Spenser, there still existed any of kindred blood to the enchanting bard who has immortalised the neighbouring localities; when the reply of an old and comfortable proprietor, an Edmond Spenser, too, was precisely the same as the Gascon Abbé's—"he had never heard of the great poet." Dr.

Without stopping to notice the errors which we may benignantly attribute to the press, I have to remark, that the last mistress of Louis XV. Marie Vaubernier, more generally known as Mademoiselle L'Ange, before her exaltation! born in 1744 (not 1746, as Mr. White asserts), and executed the 31st December 1793, is uniformly named Du Barré, instead of Dubarry. I was personally acquainted with her nominal husband, for they never saw each other after quitting the church, where the *sacrament* was profaned, but, except as a married woman, she could not appear *independently* at court. It was in Toulouse I knew him, where he resided very unostentatiously, as was meet, with a family of children by another woman. And it was by my father's nephew, Count Rice, that her brother-in-law, the Vicomte Dubarry, fell Nov. 17, 1778, at Bath, in a duel, of which the ostensible cause was a dispute at play, but it really originated in the Vicomte's jealousy of his beautiful wife, a source of personal quarrel which the dread of ridicule for exposing his own shame would suffer no Frenchmen to avow, how sensible soever he may be to the injury; and a colourable pretext for his vengeance was

Todd was not able to pursue Spenser's descendants beyond the third generation; nor have I been more successful in tracing them further, through his son's connexions, and equally my own allies, the family of Nagle, in this county: they possess no documents in aid of the research.—Bayle, under the article of his Dictionary, *Verrone*, gives a transcript of the patent of naturalization granted to Julius Cæsar Scaliger, in 1528, by Francis the First, in which no claim of *sovereign* descent is put forward. It was procured for Bayle by Colbert's learned librarian, Baluze. (See Gent. Mag. for July 1840, p. 23.) The writing of Julius Scaliger was peculiarly distinct, uniform and regular, much to the gratification of his printers, who, at first view of his manuscript sheets, could determine their capacity in print. I have heard the same of Porson, and, indeed, could name several more, though unluckily this is not the general merit of the learned, as, much to their blame, must be acknowledged. The statue of La Cèpede, the continuator of Buffon, is to be erected at Agen, but not that of Scaliger.

sought in a forced altercation at cards. Rice defended his own cause, as he could do in all confidence; for he was assured, he told me, before-hand of the royal pardon; but the jury at once acquitted him. (See Annual Register for 1779, page 204 of the *Chronicle* portion.) He was a Count of the Roman Empire, and then, chief of the house which now owns Lord Monteaule for its head, in Kerry, originally from Wales.

The Earl of Barrymore (Richard, the sixth with that title) disgraced himself by acknowledging the consanguinity of the Dubarry's, for which the sole existing foundation was the resemblance of name. The price of this debasement was a most gracious reception at court, with the more substantial gratification of some costly Venetian mirrors, and various specimens of the choicest *Sevre* porcelaine.

At Madame Dubarry's death she betrayed more than feminine weakness; for, as a frequent witness of the fact, I can assert that scarcely another instance can be cited among the numerous female victims, during that disastrous æra, of less energy or resignation than what was displayed by the male portion of the sufferers. As *part* of a single day's sanguined execution, I beheld the sacrifice of eleven nuns to the revolutionary Moloch, martyrs to their faith, surely, for their alleged crime was hearing the mass of a non-juring priest. Mournful in the extreme, and deeply affecting, was the sight, yet sublime in the contemplation of its inspiring cause, which lent to humble beings, essentially weak in their nature, an elevation of spirit and fortitude of endurance, unsurpassed, I may truly affirm, by what philosophy could inculcate, or pride assume.

“*Prodigæ vitæ, cruore
Purpuratæ Martyres;
Auspicatæ morte vitam,
Pace gaudent perpeti.*”

The number of the victims may remind us of St. Ursula, and her companions, whose martyrdom Usher, in his “*Eccliesiarum Britannicarum Primordia*,” Lond. 1687, page 108, places about the year 450. The addition of M, probably distinctive of their fate, as martyrs, (XI. M.) deluded some credulous writers into the extravagant assertion, that they numbered eleven

thousand! The event is celebrated in the Catholic Church on the 21st October.

The customary and familiar address of the royal favourite to her voluptuous paramour, was by the name of *La France*. He was doubtless abundantly licentious in his conduct; but, as fairly observed in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, page 202, the story of the *Parc aux Cerfs* was grossly magnified, like the prisoners of the Bastille, where, on its capture, that memorable revolutionary initiative, there were no more than seven, and not one by order of Louis XVI. instead of the reported scores. Louis XV. in fact, was naturally timid with the sex, of which Marmontel (*Mémoires*, livre viii.) gives a striking proof, in relation to the beautiful Madame de Séran; but with such a woman as Madame Dubarry, he felt quite at ease, as our Charles did with his humble Nelly, the only one of his mistresses, who appears to have occupied his dying thoughts, much more so than with the stately high-born dames, who, like our Castlemains and Portsmouths, had enjoyed, or were candidates for, her place.*

* One of the most celebrated, and certainly the most beautiful, tragic actress of that day, was Mademoiselle Raucourt, who then excited quite as much popular enthusiasm as Mademoiselle Rachel does at present. She was very young when presented to the royal favourite, in solicitation of her all-powerful protection, which was not only most graciously promised, but accompanied with the maternal and impressive recommendation of virtuous conduct! (*d'être sage*.) The example, however, was more potent than the advice coming from such a quarter! for her life was a continuous series of profligacy.

“Why, grandmama,” sharply recriminated a young married lady, more than suspected of being faithless to her vow, when reproved for her behaviour, “why, grandmama! your own example should shield me from your rebuke.” “Quite the reverse,” answered the grand-parent, “it is *that* which authorises my censure, and enforces my warning of the consequences that await you.” The denunciation was unheeded, and equally unrealized; for the lady was soon elevated to a coronet, at the price of comparatively insignificant damages. Thus crime triumphs; and its penalty resolves itself into a mere pecuniary consideration, wholly, however, beyond the reach of a poor sufferer, in a land where,

The repartee attributed to the Duc d'Ayen, on the fatal malady of Louis, is not correctly rendered. When informed that it was "la petite vérole,"

under a misrepresentation of its purpose, such an outcry has been raised against the "Taxa Cancellariæ Apostolicæ;" first published, I believe, by Leo X. in 1514.

Religion admits, and the well-being of society demands, that the adulteress should be put away; (St. Matthew, v. 32.) but the purchase, by a stranger, of a wife, from a husband, with a halter round her neck, however barbarous in practice, is far less immoral than making her the prize of her accomplice in guilt. Yet, the law, which sanctions this compromise of vice, forbids the redemption, by marriage, of a rape, on the assumption that it would be a compromise of felony. Is law, we may ask, never to discard its antiphrases and fictions, as when female seduction is only amenable to its vindication, under the guise of loss of services to the parents? Money is thus constantly made the measure and reparation of manifold delinquencies. In its mandates even *honour*, that artificial sensitiveness, which has its real source, to use the words of Lord Brougham, (Speech on Parliamentary Reform, p. 624.) in that most despicable of fears, the fear of being thought afraid, bows in humble submission, whenever a magistrate is opportunely found to bind the combatants, in any penalty, to the maintenance of peace. And the voice, which loudly cried with the father of the Cid, in the original Spanish drama of Guilhen de Castro, "Las Mocedades del Cid," Act 1, (Comedias, Valencia, 1621.)

"Lava, lava con sangre,
Porque el honor que se lava,
Con sangre se ha de lavar"—

becomes quiescent, if not satisfied. Here, at least, the effect is salutary, and has long indeed suggested to me, as a consequence, that the surest counteraction of duels would be the imposition of a corresponding fine for the benefit of the informer. We may now, it is true, felicitate ourselves on the declining influence of this most irrational of social anomalies, which challenges the satisfaction of a *gentleman* from the ruffian, the swindler, or the genuine blackguard, as circumstances may exhibit the offender. But its occasionally excrecent magnitude, like a periodical epidemic, may be estimated by the historical fact, that in the short space of sixteen years, from 1590 to 1606, under the good *Henry IV.* no less than four thousand lives were sacrificed to the murderous prejudice. Such is the testi-

"Pas si petite," was his prompt distinction, which is far more pointed and epigrammatic than the sententious and dilated, "Je n'y crois pas, car il n'y a rien de petit chez les grands." This nobleman, who, on the death of his father, succeeded to the peerage of Noailles, (See *Gent. Mag.* Sept. 1840, p. 252, and Nov. p. 469,) was more notorious as a wit than as a warrior, a title to which he had little claim, though invested with the Marshal's staff; and the answer to Louis XV. on the numerous predecessors of his Majesty, "equal to those who filled his throne since Pharamond," in Madame Dubarry's favours, was this Duke's, not Richelieu's, as maintained by Mr. White. On another occasion, when the high nobility urged some complaint against that great financial corporation—"the Farmers General of the Revenue,"—the King, in defence of this body, contended that they supported the State. "Yes, Sire," responded D'Ayen, "as the rope sustains the hanged criminal." He died in August 1793, and before twelve months had revolved, in the ensuing July, just

mony of contemporaneous magistrates and writers, among others, of Sully (*Mémoires*, tome vii. p. 62.) The poet's view of an insult is that of reason—

"A moral, sensible, and well-bred man
Will not offend me; and no other can."

(See *Gent. Mag.* for January 1841, p. 32.)

At the decease of Madlle. Raucourt in 1815, a furious popular commotion, it will be recollected, was excited at Paris, on the refusal of the clergy to perform the funeral rites of this abandoned woman. During the Reign of Terror she was imprisoned, together with most of the theatrical *artists*, accused of corrupting the public morals! and favouring the old order of things; but the national taste, or passion, soon revived; for, under the Directorial Government, (1795-9,) not less, I remember, than sixty-three *Salles de Spectacle*, or playhouses, were nightly opened. These were subsequently reduced to thirteen by Bonaparte, much to the public advantage; nor do the authorised theatres now, I believe, exceed twenty, or rather eighteen. The attempt at an unlimited licence, both in number and exhibitions, immediately consequent on the Revolution of 1830, was quickly and necessarily repressed; for every feeling of decency was outraged in the abominations then presented on the stage.

five days previous to Robespierre's downfall, his widow, daughter-in-law, and grand-daughter, a cumulative and holocaust immolation, were sacrificed to the tyrant's insatiate passion for human slaughter. "Trois générations s'éteignirent comme une ombre," in the language of the poet, as in the similar collective execution of the family of the virtuous Malesherbes. (Gent. Mag. for Nov. 1839, p. 480.)*

* It was on this solemn and awful occasion, that the President of the fell tribunal, Fouquier Tinville, attempted to display his wit in an atrocious pun. One of this doomed *triple-generation*, the daughter-in-law, laboured under extreme deafness, and pleaded the fact in disproof of her participation in the imputed conspiracy, which was the pretext of their arraignment: "Je n'ai pu conspirer," asserted the lady, "car je suis sourde." "Tu as donc conspiré *sourdement*," retorted this infernal judge. The French expression, it is known, conveys the double meaning of *deafly*, and *clandestinely*. She was the grand-daughter of that ornament of French magistracy, the Chancellor D'Aguesseau, whose statue, in fit adjunction to that of his great predecessor, Michel de l'Hospital, is conspicuous in front of the Chamber of Deputies. Madame de la Fayette was another of this lady's children, but happened then to be in a different prison, whence she was not released till February 1795, when she hastened to share her husband's captivity at Olmutz, where he experienced such harsh treatment, except from an Irish officer, Mac Elligot, whom La Fayette uniformly mentioned with deep gratitude. And here, I may take the opportunity of stating, that Rear-Admiral (Contre-Amiral) Casey, as he is called, but it should be Casey, a distinguished seaman, now second in command, under Admiral Hugon, of the French Mediterranean fleet, is of direct Irish descent, the grandson of an old friend, indeed a relation of mine, who resided at Bordeaux, but was a native of Limerick. The present governor of Algeria, General Bugeaud's Irish alliance may be seen in the Gent. Mag. for August 1837, page 153. "Quæ regio in terris nostri non plena laboris?" we are well warranted to ask; for easy, in truth, and abundant are the proofs of Irish achievement over the globe's surface. And looking at home, if military renown of the highest order, pre-eminent alike in its source and fruits—if, "that spell upon the mind of man," the sway of a master spirit over countless myriads of his coun-

Young Hall, of Jamaica, whose extravagance is alluded to in the letter of 11th June, 1774, was the hero of the Chevalier Rutledge's satirical *Quinzaine Anglaise*, relative to which the Gentleman's Magazine for April 1837, (p. 360,) and for August of same year, (p. 152,) may be consulted. Rutledge's father is also mentioned by Lord Mahon, in his History, (vol. iii. p. 339,) in conjunction with Walsh, the ancestor of Count Walsh de Sérant. His comedy, "Le Bureau d'Esprit," in derision of Madame Geoffrin's literary dinners, possesses considerable merit; and abundant, truly, were the materials of ridicule presented to comic talent in these ostentatious entertainments, notwithstanding Marmontel's laudatory report of them.

On the 1st June 1776, Mr. Swinburne writes—"that there was much talk at Madrid of the amours of the Count Mora with the Duchess of Heusca, who had married his father, and broke his son's heart." If so, the young man only experienced the infliction that Mademoiselle L'Espinasse had suffered from her disappointed

trymen,—if the ascendancy of virtue in rescuing a nation from the habits of rooted vice,—if these faculties, distinctive of the great and good, are tests of genuine glory, what people can present them to our admiration in more undisputed possession, or transcendant lustre, than Ireland may now exultingly do, in her three illustrious sons,—WELLINGTON,—O'CONNELL,—and FATHER (I love the venerable prefix!) MATHEW? Where, in the community of existing men, shall we find their compeers? And, discordant as should seem the elements of their respective merits, or anomalous the association, posterity, I hesitate not to anticipate, will place them on an equal pedestal of fame, and, not less, ascribe to each a parallel and commensurate solicitude for the welfare of their common country, how variant soever their schemes of policy and modes of action, in the pursuit, may appear. How many eminent characters of former days, seemingly repugnant in opinion, and antipathic in feeling, has the impartial judgment of history assimilated and viewed in juxta-position, granting, in full confidence, to each an identity of patriotic object, with a diversity of sentiments as to the means of attainment, or principle of rule? I need only recall the bitter contentions of Pitt and Fox, of Canning and Brougham, &c.

love of him, which, as we learn from Grimm, Morellet and Marmontel, caused the death of this celebrated woman. Of their correspondence, as I lately had occasion to observe, the philosopher D'Alembert, himself an aspirant for her affections, became the complaisant medium.

Among the various candidates for the identity of the *Masque de Fer*, adverted to at page 173, vol. i. and again, in vol. ii. p. 63, as well as in the Gentleman's Magazine, I do not find the supposed son of Anne of Austria by the Duke of Buckingham. (See Gent. Mag. for October 1840, p. 375). This version of the historical problem first appeared, I think, in a publication under the title of "Le Masque de Fer," by M. Regnault de Warin, in 1804, 4 vols. 12mo., of which a fourth edition bears, I see, the date of 1818. The author, though he has given it the form of a romance, still maintains the truth of its groundwork, which, however, is little sustained by a deduction of dates, for this mysterious personage, who died in 1703, had he been the fruit of the alleged intercourse, must have passed his seventy-eighth year, (1625-1703,) while the registry of his death, under the name of Mathioli, defines his age at forty-five, though the effects of confinement naturally gave him the appearance of ten years more. No conjecture seems less founded than Mr. White's, who assumes him to be the disgraced financial superintendent, Fouquet; but this minister, born in 1615, would, in 1703, have been eighty-eight, an age utterly irreconcilable, not only with the registry, but with every visible bodily symptom of the individual. Lord Dover, in his ingenious Essay, exerts himself, and with some plausibility, on the other hand, to prove, that Mathioli (Ercule) was the real name and genuine personage—a minister, we are informed, of Charles III. Duke of Mantua, who had practised a humiliating deception on Louis XIV. and his Secretary of State, Pomponne. But, is the "dignus vindice nodus" here? Was this the fit object of the *Grand Monarque's* veiled revenge? Others, again, have represented the unknown being as the son of Anne of Austria and Cardinal Mazarin; still more unlikely; for though there occasionally existed a

community of interest, there never appeared any the slightest personal love between them. The supposition that he was twin brother of Louis XIV. by no means rests on satisfactory proof; and yet seems to me the best supported, pretty much as the ascription of the Letters of Junius to Sir Philip Francis. See Voltaire, (*Siècle de Louis XIV.* chap. 25.); Soulavie, (*Mémoires de Richelieu*, tome iii. p. 350, &c.)

The noble devotedness of the Hungarian Magnates, or Palatines, (Swinburne, i. 350,) was not, as expressed there, and as repeated in the Gentleman's Magazine, "Moriemur pro Regina Maria Teresa," but the far more striking and energetic exclamation, "Moriemur pro Rege nostro Maria Teresa," which the national annals also assure us is more regular in application to a female sovereign of Hungary. There, as if in some degree dissatisfied with, if not ashamed of, "the monstrous regiment of woman," as characterised by the ungallant John Knox, a sort of compromise was struck between the proscription of the Salic Law,* ("nulla pars hæreditatis . . . ad sexum femineum perveniat,") and the more liberal monarchical principle of other countries. The throne was assured to the sovereign lady, though still presumed to be filled by a King. In 1386, when Margaret, who afterwards espoused Sigismond of Brandenburg, reigned alone; and again, when Elizabeth of Luxembourg wore the crown, they were uniformly addressed by the masculine title. So, likewise, we find in Livy, (lib. i. cap. 9,) Tarquinius Priscus, and Tanaquil his wife denominated *Reges*; as are Ptolemy, with his sister and consort Cleopatra, (lib. xxxvii. cap. 3,) "quod consortes regni fuissent," say the commentators. The Spaniards, in like manner, entitle Ferdinand and Isabella *Los Reyes*, as, in domestic life, the father and mother conjointly are called *mis padres*. The Austrian Governor and Governess of

* A valuable manuscript containing this law, &c. on vellum, once my property, now belongs to Sir Th. Phillipps, but of above sixty pages, however, the special provision invoked by Philip of Valois, against our Edward, does not occupy more than a few lines.

Flanders, too, were indiscriminately termed, *Les Archiducs*.

For Montesquieu Fesenzac, (vol. ii. p. 31,) should be read Montesquiou, a frequent confusion of two very distinct names and families, from the consonance of sound to English ears, and our better acquaintance with the great writer, whose reputation far transcends in celebrity the higher but unlettered, and, to Europe, generally little known, antiquity of a race pretending to derive from Clovis. (See *Gent. Mag.* for August 1840, p. 149, and Gibbon's sarcastic sign of admiration at what he terms the *innocent* assumption, vol. v. p. 144, 4to.)

At page 141, of same volume, in illustration of the extravagance of the French, the *trousseau*, or marriage apparatus, of Mademoiselle de Matignon, (of the ducal house of Valentinois, *Gent. Mag.* for Sept. 1840, p. 252,) is affirmed to have cost "a hundred thousand crowns, or (it is added), about 25,000*l.* sterling." But the value in reality does not exceed half the English estimation; for a French crown is only three livres, or francs, making, consequently, three hundred thousand livres, assuredly not more than 12,500*l.* British—a vast outlay, no doubt, for such a preparation, without erroneously doubling it.

The Duc de Lauzun, (vol. i. p. 46,) was afterwards Duc de Biron, and as such had the command of an army in 1792, but met the fate of so many other revolutionary generals, the 31st December, 1793, together with Madame Dubarry. He had been a great profligate, as his *Mémoires*, so powerfully depictive of that dissolute age, exhibit him, and as his repentant avowal at the scaffold testified, "Je meurs pour avoir été infidèle à mon Dieu, à mon roi, et à mon nom," was his dying profession. Just at that period, several more of the French commanders, Houchard, Custines, &c. were put to death, as La Fayette, Montesquiou, Dumouriez, with numerous others, would certainly have been, and Louis Philippe with them, had they not sought security from the infuriate passions of the day in flight. How justly applicable to these sanguinary deeds, so accumulatively multiplied in the further progress of the revolutionary spirit, were the words of the eloquent Vergniaud, exemplified, too, in his own doom.

"La Révolution est comme Saturne, qui dévore ses propres enfants," or, as expressed in a contemporary couplet, with appropriate point,

"Quis nobis nunc esse neget Saturnia regna?"

Nonne vorat gnatos Gallia dura suos?"

Mr. White, in a note to page 87, vol. ii. declares, that the Abbé Grégoire, mentioned in the text, "was one of the first priests who renounced their ministry," which is quite erroneous. He was, it is true, a partizan of the civic or constitutional oath imposed by the Constituant Assembly, in 1790, on the clergy; and in virtue of it, in March 1791, on the refusal of submission by M. de Themines, bishop of Blois, he took possession of the see, without canonical investiture; so far, no doubt, incurring schism; but he never renounced his ministry. He never was so far abandoned, nor was one of those, like Mattan, (*Kings*, Book ii.)

"Qui blasphément le nom qu'ont invoqué leurs pères."

(*Athalie*, Act 1, Sc. 1.)

On the contrary, when, on the 7th November 1793, the bishop (the *arch* *sec* had been abrogated) of Paris, Gobel, with his thirteen vicars, (*Anglicé curates*,) abjured the priesthood, and deposed all the insignia of their sacred functions, which the President of the Convention, in his returning felicitations for the sacrifice, designated as the bawbles (*hochets*) of Gothic superstition, Grégoire, on being summoned to follow the example, emphatically said—"Quant à moi, Catholique par conviction et par sentiment, prêtre par choix, je reste évêque. La religion n'est pas de votre domaine; et j'invoque la liberté des cultes;" a declaration of boldest utterance and perilous daring in that hour of prostrate virtue and triumphant evil. He had, however, acknowledged the legislative supremacy, when he advocated the civil oath which it enjoined, thus acting in conformity with the English Church.

Grégoire, whom I occasionally saw in my early days, subsequently rendered signal service to literature and science, by arresting the inroads and progress of Vandalism, an epithet, which originated with him, in the de-

struction of the libraries and archives of the nation, though, as in the first excesses of the English Reformation, so bitterly deplored by our old antiquary Leland, many precious documents still became a prey to popular rage. He was the principal founder, likewise, of the National Institute, which was established on the report presented by him to the Convention, the 24th October 1795; but the Jews and colonial slaves were the main objects of his protection, and their enfranchisement the zealous pursuit of his life. His expiring words, in April 1831, significative, like those last breathed by Napoleon, of his dominant thought, were—"Pauvres Haïtiens." In 1803, he made a short excursion to England, where he constantly exhibited himself in public, arrayed in his violet-colored episcopal dress, which he boasted that no Catholic prelate had dared to do since the expulsion of the Stuarts, and proscription of their creed.

The wretched Gobel, who, like Milton's reprobate angel,

"Turn'd recreant to God, ingrate and false,"

fell under the revolutionary axe in conjunction with his colleagues in crime, Chaumette, Cloots, Hébert, &c. in 1794; thus, in the just retribution of Heaven, encountering the fate to which they had condemned or destined so many others. "La liberté est une rose qui fleurit dans le sang," was the fearful maxim of Saint-Juste; and exuberant continued to be the ensanguined irrigation of the flower, until saturated with his own and associates' blood.

"Nec lex æquior ulla est,
Quam necis artifices arte perire sua."
(Ovid. de Arte Am. Eleg. i. 657.)

There were in the Convention, altogether, thirty-two ministers of worship, twenty-six Catholics, who had already, with very few exceptions, abnegated the profession, and six Protestants, of whom three, Lasource, Julien (de Toulouse), and Jean-Bon-Saint-André, voted for the King's death, as did nineteen of the Catholic priests, of whom, it has been noted, that the majority had been Jansenists. Seventy-two members, on the whole, of that memorable assembly, whose entire

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number constituted seven hundred and forty-nine, died a violent death in some shape or other,—literally a decimation. The chief of the ministers, and head, I may say, of the Calvinist Church, was Rabaud de St. Etienne, who pronounced a milder sentence on the august victim. From the days of Duplessis Mornai, (see Gent. Mag. for January 1841, p. 29,) called the Huguenot Pope, to the Revolution of 1789, there was a regular succession of recognized ecclesiastical chiefs among the Calvinists; for the Lutherans formed no portion of the French Protestants, until the annexation of Alsace to the kingdom, by the peace of Munster, in 1641. The Abbé Morellet, who, like Raynal, though in priestly orders, had long renounced the faith and functions of his profession, and may, therefore, be supposed little swayed by religious prejudice, says of Rabaud, in his Mémoires, tome i. p. 40. "Que, devenu membre de la première Assemblée, dite Constituante, il a pris quelque revanche des Protestans sur les Catholiques, et a contribué peut-être à inspirer à la nation plus d'intolérance envers l'ancien culte que Louis XIV. n'en avait jamais eu pour les religionnaires de son temps." Such is human nature, with a resilient force of reaction panting for revenge, and ever prompt to seize the occasion, and abuse the possession of power. Similarly again, of the leader of his own philosophical sect, D'Alembert, the Abbé is obliged to acknowledge, that he was not less animated with the spirit of persecution, so disastrously exercised shortly after by his followers, when he invoked the arm of government against his literary critics, Fréron, Palissot, &c. and exhaled in vulgar swearing, "selon sa mauvaise habitude," adds his disciple, (page 46,) his wrath at the refusal of Malesherbes to gratify his vindictive passions. This magistrate's letter, considering the period and his position, is an admirable manifestation of his views on the liberty of the press, in opposition to the discreditable solicitations of the Encyclopedian Coryphæus.

In 1762, Morellet published "Le Manuel des Inquisiteurs," compressed from a work of the Middle Ages—"Directorium Inquisitorum," of Ni-

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cholas Eymeric ; and a most appalling specimen did he present of the abhorred code ; but he was greatly astonished on being assured by Malesherbes, what he incredulously heard at first, though subsequently removed beyond doubt, that it scarcely differed from the existing criminal jurisprudence of France—"étant à très-peu près notre jurisprudence criminelle tout entière," said the enlightened magistrate. Nor did it, in fact, much vary from the criminal code of other states—not even from our own, until the total abolition of torture, which, as I recently noted, dates in England only from 1642, and much later elsewhere. Have we not seen it practised in India, under Hastings, in our own memory ?

Rabaud's brother, Rabaud Pommier, also a minister of his church, and member of the Convention, but who then escaped death though imprisoned, and survived till 1820, maintained, that it was from him that Sir Edward Jenner derived the knowledge and practical use of vaccination, though claimed by our eminent countryman as an original discovery. It was in 1784, according to his averment, that he made the disclosure to a Mr. Pugh, and Sir James Ireland, who communicated the precious counteraction of one of the greatest scourges of humanity to Dr. Jenner. So it is stated in the "Dictionnaire des Sciences Médicales," article *Vaccine* ; but it is thus that the fruits of British ingenuity are ever contested by our neighbours.

In his ecclesiastical supremacy, Rabaud de St. Etienne had succeeded to the learned *Court de Gébelin*, author of "Le Monde Primitif," and other works ; but whom our writers generally transform into a *Count*, as I, not long since, saw even in this Magazine, and apparently, not as an error of the press, which the nearly similar words, the cause of the usual mistake, would otherwise make probable enough.

Madame Tallien, (vol. i. p. 139,) is said to have married M. de Fontenoy ; it should be Fontenay, the son of a Counsellor of the Parisian Parliament, whose family name was Devin. This union occurred in 1789, when she was only sixteen ; but the bond was not of long endurance, though, with no apparent rupture of friendship ; for, in

1793, I more than once heard her introduce him, with gay emphasis on the distinctive titles—as, "mon cidevant *mari*, aujourd'hui mon meilleur *ami*." She was then truly a most fascinating being ; a lovely creature,

"Omnibus una
Omnes surripuit veneres."

Catullus.

and Tallien, whose appearance was genteel and person elegant, little accordant, as it struck me, with his pre-gone acts and reputation, in yielding to the seduction of her charms, felt and submitted to their humanizing inspirations, though the remembrance of his misdeeds fixed on her their terrible reflection, in the designation of "Notre Dame de Septembre." To this transformation not only did many a doomed individual owe his safety, but to it may be mainly assigned the deliverance of France from the fell thralldom and desolating rule, which have classed that epoch amongst the most terrific in the annals of time—the most atrocious in act, the most humiliating to advanced civilization.* His wife's imprisonment

* The happy exercise of the ascendancy of their wives over Bonaparte and Tallien has been the just and constant theme of public felicitation. Josephine, when Madame de Beauharnais, lived on terms of the closest intimacy with Madame Tallien, who always maintained that it was in her hotel that Bonaparte, of whose destitute condition, at that time, she related some curious facts, met his future empress. The character and conduct, indeed, of both ladies presented many features of resemblance ; for Josephine's life, even before her first husband's execution, had scarcely been more correct, though less defiant of public censure, than that of her beautiful, and, in her sphere, equally benevolent friend. But, should the stern obligation of history refuse to cast over these early aberrations a veil of oblivion, a redeeming counterpoise, as in the ulterior course of Augustus Cæsar, may be offered in the benign and beneficent influence of her imperial station. The acts and character of Octavianus gave, in like manner, little promise of the generous pardon granted by Augustus to *Cinna*, which Seneca, "De Clementiâ," lib. i. cap. 9, fondly dwells on, and which constitutes the plot of Corneille's noble drama. Power, it is said, as love, should be maintained as it was acquired ; but, fortunately for the

by Robespierre was, to Tallien, the signal of his own impending danger, which he could only dispel by the subversion of the despot; and he fortunately succeeded in the mortal strife. But the union, so productive of public good, ceased in 1802; and in 1805 this still attractive lady espoused the Count Joseph Riquet de Caraman, afterwards Prince de Chimay, whom she left a widower in January 1835, not in 1836, as reported by Mr. White. She had children by M. de Fontenay, by Tallien, by her last husband, and, I am compelled to add, *tutti quanti*, most of whom are respectably settled; but some scandalous suits at law have sprung from this confusion of paternity, in which, however, the old axiom of jurisprudence—"Pater est quem nuptiæ demonstrant," has prevailed, and triumphed over truth.

Chimay, situate within thirty odd miles of Mons, in Belgium, was erected into a principality by Charles the Bold of Burgundy, in 1480. In 1250 it had belonged, as a *lordship*, to

Roman world, the Emperor, when in possession of supreme authority, pursued not the path by which he had ascended to it. (See Suetonius, cap. i. 28; Dio Cassius, lib. 52, 58.) Tacitus, Annal. i. cap. 9, 10, poises in impartial balance both sections of his life.

Of Robespierre, whose overthrow must be principally ascribed to Tallien, and the auspicious direction of his energies, by his wife, from the ferocity that had disgraced, to the exertions that ennobled them, the following epitaph was circulated:

"De ce tyran, ne plains pas le sort,
Car s'il vivait, tu serais mort."

How often, too, does history record the humane concessions of Napoleon to his amiable partner, still more resistless, if possible, in grace of manner, than her beauteous compeer, in the perfection of feature and form—

"Et la grâce plus belle encor que la beauté,"

so truly expressed by La Fontaine in his *Psyché*. (See *Gent. Mag.* for July 1840, page 29.) Amongst her numerous acts of beneficence may be specially mentioned the pardon of the two Polignacs, obtained by her in 1804, when found guilty, with the Vendean Chief, George, implicated in the attempt on Bonaparte's life by means of the *infernal machine*.

the house of Nesle-Soissons, and successively, in female transmission, to Jean de Haynault, Sieur de Beaumont, to the Chastillons, Comtes de Blois, &c. In 1612 the principality devolved from the family of Croy to the Belgian stock of De Ligne Aremberg, and, from them, in 1686, to the Hénins-Liétard of Alsace, one of whom became the son-in-law of Saint Simon. (*Mémoires*, xx. 224.) Finally, in 1750, it passed to Victor Riquet de Caraman, a descendant of Pierre Paul de Riquet, the constructor of the Canal of Languedoc, that magnificent monument of the *Great Reign*, by his marriage with the heiress of the Hénins; and, on his death, in 1805, he was succeeded by the Princess's husband, almost immediately after their marriage. The close of this remarkable female's career, I think it right to add, was distinguished by a happy recurrence to religious feelings and their resulting consolations.

At page 151 Mr. White confounds Hortense de Beauharnais, Queen of Holland,* with Pauline Bonaparte—

* In the *Foreign Quarterly Review*, No. 41, under the article of "*Mémoires sur la Reine Hortense, par Mademoiselle Cochelet*," at page 294, it is stated that, during the occupation of Paris, in 1814, by the Allied Powers, this Queen's hôtel was taken possession of by the Prussians. "The floor," adds the reviewer, "on which was situated her apartment, was *inhabited*," &c. which is precisely the reverse of the original, where, *inhabité*, contrary to what would strike an English eye or ear, means *uninhabited*, as the tenor of the sentence equally proves.

The errors of our periodicals would, in fact, afford ample materials for a quarterly volume of no inconsiderable dimensions; and, perhaps, a more useful one could not be undertaken, in order to check the carelessness of writers, who mislead, in place of informing, the unconscious reader, whose guidance is the professed, and should be the unvaried object of the reviewers themselves; but, "*quis judicabit ipsos judices?*"

In the *Dublin University Magazine* for November, No. 101, and in its best article, too,—the bold "*Irish Dragoon, Charles O'Malley*," recalls Charles Fox from the Westminster monument, in which he had reposed since 1806, to display his "*bonhommie and English heartiness*," at the Prince Regent's table, in 1812, where

one the daughter-in-law, the other the beautiful sister of Napoleon. And, in page 164, he makes the battle of Marengo, which occurred the 14th

O'Malley, bearer of the despatch announcing the storming of Ciudad Rodrigo, also appeared as a guest, thus offering personal testimony of Fox's resuscitation, six years posterior to his decease. It was by an anachronism that Macpherson's forgery was unerringly detected (Gibbon, vol. i. p. 221, Milman's edition); though, indeed, it scarcely requires this test to show, that the author writes not his own story, nor witnessed the events he describes.

In the same Miscellany a fair anonymous traveller, (Miss Dickson, it is understood, niece to Sir William and Lady Chatterton,) in her entertaining "Letters from the Coast of Clare," (page 349,) asserts, that she found in the scanty book-furniture of a poor country priest, *Bosquet's tragedies* in French! Though rather familiar, I may say, with the works of the great prelate, the last Father of the Church, as he is distinguished by his countrymen's admiration, I never heard that the tragic muse had inspired any of them; unless, indeed, some exposures in his *Variations* may be mournfully viewed. But, as remarked by Erasmus, in these instances a comic conclusion generally crowned the originally tragic drama.

The license of travellers, to be sure, is proverbial; and we cannot, therefore, be much surprised at a passing aberration of Lady Blessington in her "Idler in France," (vol. i. p. 242,) where she makes Chamfort (or Champfort), the contemporary and associate of Mesdames de Longueville (the heroine of the Fronde), de Sevigné, and La Fayette; from whom, born in 1742, and deceased in 1794, he was separated by a full century. This last mentioned lady, authoress of "La Princesse de Cleves," and other volumes, lauded by Voltaire, and even now not without pleased readers, was instructed in the Latin tongue by Ménage (Gent. Mag. for July 1840, page 21,) who addressed her several compliments in that language, under the name of Laverna, Latinized from her maiden one of "De la Vigne;" but Laverna happens also to be the Roman Goddess of robbers, which gave occasion for the following epigram on Ménage's imputed plagiarisms:

"Lesbia nulla tibi est, nulla est tibi dieta
Corinna,
Carmine laudatur Cynthia nulla tuo;
Sed, cum doctorum compiles scrinia vatum,
Nil mirum, si sit culta Laverna tibi."

June 1800, the anniversary of a day so fatal to the fortunes of Charles at Naseby (1645), precede the surrender of Mantua, here prematurely announced by Mr. Swinburne the 3rd of December, but which did not take place till the 2nd of the ensuing February (1797). The expression attributed to Desaix at his dying hour, I pronounce untrue; it is so totally at variance with that eminent soldier's habitual decorum of language; and the most authentic relations of his death describe it, moreover, as instantaneous, precluding all faculty of speech. This *Just Sultan*, as he was distinctively named in Egypt, may be numbered among the *piccolomini*, or *pusilli homines*, lately alluded to by CYDWELI, (Gent. Mag. for August last, page 144,) to whom Nature, niggard as a step-dame in the gifts of person, or physical advantages, dispenses with maternal fondness the attributes of mind and inspirations of genius—

"Ἄλλοτε μήτρει ἡ πέλει ἡ φύσις, ἄλλοτε
μήτηρ."

Hesiod. Ἔργα καὶ Ἡμέραι.

Such a name will be an acceptable addition to those of the same class, whom, in answer to CYDWELI's inquiry, I mentioned in a recent article. In this class again may be included many an additional name in diversified pursuits of renown, such as Lord Chesterfield, Warren Hastings, our

Of Chamfort I may add, that his character, neither amiable nor estimable, is drawn by Marmontel, in his *Mémoires*, (tome iv. p. 77,) where a graphic dialogue between these academicians paints the views and anticipations of the early promoters of the Revolution. "We shall make a clear stage (place nette,) and sweep away every remnant of an exploded system," exultingly declared the former. "What! and the throne and altar?" exclaimed Marmontel. "Yes, the throne and the altar too," retorted Chamfort; "they are two buttresses of mutual support: let the one be broken, and the other soon gives way." (Le trône et l'autel sont deux archoutans, appuyant l'un sur l'autre; et que l'un se brise, l'autre va fléchir.) Frustrated in his hopes, and dissatisfied with every thing, above all, with himself, he fell by his own hand, the 13th of April 1794. In the following year, his collected Works were published. (four volumes, 8vo.)

national poet Moore, Béranger, Châteaubriand, l'Abbé Lamennais, Garrick, Kean, the French tragedian Le Kain, and the Maréchal de Luxembourg, the successful adversary of our William, so well justified in his retort, when the latter called him a little hunchback—("Loripedem rectus derideat, Æthiopem albus")—"He has never seen *my* back, and I constantly see *his*." Nor, as an orator or writer, are we to omit Mr. T. B. Macaulay in the enumeration.

Mr. Chenevix (at page 189,) was son to Dr. Richard Chenevix, bishop of Waterford, who died in 1779, and was the friend and correspondent of Lord Chesterfield, as may be seen in his lordship's Miscellaneous Works.

The editor, I perceive, mistakes Barthelemy, the *medalist*, as he is called, and brother of the *director*, (letter of 7th June, 1797,) for their uncle, the author of "Les Voyages du Jeune Anarcharsis," who died the 30th April, 1795, and, consequently, could not have been the person mentioned by Mr. Swinburne as alive above two years after, at the date of his letter. I may also inform Mr. White that the "little Frenchman of the army of Condé," who managed Sir Sydney Smith's escape from the Temple, (vol. ii. p. 288,) was Phélippeaux, educated with Bonaparte at the College of Brienne, but of opposite political principles in after-life. He was the companion of Sir Sydney at Acre, and greatly contributed to the defence of that citadel against his former schoolfellow, in 1799. French partiality, indeed, assigns to the talents of Phélippeaux, as an engineer, the chief merit of that event, so important in its results; for this first check to Bonaparte's victorious career averted his ambitious aspirations from Asia to Europe, which then became the field of those achievements that have astonished and dismayed the world.

Madame de Houdetot (vol. ii. p. 213, and Gentleman's Magazine, Sept. p. 240) was the adulterous mistress of the poet St. Lambert; but, because she was supposed faithful to this single lover, she was almost considered virtuous; nor would the inference be unfair, if we make the general conduct of her associates, in that licentious age, our rule of judgment. Marmon-

tel, (Mémoires, tome iii. 184,) speaks of her as a model of perfection; and the passion with which, while by no means a beauty even in Rousseau's description, she inspired that unsolvable and heteroclitic son of genius, is forcibly depicted in his ardent pages. He had then reached the mature age of forty-five, and never before, though, like Sterne, more or less in the chains of "some princess or other," had he felt, he says, the genuine emotion; as if to verify Voltaire's pithy inscription on Love's statue:

"Qui que tu sois, voici ton maître;
Il l'est, le fut, ou le doit être."

The lady, and her passive husband, attained to a great age, and, in 1798, celebrated the jubilee or fiftieth anniversary of their marriage, when among the assistants prominently appeared her old *friend*, as Marmontel indulgently designates her avowed paramour, Saint-Lambert! The solemnity, rare, of course, from its cause, and intended as the outpouring of gratitude for a length of union thus vouchsafed by Providence, is never omitted, when justified by time, on the continent. Madame de Houdetot's grandson is one of the officers of the French Court, and a special favourite of Louis Philippe's.

The lines quoted in the Gentleman's Magazine by the reviewer of the Letters (p. 240),

"Félicité vaine,
Qu'on ne peut savoir,
Trop près de la peine
Pour être un plaisir,"

remind me of some, not dissimilar, by a poet of the seventeenth century, and at least of equal merit:

"Félicité passée,
Qui ne peut plus revenir,
Pourquoi, en te perdant,
N'ai-je pas perdu le souvenir?"

The reviewer in the Quarterly doubts whether Mr. Huskisson had ever belonged to the Jacobin Club, or to that of the Feuillans (p. 176). Probably not to the former, though a contrary opinion has long prevailed; but the belief expressed, that the Feuillans were not formed when he was attached to the English Embassy, will, I apprehend, be contradicted by the fact, that this society, which originated with La Fayette and Bailly,

in counteraction of the violent proceedings of the Jacobins, was founded so early as the 12th May 1790. Subsequently even the Jacobins were impeached as rather slack in the race of crime; and the Cordelier Club was instituted, under the appropriate banners of Danton, Cloots, Hébert, Camille Desmoulins, and colleagues, in order to give a further impulse to the destructive energies of that calamitous period; but Robespierre, to whose bosom we may warrantably transfer the rankling emotions expressed by Tasso's Tancred,

“Vierò fra i mei tormenti, e fra le cure,
Mie giuste furie, forfennato errante.”

Gier. Lib. xxii. 77.

Robespierre (jealous of emulation even in congenial pursuits and kindred spirits) succeeded in quenching this spark of independant action in the blood of its promoters, on the 5th of April 1794, or,

if not wholly extinguished, it lost its most active powers of evil, which became concentrated in its triumphant rival for above three months more. Suetonius, after devoting many a page to the cool and unimproving relation of the horrors of Nero's reign, closes the terrific narrative by something like an expression of surprise at the world's forbearance. “*Tale portentum,*” we may equally say of Robespierre, “*paullo minus quatuor decim menses* (from 31 May 1793, to 27 July 1794,) *perpessus terrarum orbis, tandem destituit, initium facientibus Gallis,*” &c. (Suet. in Nerone, cap. xl.) And I may add—

“*Jam non ad culmina rerum,
Injustos crevisse queror; tolluntur in altum,
Ut lapsu graviore ruant.*”

(Claudian in Rufinum, lib. i. 21.)

Yours, &c. J. R.

MR. URBAN, London, Nov. 18.

I SEND you a *very correct* copy of an original letter of the celebrated Thomas Paine. The original is written on two sides of a sheet of foolscap, in a very neat and plain hand; and I esteem it one of the greatest curiosities of my collection. The letter is simply wafered.

Yours, &c. S. P. C.

CITIZEN, N. Rochelle, July 31, '05.

I received yours of the 26 Inst. in answer to mine of the 19th. I see that Cheetham has left out the part respecting Hamilton and Mrs. Reynolds, but for my own part, I wish it had been in. Had the story never been publicly told, I would not have been the first to tell it; but Hamilton had told it himself, and therefore it was no secret; but my motive in introducing it was, because it was applicable to the subject I was upon, and to show the revilers of Mr. Jefferson, that while they are affecting a morality of horror at an unproved and unfounded story about Mr. Jefferson, they had better look at home, and give vent to their horror, if they had any, at a real case of their own Dagon and his Delilah of a thousand dollars. It was not introduced to expose Hamilton, for Hamilton had exposed

himself, and that from a bad motive, a disregard of private Character. “*I do not,*” (said Mr. Hamilton to Mrs. Harris,) “*I do not care a damn about my private Character. It is my public Character only that I care about.*” The Man who is a *good* public Character from *Craft*, and not from moral principle, if such a Character can be called *good*, is not much to be depended on. Cheetham might as well have put the part in, as put in the reasons for which he left it out. Those reasons leave people at liberty to suspect that the part suppressed related to some new discovered criminality in Hamilton, worse than the old story.

I am glad that Palmer and Foster have got together. It will greatly help the cause on. I enclose a letter I rec^d a few days since from Groton in Connecticut. The letter is well written, and with a good deal of sincere enthusiasm. The Publication of it would do good, but there is an impropriety in publishing a Man's Name to a private letter. You may shew the letter to Palmer and Foster. It is very likely they may know the writer, as Groton is about five or six miles from Stonington, where Mr. Foster lived, and where, I believe, Mr. Palmer has some Relations. As there is not an expression in the let-

ter that renders it unfit for publication, provided the name be omitted, or the Initials J. G. be put in the room of it, I, for one, agree to the publication of it. It will serve to give confidence to those who are not strong enough in the *true faith* to throw off the mask of hypocrisy, as is the case in Connecticut, and there is no vice that is more destructive to morals than this yanky-town vice, hypocrisy, is. If the concluding paragraph be omitted, and the address at the top be in the plain style as I have put it, it will lose the appearance of a private letter. I have put out the word *Sir* in three or four places. Cheetham can have no reasonable objection against publishing it. It is a letter without offence, and he has some atonement to make for what was in his paper the Winter before last, about the "*mischievous writings of Thomas Paine.*" If you give the letter to Cheetham, I wish him to return it to you after he has used it, or you to call for it.

I am glad you have seen Mr. Barret; but it is very extraordinary that you had not seen him before, for certainly a Man in business is always to be found, though he may not be always at home the first time. Your former letter might have been interpreted to signify that he *kept out of sight*, for you said you had called at least a dozen times.

It is certainly best that Mrs. Bonneville go into some family as a teacher, for she has not the least talent of managing affairs for herself. She may send Bebee up to me, I will take care of him for his own sake and his father's; but this is all I have to say.

Remember me to my much respected friend Carver, and tell him I am sure we shall succeed if we hold on. We have already silenced the clamour of the priests. They act now as if they would say, Let us alone and we will let you alone. You do not tell if the Prospect goes on. As Carver will want hay he may have it of me, and pay when it suits him; but I expect he will take a ride up some saturday afternoon, and then he can chuse for himself.

I am master of an empty house, or nearly so. I have six chairs and a table, a straw-bed, a feather-bed, and

a bag of straw for Thomas, a Tea-kettle, an Iron pot, a Iron baking pan, a frying pan, a gridiron, cups, saucers, plates and dishes, knives and forks, two candlesticks, and a pair of snuffers.—I have a pair of fine oxen, and an ox-cart, a good horse, a chair, and a one-horse cart; a cow, and a sow and 9 pigs. When you come you must take such fare as you meet with, for I live upon tea, milk, fruit pies, plain dumplings, and a piece of meat when I get it; but I live with that retirement and quiet that suit me.

Mrs. Bonneville was an encumbrance upon me all the while she was here; for she would not do anything, not even make an apple-dumplin for her own children, [though* I bought a pot on purpose to boil them in.] If you can make yourself up a straw bed, I can let you have blankets, and you will have no occasion to go over to the Tavern to sleep.

As I do not see any federal papers, except by accident, I know not if they have attempted any remarks or criticisms on my 8th letter, the piece on Constitutions, Governments, and Charters, and the two Numbers on Turner's letter, and also the piece to Hulbert. As to anonymous paragraphs it is not worth noticing them. I consider the generality of such editors only as a part of their press, and let them pass.

I want to come to Morrisana, and it is probable I may come on to N—Y.; but I wish you to ans^r this letter first.

Yours in friendship,

THOMAS PAINE.

Mr. John Fellows, Auctioneer, Water Street, near the Coffee house, N. York.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 1.

IN the chancel of the church of Cradley, a parish which lies on the western or Herefordshire side of the Malvern Hills, is an inscription to the memory of an incumbent, who had been the domestic chaplain of Herbert Westfaling, Bishop of Hereford, from 1585 to 1602. As, independently of its general interest, this memorial contains an expression of a singular

* These words between brackets he endeavoured to efface entirely.

kind, of which no satisfactory explanation has hitherto been offered, it has struck me as not undeserving of the notice of your readers. The inscrip-

tion, and the lines which follow it are graven on brass, which is attached to a slab of stone in the middle of the chancel.

Here Lyeth Y^e Body Of Morgan Powell Batchel^r Of Divinitie
Chavncelor Of Y^e Cathedral Chvrch Of Hereford Brought Vp
In Brasen Nose Coll. In Oxon & After Chaplain In Hovse To Y^e
Reverend Father In God Herbart Lord Bvshop Of Heref^d: & For
A Long Time P'son of This P'ish, In All W^{ch} Places He Left Extraor
Dinary Note Of His Singvler Integritie And Love Of All.

Whome Citie, Shire And All Y^t Knew Commended,
Hee Needs Noe Tombe, Or Vertues Not Befriended.
Whome All Men Loved Hee Cannot Be Forgot :
Though I His Tombestone Him Reported Not.
Yet Let Mee Tell My Pride That Close Him In
That Was Of All Men Farthest From That Sinn
The Meekest Man Alive : His Hovse And Bord
Were Ever Sidons : And A Deed His word :
Among The Virtves All, There Is Not One
Which In His Hart, Had Not Her Mansion.

ÃŒ DÑI 1621.

The date is inscribed on the stone itself, just beneath the plate of Brass. This inscription has been given, but without precision, by Browne Willis, in his Survey, vol. i. p. 544; and the remarkable expression in the eighth line, to which I would call the attention of your curious readers, is incorrectly printed thus, "Were ever Sydans." This appears by the context to refer either to the hospitable abundance, or to the tranquillity of his dwelling. The city of Phœnicia, called Sidon, was celebrated for its fruitful position, and the inhabitants were not less renowned for their skill in all those arts that minister to the comfort or luxury of human life. In Hoffmann's Lexicon, it is observed how continually Homer makes allusion to their proficiency; "si quid concinnum in vestibus, aut in vasibus affabre factum, aut ludicrum in crepundiis, id tribuere solet Sidoniorum industriæ." The name Sidon is also interpreted as signifying "viaticum, vel cibarium," (see Lloyd's Dictionarium Historicum) or even may bear the sense of "esca, commeatus, cibus, victus." At first sight, therefore, I was tempted to suggest that in the mysterious use of the word "Sidons" in this epitaph, an allusion, though of an obscure character, was intended to be made to the profusion with which that city was

supplied. But the expression is capable of another interpretation, and one which I am rather inclined to adopt, although by no means confident that it gives the real sense of the allusion. The city of Sidon appears to have been distinguished, almost proverbially, for the state of tranquillity, the long enjoyment of which had mainly contributed to its flourishing condition. As far back as the times of Samson, we find it recorded that the children of Dan sending forth spies into the land, on their arriving at Laish, these spies "saw the people that were therein, how they dwelt careless, after the manner of the Zidonians, quiet and secure, and there was no magistrate in the land, that might put them to shame in any thing." Judges, xviii. v. 7. The expression, then, in the epitaph implies, as I would suggest, an allusion, far-fetched in truth, and obscure, to the tranquillity, and habitual peacefulness and ease that prevailed at the table and in the abode of the parson of Cradley, with whose amiable character and social virtues it is evident that the writer of the inscription had been well acquainted. I must, however, leave it to the consideration of your ingenious readers, who may be more familiar with the peculiar style, and obscure allusions, that were in

vogue at the period when these lines were indited.

We learn from the authority of Le Neve and Browne Willis, that Morgan Powell was installed chancellor of the diocese of Hereford, in the 29th year of Elizabeth, 5 July, 1587, and not long subsequent to the promotion of Bishop Westfaling, whose chaplain he became. He succeeded William Penson both in his dignity of chancellor, and in the benefice of Cradley; and in the year following, he was collated to the stall of Moreton Parva, in the diocese of Hereford.

Yours, &c.

ALBERT WAY.

Cradley, Malvern,

MR. URBAN, Dec. 13.

AT Christmas there is a custom in the neighbourhood of Monmouth of carrying round from house to house the Merry Lewid. This is a representation, generally very well executed, of the head and neck of a white horse. The neck has some black stripes on it, so as to bear some resemblance to a zebra, and from it depends a sheet, beneath which is a man carrying the Merry Lewid elevated on a pole. The pole, swayed backwards and forwards, gives the movements of a prancing and rearing horse.

The etymology of the name I am not Welchman enough to discover; but some of your more learned readers may be able to enlighten me. I suspect the latter word to be a corruption of *loyd*, which means *grey*, I believe; and the former, from the mirth occasioned to the actors, a corrupt application of an understood term to express some word of similar sound, the meaning of which was unknown to the Sassenachs of Monmouth.

But no custom ever more fully exemplified the fable of the boys and the frogs. On one occasion, after a ring of the door-bell in the evening of Christmas day, I heard some alarm and confusion in the hall, and going hastily out, saw what was really startling enough to any one, much more so to a stranger, as the servant was. In the doorway, with the outline well defined in the strong moonlight, stood erect a great white horse, furiously tossing his head about.

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Whatever fun, therefore, the boys may derive, you may well imagine, Mr. Urban, that strangers, particularly females, would be very much alarmed thereat.

I find, in Sir H. Ellis's edition of Brand's Antiquities, mention of the hobby-horse at Christmas, as follows, p. 269. "He (Weston) took upon him to controul and finde fault with this and that, as the coming into the hall of *the hobby-horse in Christmas*;" and again, in the account of the Lord of Misrule, p. 273: "Thinges sette in order, they have *their hobbie horses* and dragons, and other antiques, together with their pipers and thunder-yng drummers to strike up the deville's daunce withall. Then marche these heathen companie * * * *their hobbie horses*, and other monsters, skyrmish-yng amongst the throng." At p. 266, in a "Christmas carroll," enumerating the customs of that season, is the following quatrain:

"The wenchies, with their wassell-bowles,
About the streets are singing;
The boyes are come to catch the owles,
The wild mare in is bringng."

There are also various allusions to the *shoeing of the wild mare*; but this, I apprehend, is a different custom altogether. There is no explanation of it given by Sir H. Ellis; but, if my boyish recollections be correct, this game is played by a number standing in a ring, holding hands, with one outside the ring, who drops a handkerchief behind any one he pleases; and the point is, to be sharp in observing if it be dropped behind you, and then to be quick in overtaking the dropper before he arrives at your place—the only practical allusion to a horse being in the activity, as in these allusions in Sir Henry's notes, p. 268. "The adventurous youth shew their *agility* in shooting (qu. *shoeing*?) the wild mare;" and, p. 274, "Thus at *active* games and gambols of hot cockles, *shoeing the wild mare*, and the like harmless sports, the night was spent."

At the risk of being thought tedious, I will mention another custom of the same neighbourhood. On New Year's day the little boys carry in their hands, to excite the admiration and liberality

G

of their richer neighbours, pretty devices, made and adorned in the following way. A strip of deal stands perpendicularly, being, as it were, the stem of a tree. From this, at intervals, other pieces branch off horizontally; the extremities of these branches are adorned with apples,—some gilded, some covered with silver tissue, some with flour, and stuck over with black and white oats, arranged in different figures. The whole is surmounted by a branch of the box tree, to the leaves of which are attached hazel nuts, by inserting the leaf into the smaller end of the nut, which is slightly opened, and which immediately collapses. The whole has the appearance of a gay and pretty shrub, and makes a rattling noise when moved by the clashing of the nuts.

There seems to be allusions to this custom in the notes to New Year's day, pp. 8, 9; a gilded apple and black oats being very good substitutes for oranges and cloves. "An orange stuck with cloves appears to have been a New Year's gift. So Ben Jonson, in his Christmas Masque: 'He has an orange and rosemary, but not a clove to stick in it.'" And among Merry Observations upon every Month and every remarkable Day throughout the whole Year, under January, it is said, "On the first day of this month will be given many gifts. * * Children, to their inexpressible joy, will be drest in their best bibs and aprons, and may be seen handed along streets, some bearing Kentish pippins, others oranges stuck with cloves, in order to crave a blessing of their godfathers and godmothers."

Should the above appear worthy of your Magazine, I may, in the following month, trouble you with some notices of old customs, and matters of ancient faith, which still linger amongst the country people of this vicinity.

Yours, &c. WM. DYKE.

MR. URBAN, Dec. 2nd.

YOUR Cork Correspondent, in his last communication on the subject of the Vulgate, conceives that the subject "has been absurdly swelled into most undue importance;" to which it need only be replied, that he would hardly admit such an assertion if the

defensive side of the case were Protestant. The point affected by the question, namely, the tenet of Papal infallibility, is certainly not one of secondary importance in controversy.

Referring to the language of J. R.'s letter, I am not aware of having charged the Editors of the Sixtine Vulgate with *design*, or of having impeached their readiness to correct mistakes. What I have remarked upon is, the committal of mistakes, and the presumptuous (or ridiculous) excommunication of such persons as should make any changes. Neither would I lay an undue stress on "blunders and omissions," that may be accounted for typographically; but I may fairly press the necessity of accounting for the redundant clauses in the Sixtine Bible, which are expunged in the Clementine. J. R. appears to regard them, in common with the rest, as merely typographical, whereas it has been shewn (I conceive) that such cannot be the case; and I repeat, that that the claim of Papal infallibility is seriously compromised by the circumstance.*

Not having immediate access to the works of either Bianchini or Ward, I will not *presume* the insufficiency of arguments I have no opportunity of seeing; but, that the question at issue may be clearly understood, I would reduce it to these three queries: 1. Are the errors typographical or editorial? 2. If typographical, how are the redundant passages accounted for? 3. If the text be faulty, what becomes of the excommunication directed against alterations, and, consequently, of the Papal infallibility?

All the errors in Protestant versions cannot affect the bearing of this question, since no such tenet as infallibility is compromised by them. That foreign translations, formed on the basis of the authorised English, should

* The language of Calmet shews that the errors are editorial: "Pope Sixtus V. made it his care to procure a *perfect edition* of this version, which might serve as a model to all future editions for the use of the Catholic Church." (Art. *Vulgate*.) He says nothing about the excommunication, and that omission may easily be accounted for.

reflect its defects, is incontestable;* but they must have been formed on some basis; and the same objection attaches to such translations as are made from the Vulgate. For so far is even the Clementine edition from being faultless, that Cardinal Bellarmine (who with other divines attended the correction of it) acknowledges, in his letter to Lucas of Bruges, that it contains various faults, which the correctors did not remove: *Scias velim Biblia vulgata non esse à nobis accuratissime castigata; multa enim de industria justis de causis pertransimus.*

From J. R.'s remarks on the Vulgate, in reference to the disputed verse, I can have no wish to detract, and should be glad if the evidence thus afforded were still weightier. Valpy has a good note on the subject, in his useful edition of the Greek Testament; but I fear that more requires to be done before this verse can recover the position it formerly occupied as a doctrinal authority.

Having made these observations, I would further remark (and it is a curious historical fact), that Sixtus V. was unfortunate in another Bible, which is indeed to be regretted, as he seems to have been really anxious to diffuse the Divine Word. The following account is taken from the secretary and historian of the Inquisition, Llorente, who was also an ecclesiastic—although in citing it I do not positively assent to the suspicion concerning the Pope's death.

“The Cardinal Quiroga, and the Council of the Inquisition, treated the Sovereign Pontiff, Sixtus Quintus, with little respect. This Pope published a translation of the Bible in Italian, and prefaced it by a bull, in which he recommended every one to read it, say-

ing that the faithful would derive the greatest advantages from it. This conduct of the Pope was contrary to all the regulations from the time of Leo X. All doctrinal works had been forbidden to be in the vulgar tongue for fifty years, by the expurgatory index of the Council, and by the Inquisitions of Rome and Madrid. The Cardinals, Quiroga at Madrid, and Toledo at Rome, and others, represented to Philip II. that great evils would arise from it if he did not employ his influence to induce the Pope to relinquish his design. Philip commissioned the Count d'Olivarez to expostulate with the Pontiff; the Count obeyed, but at the hazard of his life, for Sixtus Quintus was on the point of depriving him of it, without respect for the rights of nations, or for the privileges of Olivarez as an ambassador.

“This formidable Pope died in 1592, and Philip was suspected of having hastened his days by slow poison. After this event, the Inquisition of Spain having received witnesses to prove that the *infallible* oracle of the law was a favourer of heretics, condemned the Sixtine Bible, as they had already condemned those of Cassiodorus de Reyna, and many others.” (Hist. of the Inquisition, c. xxvii. p. 353-4.†)

It is right to mention, that the *italic* of the word *infallible* is either the author's or the translator's. But the sense of the word may be equally gathered from the mode in which it is used. The conclusion, then, at which I had arrived, as to Papal infallibility, is similar to that of a Spanish priest, and in both cases it is drawn from the fate of the Bibles published by the same Pope.

Yours, &c.

ANSELM.

MR. URBAN,

ONLY those grammarians and linguists who have in their lucubrations made accuracy their principal object, have been found to notice any peculiar distinction existing between *ara* and *altare* in their classical use. Servius, in his comments upon Virgil,

* Let me here mention an elucidation of a difficulty which I accidentally met with, and for which lexicographers might have been consulted in vain. The words in 1 Cor. iv. 4, “For I know nothing by myself,” are obscure, as apparently giving an ablative sense, where a dative is the true one, (Nil conscire sibi, *Hor.*) In some parts of Somersetshire, it is common among the peasantry to say, “I know nothing *by* him,”—meaning nothing to his prejudice.

† This chapter is entitled, “Of the trials of several sovereigns and princes undertaken by the Inquisition.”

has proved himself to be one of these. But neither he nor Varro, whom he cites as his authority, seem to have properly ascertained the especial characteristics of each of the two words, between which there is a more decided variance than that which they allege.

In the passage, Virg. Ecl. v. 65,—

“ En quatuor aras ;—
Ecce duas tibi, Daphni, duoque altaria
Phosbo ! ”

Servius makes *aras* signify altars erected and dedicated to the gods above and below, the Superi and Inferi, and *altaria* to belong only to the former. This distinction is mentioned by Facciolati, who states, however, that these differences are not observed by classical writers. Another distinction is mentioned by him, (unfounded and untenable, as I think, and, as he says, “ perraro servatum, ”) which is “ ut ara dicatur proprie suggestus inferior, et veluti pes et fulcimentum quo mensa quæ est altare sustinetur. ”

I imagine that nothing but the passage in Virgil quoted above furnished Servius with the grounds for his assertion—*aras* being allotted to Daphnis and Apollo, but *altaria* to Apollo only. In another place in Virgil, *ara* and *altaria* are found in juxtaposition, and seem to preclude any such distinction, but rather to be used synonymously, viz. Æn. ii. 513 :

“ Ingens *ara* fuit juxtaque veterrima
laurus [Penates :
Incumbens *aræ* atque umbra complexa
Hic Hecuba et natæ nequicquam *altaria*
circum, ” &c.

A more remarkable exemplification of the similar use of the two words may be seen in Hannibal’s account of his oath of perpetual enmity to the Romans, as severally repeated by Livy and Cornelius Nepos.

“ Parvum admodum me quum sacrificaret *altaribus* admotum jurejurando adigit nunquam amicum fore populi Romani. ” Liv. Hist. lib. xxxv. c. 19.

“ Simul me ad *aram* adduxit apud quam sacrificare instituerat, eamque cæteris remotis tenentem jurare jussit nunquam me in amicitia cum Romanis fore. ” Corn. Nep. in vit. Hannib. c. 2.

My belief is, that every word had, originally at least, an especial meaning affixed to it, though the lapse of after ages has caused it to coalesce with that of another.

In the passages which we have cited from the Æneid, from Livy, and from Cornelius Nepos, it will be observed that *altaria* is always used in the plural number, though referring to the same subject as does *ara* in the singular. From this it would appear that *ara* comprehended something more than *altare*, or that it stood in the same relation to it as a whole does to its part.

Now, the etymology of the word *altare* entirely corroborates this supposition. Festus and Servius agree in deriving it from *altus* and *ara*, though the inference deduced by the latter from thence cannot claim our approval. *All-ara* and *altare* would have the same identity as *cepa* and *cepe*. According to this derivation, *altaria* would denote certain parts of the altar which are *higher*, or project further than the remaining part—that is, it would correspond to the *horns of the altar* of the Old Testament.

In support of this interpretation, we will adduce and compare two passages, the one from Holy Writ and the other from Justin. In 1 Kings, i. 50, we read, “ And Adonijah feared because of Solomon, and arose, and went, and caught hold on the horns * of the altar. ”

Justin, speaking of Ptolemy Ceraunus, says “ sumptis in manus altaribus, inauditis ultimisque execrationibus adjuravit se sincera fide matrimonium sororis petere. ” Just. Hist. xxiv. c. 2.

Thus the *horns of the altar* and the *altaria* were caught hold of (sumpta in manus) on similar occasions, and for similar purposes. Moreover, it is impossible to conceive of *altars*, as we understand the word, being taken hold of in the hands; but if *altare*, from signifying a part, came afterwards to imply the whole, it is by no means an isolated instance of such a transmutation. At the same time this fact demands our observation, that, as Facciolati remarks, this word is often used in the plural number when the sense would require the singular; and indeed, out of seven examples of the use of this word given by him, in only one of these does it occur in the singular number.

Yours, &c.

E. H. HUNTER.

* בקרנות from קרן.

On one side is a half-length portrait of Henry VIII., and on the reverse a woman without a head, with the words *Forte Bonne*. Some say it is intended for Anne Boleyn; but she is represented with tight sleeves, with little ruffles at the elbows, small waist, &c. in the dress of the time of George III.! The tradition of the place is,

“ First there is maister *Peter* at the Bell,
A linnen-draper and a wealthy man ;
Then maister *Thomas* that doth stockings sell ;
And *George* the grocer at the Frying-pan ;

And maister *Timothie* the woolen-draper ;
And maister *Salamon* the leather-scraper ;
And maister *Franke* y^e goldsmith at the Rose ;
And maister *Phillip* with the fiery nose.

And maister *Miles* the mercer at the Harrow ;
And maister *Nicke* the silke-man at y^e Plow ;
And maister *Giles* the salter at the Sparrow ;
And maister *Dicke* the vintner at the Cow ;

And *Harry* haberdasher at the Horne ;
And *Oliver* the dyer at the Thorne ;
And *Bernard* barber-surgeon at the Fiddle ;
And *Moses* merchantailor at the Needle.”

Yours, &c.

J. A. R.

MR. URBAN,
*Claverton Lodge,
Bath, Dec. 2.*

IT is only within these few days, that Dr. Croly's "Personal History of George the Fourth," now in its second edition, has fallen into my hands. In the first volume of that able and interesting work, written for the express purpose of rescuing a distinguished character from unmerited obloquy, it was with pain that I read the following paragraph, referring to the appointment of Bishop Hurd to the office of Preceptor to the Royal Brothers.

"Hurd was a man of feeble character, but of scholarship sufficient for the purpose. He had contributed little to his profession, but some Sermons, long since passed away; and nothing to general literature, but some Letters on Chivalry, equally superseded by the manlier disquisition of our time. It had been his fortune in early life to meet with Warburton, and to be borne up into publicity by the strength of that forcible but unruly and paradoxical mind. But Hurd had neither inclination nor power for the region of the storms. When Warburton died, his wing drooped, and he rapidly sunk into the literary indolence which, to a man of talents, is a dereliction of his public duty, but, to a man stimulated

against his nature into fame, is policy, if not wisdom." (Vol. I. p. 29, 30.)

Now, though I am, by principle, restrained from indulging in the acrimonious style of controversy too often adopted by Warburton and his friends; and though it would ill become me to speak otherwise than with respect and deference of the eloquent and highly-gifted author of the paragraph, I yet feel that I have a duty to discharge to the disparaged memory of a distinguished relative; and in this view, adopting Dr. Croly's own principle in writing the Personal History, I must beg his forbearance, and that of your readers, for a few remarks on the passage in question.

I would assert, then, in general, that the representation given in it does equal injustice to the character, talents, and writings of Bishop Hurd. He is first called "a man of feeble character." He certainly did not inherit from nature a warm temperament; but the coolness and caution resulting from the opposite constitution, and which he doubtless possessed, are surely not to be taken as evidence of weakness. Dr. Parr's character of him (the character, be it remembered, of one

who "loved him not") was, that he was a *cold, correct gentleman*, each word being designed as emphatic. And this, with the allowance to be made for the pen of an enemy, I admit to be on the whole not an unfair representation. The evident *μέλωρις* conveyed in Dr. C's expression "of scholarship sufficient for the purpose," might I think have been spared in speaking of a scholar of the eminent Budworth, and a Fellow of Emmanuel, already raised, in part at least, by his merits as a scholar to the friendship of Lord Mansfield and Charles Yorke, as well as to the head of his profession.*

It is next said, that "he had contributed little to his profession, but some Sermons long since passed away." His pulpit compositions consist of three volumes of Sermons, preached at Lincoln's Inn in the course of his duty as Preacher; and two volumes of Lectures on the Prophecies, preached at the Lecture founded there by Bishop Warburton. If by these Sermons having "*passed away*," be meant, superseded on booksellers' counters, by the inundation of novelties which the press is continually pouring forth, it may be admitted; but if it be intended that they are banished from the studies of persons of taste and judgment, it must be positively denied. To such they are, and always will be, known. Those who are familiar with them, will acknowledge how accurate a picture of his own compositions is afforded by the Bishop's critique on those of his great friend Lord Mansfield, "constant good sense, flowing in apt terms, and the clearest method." Nor are his Lectures on Prophecy "*passed away*," even in the former sense, being found in the lists of books recommended for divinity students by the late Bishop Ryder and Professor Burton. It is added, that "he had contributed *nothing* to general literature, but some *Letters on Chivalry*, equally superseded by the manlier disquisition of our time." Is it not surprising, that while this short appendage to the Bishop's Moral and Political Dialogues is mentioned, neither those Dialogues

* He was, at the time of his appointment as Preceptor, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry.

themselves, nor his Commentary and Notes on Horace's Art of Poetry and Epistle to Augustus, should be so much as hinted at? although the former must ever set his reputation as a practical moralist and politician, as well as the possessor of a refined and cultivated style, on a high eminence; and the latter, though its hypothesis is at present superseded, in the estimation of some, by that of Wieland, contains a mass of acute and tasteful criticism, supported by sound scholarship and extensive research.† With regard to the middle paragraph, beginning, "It had been his fortune," &c. it may be observed, that it is hardly ground for slighting remark, that a spirit so essentially different from Warburton's should gladly have reverted from a more public station to literary retirement. As for the conclusion, "when Warburton died," &c. it appears, on a reference to dates, that Warburton's death did not take place till 1779, when Bishop Hurd was either sixty, or upon the verge of it; and surely the motive may deserve a better name than "literary indolence" which led a Bishop, towards the decline of life, to withdraw from other pursuits, to the more appropriate duties of his calling. What his own views on this subject were, so early as the year 1759, when he was but forty, cannot be better told than in his own elegant and feeling words addressed to his friend Mason:

"My younger years, indeed, have been spent in turning over those authors which

† A better proof of the Bishop's critical discernment can hardly be afforded than by the following passage from his notes on the Art of Poetry, in which, with the "prophetic eye of taste," he foresaw and predicted the present state of our language and literature.

"When a language as ours at this time hath been much polished and enriched with perfect models of style in almost every way, it is in the order of things that the next step should be to a *vicious affectation*. For the simplicity of true taste under these circumstances grows insipid; something *better than the best* must be aimed at, and the reader's languid appetite raised by the provocatives of an ambitious refinement. And this in sentiment as well as language." Comm. Notes to Hor. A. P. vol. i. p. 251.

young men are most fond of; and among these, I will not disown that the poets of ancient and modern fame have had their full share in my affections. But you, who love me so well, would not wish me to pass more of my life in these flowery regions; which though you may yet wander in without offence, and the rather as you wander in them with so pure a mind and to so moral a purpose, there seems no decent pretence for me to loiter in them any longer."—*Dissertation on the Marks of Poetical Imitation.*

On the whole, I would venture to hope, that in another edition of the

"Personal History," &c. Dr. Croly, with the generosity proper to his country, and in which I understand he largely shares, will cancel, or at least materially qualify, a passage calculated to convey so disparaging and so unjust an impression of one whom the best judges of moral and literary merit, both in his own and succeeding times, have delighted to honor.

Yours, &c.

THE EDITOR OF BISHOP WARBURTON'S LITERARY REMAINS.

RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW.

Dolarny's Primerose; or, the First Part of the Passionate Hermit, &c. by John Raynolds. 1606. (Roxburghe reprint, 1806.)

THE original edition of this Poem sold for 26*l.* 10*s.* at Mr. Bindley's sale. It is dedicated to the Right Honourable Esme Steuart, Lord of Aubignay, and one of the Gentlemen of his Majesties Bed-chamber, and has a commendatory Sonnet by Abraham Savere, gentleman.

The poem is not unpleasingly written, with rich exuberant descriptions of nature, and pastoral scenes, and the delights of spring; but we must confine our quotations to the following singular imitation of Hamlet's soliloquy in the scene with the grave-digger; no allusion whatever being made to the original. Hamlet was printed in the year 1604, and Mr. J. Reynolds made his "gentle theft" from it in 1606.

Then sate I down upon the carpet grasse,
 Where, after thanks to God for that our meate,
 He did beginne the dinner time to passe,
 With sad discourse, but not a bit did eate.
 For in his hand he took the dead man's scull,
 The which did seeme to fill his stomach full.
 He held it still in his sinister hand,
 And turn'd it soft, and stroak'd it with the other;
 He smiled on it, and oft demurely fawn'd,
 As it had been the head of his own brother:
 Oft would h' have spoke, but something cried delay,
 At length, half weeping, these words did he say.
 "This barren scull that here you do beholde,
 Why might it not have been an Emperour's head?
 Whose storehouse rich was heap'd with massy gold?
 If it were so, alle that to him is dead.
 His empire, crowne, his dignities and all,
 When death took him, all them from him did fall.
 Why might not this an Empresse head have beene,
 Although now bare with earth and crooked age?
 Perhaps it was the head of some great queene,
 Virtuous in youth, though now spoil'd with earth's rage?
 Well, if it were so rich a treasure once,
 Now 'tis no more but rattling ghastly bones.
 Say that it were the head of some great man,
 That wisely searcht and pri'd out every cause;
 And that invented every day to skanne
 The deep distinctions of all sorts of laws,
 And sometimes to cut off his neighbour's head:
 Why, if it were, himselfe is now but dead.

And might it not a lady sometimes joye
 T' have deckt and trimm'd this now rain-beaten face,
 With many a trick and new-found pleasure toye?
 Which if that now she did behold her case,
 Although on earth she were for to remaine,
 She would not paint nor trimme it up againe.
 Why might not this have been some lawyer's pate,
 The which sometimes brib'd, baul'd, and tooke a fee,
 And law exacted to the highest rate?
 Why might not this be such a man as he?
 Your quirks, your quiblets, now, sir, where be they?
 Now he is mute, and not a word can say.
 Why might not this have garnisht forth some dame,
 Whose sole delight was in her dog and fanne;
 Her gloves and maske to keep her from the aime
 Of Phœbus' heate, her hands or face to tanne?
 Perhaps this might in every sort agree
 To be the head of such a one as shee.
 Or why not this some filthie pander slave,
 That, broker like, his soule doth set and sell,
 Might not have dyed, and in an honest grave
 After his death gone thither for to dwell?
 And I come then, long after he were dead,
 And purchase so his filthy pander's head.
 Or say 'twere thus—some three-chin'd foggy dame,
 The which was so, that then a baud was turn'd,
 And kept a house of wanton Venus' game,
 Untill such time her chimnies all were burn'd;
 And then some one, with *Gallian* spice well sped,
 May dye of that,—and this may be her head.
 But O I run on, I runne too far astray.
 And prate and talke my wits quite out of doore.
 Say 't were a king, quene, lord, or lady gay,
 A lawyer, minion, pander, or a whore;
 If it were noble, 't were not for me to crake on,
 If it were base, it were too vile to speake on.
 But whatsoe'er it was, now 't is but this,
 A dead man's scull, usurped from his grave;
 Yet doo I make it still my formost dish;
 For why? 't is all the comfort that I have,
 In that I may, when any dine with mee,
 Shew what they were, and eke what they shall bee.

There is one other stanza towards the conclusion of the poem, which is also an imitation of a passage in the same play, in the Ghost's address to Hamlet.

"But stay; methinks I see the Eurian lights
 Budding like roses on the morninge's browes;
 The drowsie vapours take their sable flyghtes,
 And bright Aurora dothe herselfe unhouse;
 The glow-worme dim fear's the approaching sun,
 Wherefore farewell—for I to speak have done."

As a further specimen of the style, we shall give one more specimen from his rare poem, being the description of a hunt.

Aurora's spring, that ripens the golden mornes,
 No sooner pried on the mountaines tops,
 But that the huntsmen winded out their hornes,
 Calling the dogs into a grovie cops.
 I follow'd on; at length there did appeare,
 Rous'd from the wood, a lustie fallow deare.

The hounds pursu'd, the huntsmen's echoing noise
 Did seeme throughout the shadie groves to ring ;
 Unskill'd of horne, scarce with a huntsman's voice,
 I followed still, to see that novell thing.
 'Twere foll' in me, Thyestes like to vaunt it,
 But that the huntsmen and the hounds did chaunt it.

The grieved hart with teares bewayles his case,
 The eager dogs did lightly passe the grounds ;
 A Paduan brach was formost in the chase,
 For she did hide the other crie of houndes.
 Which caused the host to scud with nimble heels,
 On hills and dales, on craggie bracks and fields.

Then did he fall into a heard of deere,
 Then to the soile, then to the heard againe,
 Then in the woodes he fayntlye did appear,
 Then o'er the mountains, then into a plaine.
 And all this while the houndes had not a checke,
 But still did seeme to take her by the necke.

And formost still that faire Italian hounde,
 The which we thought to be of Spartan kinde,
 Of all the rest she seem'd to gather grounde,
 For she did run as swift as any winde ;
 Which caus'd the deer in 's necke to laie his hornes,
 And so to post through brambles, briers, and thornes.

The huntsmen, glad to see their sport so good,
 Did winde their hornes to courage up their houndes,
 The sillie deer did hasten to the wood,
 The dogs full crye did keepe a narrowe boundes ;
 So that some times they seem'd his hanche to nipp,
 Which caused him feeblie from their gripes to slippe.

O'er bush and brier the dogs did seeme to make him
 Bounce, leap, and skippe, when he could scarcely go ;
 I follow still, but could not overtake him,
 Yet did I crosse and meete him to and fro.
 Then in the groves the houndes did ring apace,
 With yelping voyces, in that solemn chase.

Then here, then there, the echoing wood resounded,
 Of those shrill notes display'd with hornes and hounds ;
 The noyse whereof into the skyes rebounded,
 Throughout the hills and all the daly grounds ;
 Which faster ran, my tongue denyes to tell,
 The hunting musicke did so much excell.

Then for to meete the game a neerer way,
 I walkt along a dale hard by a fountaine ;
 Whereas awhile to drinke I there did stay ;
 Then did I climbe the top of yonder mountaine,
 Where I might view at large the valley grounds,
 But could not hear the huntsmen nor the hounds.

Then looking towards this little shady plain,
 Like a young huntsman I began to call ;
 Whereas me thought one answered me againe,
 That seem'd my voyce in his for to install.
 I, something angry, came along the ground,
 But then I knew it was an ecchoe's sound.

Thus having lost the sport I came to see,
 And knowing not when to see the same againe,
 My minde did with my weary legs agree
 Homeward to go, thorough this covert plaine.
 Thus leaving off the lusty red deer chase,
 It was my chance to finde you in this place, &c.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Manners and Household Expenses of England in the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Centuries, illustrated by original Records. 4to. Lond. 1841.

THIS handsome volume, printed and edited at the expense of Mr. Botfield, for the information of the Members of the Roxburghe Club, contains a great deal of antiquarian information, which it is much to be regretted did not find its way into the world through some other channel. Well printed, well edited, well bound, "rich with the spoils of time," and those spoils relating to persons worthy to be had in perpetual remembrance, we cannot but regret that it was not given to the public instead of to a coterie, to the world instead of to a club. When twenty or thirty gentlemen have the bad taste to associate together in order to print books which they may merely present to one another, it is to be regretted that their taste does not also lead them to produce volumes of such a kind that the world may care nothing about them. This has often been the case with the Roxburghers. Books more worthless than some from which these lordly bibliomaniacs have derived self-glorification can scarcely be conceived; but the present is an exception, and hence these regrets.

The book is divisible into three parts, all entirely distinct. The first consists of a Roll of the Household Expenses of Eleanor Countess of Leicester during part of the year 1265. This lady was the third daughter of King John, and wife of the celebrated Simon de Montfort, and the time to which the Roll relates comprises a great part of the brief period of her husband's exaltation to the highest rank in the kingdom, together with that of his downfall and death. At the opening of the Roll the Countess is at Wallingford, on her way to Odiham Castle, one of her husband's strongholds. There she lived in almost regal splendour, entertaining persons of the highest rank as her guests, and doling out her bounty to the poor with princely munificence. At that time the King, Henry III. and

Richard, King of the Romans, her brothers, and the heir apparent, Prince Edward, her nephew, were all her husband's prisoners; the whole power of the kingdom was in his hands, and the tide of alteration in the constitution and government was flowing fast under his direction. After a few months the Roll comes to an end; and how strangely different is the state of things which it presents at its termination. The Sovereign was again at liberty and restored to his rightful position, the rebel Earl had fallen upon the field of Evesham, and the widowed Countess was on the point of seeking safety for herself and her children in exile. Such is an outline of the events affecting the Countess of Leicester which distinguished the year 1265; and, although there are few direct historical incidents recorded in the Roll now published, it abounds in entries which are indirectly illustrative of the pending changes in public affairs, and of the downfall of her hopes and fortune.

"On the 17th March," remarks the Editor, "Prince Edward and Henry of Germany came from Wallingford to Odiham, in the company, or rather custody, of Henry de Montfort. They seem to have repaired thither to await the coming of the Earl of Leicester, who was expected, and arrived on the 19th. Their retinue was considerable, for the number of horses in the Castle stables was increased, by their coming, from 44 to 172; and after the Earl reached Odiham the number rose from 172 to 334." (P. xxvii.) "On the 14th of April, the Countess fed eight hundred paupers, who consumed, *inter alia*, three quarters of bread and a tun of cider." (P. xxviii.)

Now mark the contrast.

"It was in the evening of the 28th May that Prince Edward escaped from his custody at Hereford. On the 1st June . . . the Countess left Odiham, and travelled during the night to Porchester, under the guidance of Dobbs, her parker or shepherd At Porchester the Countess remained until the 12th of June, and then proceeded to Bramber Castle, by way of Chichester, where she dined. From thence to Wilmington on the 13th; to Winchelsea,

through Battle, on Sunday the 14th, and arrived at Dover on the following Monday. Her journey from Porchester to Dover seems to have been made in great haste. Many horses and carts were borrowed and hired for the carriage of her attendants and luggage. Among others the Countess of Arundel lent a chariot and five horses; the Prior of Tichfield sent a hackney, which was ridden by a damsel, and a horse belonging to the Prior of Southwick carried Hicqe the Countess's tailor. Her retinue altogether required 84 horses, that being the number provided for at Bramber; and besides this a portion of her baggage, or 'harness,' was sent round by sea to Dover, the hire of the boat costing 7s. 7d.'" (Pp. xxix. xxx.)

On the 4th of August Leicester fought the fatal battle of Evesham; on the 15th a letter was received by the Countess from Prince Edward; by the end of the month she began to be in want of provisions, but the siege of Kenilworth delayed the advance of the victorious royalists, and she lingered at Dover until the month of October, when she finally departed for the continent.

The documents contained in the second part of this volume are of equal, and, in some respects, perhaps, of greater interest than the Household Roll of the Countess of Leicester. They are "Rolls containing payments made by the Executors of Eleanor, consort of Edward I." and furnish many particulars respecting the erection of the celebrated Crosses raised in various parts of the kingdom to commemorate that illustrious lady. These are the Rolls out of which the Rev. Joseph Hunter derived the materials for a paper upon Queen Eleanor's Crosses, read before the Society of Antiquaries during the last session, and printed in the last published portion of the *Archæologia*. Upon one point, and that one of considerable interest, there is a division of opinion between Mr. Hunter and the Editor of the present volume, which is worthy of observation, and which we notice from a desire to see the point cleared up. It relates to the country of the sculptor to whom we are indebted for the beautiful effigy of Queen Eleanor, upon her tomb in Westminster Abbey. This effigy has been hitherto supposed to be the work of some Italian artist, and one of the points in Mr. Hunter's paper most gra-

tifying was his announcement that it could be proved to be the work of an Englishman—"Master William Torel, goldsmith, whose name," adds Mr. Hunter, "will probably hereafter be ranked high in the catalogue of English artists." *Archæolog.* XXIX. 189. The Editor of the work before us, after some observations which tend to shew how greatly our obligations to foreign art during the middle ages have been exaggerated, suddenly and most unexpectedly comes to the conclusion that Torel, the artist of the work in question, was probably not an Englishman, but an Italian. He arrives at his conclusion thus. He contends, from the similarity of style, that the effigies of Henry III. and Eleanor were designed by the same person; and then, having cited an opinion of Flaxman, that these celebrated figures "partake of the character and grace particularly cultivated in the school of Pisano," he proceeds thus,—

"The Rolls now printed inform us, that the designer of the effigies of Eleanor for Westminster and Lincoln was one Master 'William Torel,' a goldsmith. The loose manner in which we find all Italian and Spanish names written in early records, justifies the presumption that his real name was 'Torrelli,' and that he was an Italian. It is not impossible that he may have been identical with Master William, the Florentine painter, who . . . was employed by Henry III. towards the latter end of his reign: this would not interfere with the supposition that he was a pupil of Nicolo Pisano, who died in 1264." (p. lxxxii.)

He further shews that Torel was at the same time engaged upon a statue of a King as well as upon that of Queen Eleanor; and both he and Mr. Hunter agree that the statue of a King was that of Henry III. We shall look with some curiosity for further evidence upon this point, which we have no doubt will be discovered; and in the mean time, all we can do is to direct inquirers to the entries on the Rolls now published.

The third part of the volume contains two books of accounts of expenses and memoranda of Sir John Howard, afterwards the Duke of Norfolk in the reign of Richard III., and known by the title of "Jockey of Norfolk." These accounts extend from 1462 to 1471. They are printed from two MS. books, one in the possession of

the Duke of Norfolk, and the other of Sir Thomas Phillipps. They are partly in duplicate, but the variations are considerable, and besides accounts they contain drafts or copies of letters, and other memoranda, some of public interest, and all of them extremely curious. The accounts themselves are of the ordinary nature of books of household and personal expenses, full of information respecting the prices of the necessaries of life, and all the varied items in the expenditure of a noble family and a large establishment. To make such extracts from accounts of this description as would sufficiently exhibit their diversified character is incompatible with our space, but we will quote a letter (not signed or directed) which the Editor refers to an event of some historical interest, the marriage of Edward IV. and Elizabeth Woodville. We modernise the orthography.

“ My lord,—After the most lowly recommendation, I beseech it your good lordship to wit I have received your letter that you sent me late, whereby I understand that such thing as ye and I desire most is in good way and out of doubt, wherefore I thank God, and ever shall while I live ; also, my lord, I beseech you to have me and my wife still in your remembrance, as I understand well that ye have had by your writing, whereof I thank your good lordship, beseeching you of continuance. Also, my lord, I have been in divers places within Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex, and have had communication of this marriage, to feel how the people of the countries were disposed, and in good faith they are disposed in the best wise, and glad thereof ; also I have been with many divers estates to feel their hearts, and I found them all right well disposed, save one, the which I shall inform your good lordship at my next coming to you, by the grace of God, who have you, my right special good lord, in his blessed safeguard.

“ At Wench. xxij. day of Sep.

“ Also I beseech your lordship to give credence to the bringer of these.” (pp. 196-7.)

The account we have given of the contents of this volume will, we are sure, make our readers unite with us in regretting that it was not published in some other manner. It wants an Index, which in such a work is a very great want, and the absence of which is a great drawback from the value of the book, and a proof that the Rox-

burghers print for show and not for use ; but, with that exception, it is a creditable and valuable book.

An Appeal to the Antiquaries of Europe, on the Destruction of the Monuments of Egypt. By George R. Gliddon, late United States' Consul at Cairo. 8vo.

THE antiquities of Egypt are indeed the proofs of the truth of our earliest histories ; they confirm at every step the annals of the human race, and corroborate and illustrate, in a degree eminently convincing, a remarkable portion of the records of the Old Testament. Who then can behold with apathy, and unmoved, the destruction of her venerable monuments, and of those objects which the highest properties of human intellect have been called forth to illustrate and explain ?

The danger to which Egyptian relics of the first order are exposed, the destruction which they have already encountered, does indeed appeal to the antiquaries of Europe, to the scientific of all nations, to check and arrest, by every means in their power, dilapidations and destruction so barbarous and so mischievous in their results. The reputation of Mohammed Ali as a renovator of Egypt, must receive considerable tarnish in the present day, and an indelible stain in all future time, from the reckless havoc which he has permitted to be made of her venerable monuments.

“ No voice from the tomb,” says our author, “ is needed to warn the antiquary, that yet a little while, and such will be the end—that if he and his colleagues in research do not step forward for the preservation of Egyptian monuments, in a very few years travellers may save themselves the trouble of a journey beyond the precincts of the British and continental museums It is the hope that his (the author's) feeble voice may reach the ear of those who have the power, and only want the will, to save the remaining vestiges of antiquity from destruction, that impels the writer to come forward in their behalf. If the appeal be heard, the object will be gained ; but in any case the author here clears his conscience of connivance, and enters a protest against the cause and its abettors. Others have had the gratification of delineating, describing, and expounding what the monuments of Egypt were at the period of their respective visits ; be his the more humble task of re-

ording *what, where, and why they are not.*" See p. 5.

Roused by this prologue to records of annihilation, we follow our author in the details of devastations which, since the year 1800, "have swept off ruins, monumental relics that had survived the Persians, the Christians, the Saracens, the Turks, to disappear under the *civilising* rule of the present governor."

The narrative sets out from the first cataract of the Nile at Asswân, Syene. For the more ready transportation of the spoils from Egyptian ruins, Mohammed Ali has endeavoured to cut away the granite obstacles forming the cataract: hitherto, however, his engineering has been without success; but the remains of a temple are sought for in vain at the above place, which was twenty years since in partial preservation; at Elephantine, one temple of Amunoph the Third, one of Alexander, son of Alexander the Great, a ruin of primitive Christian construction, a portion of another temple, the chambers of the celebrated Nilometer, have all disappeared;—and for what purpose, gentle reader?—to build a palace for Mohammed Bey, about the years 1822 and 1825, and to construct a military college below Asswân; both which edifices are themselves, according to our author, now in ruins. At Edfoo, Apollonopolis Magna, were two temples of the Ptolemaic epoch,

"In a state of great preservation, though partially buried in accumulations of rubbish and sun-burnt bricks. The larger temple has suffered chiefly from the iconoclasts; but of the other, the lythonium or mammisi, all the superstructure, and some of the lower portions, have been quarried, to collect into scattered heaps the materials for a manufactory which was never built." P. 41.

Three temples at El Kaf (Hierapolis) are overthrown, and in their place remains a scattered stony waste. This devastation was for erecting some factories at Esné, now shut up, and a quay.

The portico at Esné, Latopolis, (which was cleared out by General Boliard,) commenced by the Ptolemies, and adorned by the Roman Emperors with most of their names, from Tiberius to the infamous Caracalla, is now

converted into a government store-room. The little temple at Contra Laton has not met so good a fate; but was destroyed in 1828, to furnish stones for the before-mentioned quay at Esné. The interesting temple at Ed Sair, to the north of Esné, has shared the same unhappy irretrievable fate. Yet the sculptures on the last recorded the triumphs of Evergetes in Armenia, Persia, Thrace, and Macedonia. At Thebes, the ravages committed since 1836 are fearful: the tomb of Petamammonoph has been mined and blown to atoms as materials for lime: at Karnac, that glory of Egyptian relics, the force of gunpowder has levelled large and numerous portions of the gigantic propyleia.

"One solitary consolation," a very poor one indeed, "maybe derived from the overthrow of these propyleia, namely, the opportunity it afforded to Mons. E. Prisse, a gentleman in every way qualified to take advantage of the sculptures that previously lay hidden in these propyleia, to record names and legends which but for him would have been lost to history and science." P. 50.

These discoveries are said to be in course of publication, by the Royal Society of Literature.

The elegant propylon or gateway of the temple of Dendera has been partially destroyed, but the demolition was stopped at the instance of the French Consul Mimaut, and the dilapidations replaced by some miserable brick walls, and trophies indeed of the innovating spirit of Mohammed Ali the regenerator. We pass rapidly over the remaining track way of devastation. The temple of Osiris, built by Ramses II. and Ramses Sesotris, is nearly demolished, to supply *lime* for a government work; close at hand is a mountain of native lime-stone, so that this act is rendered doubly wanton and barbarous. At Ekkim-Chemmis, the inscription of the time of Trajan, marking the site of the temple of Pan, is gone, with the frieze of a portico: the tombs which existed along the mountain at the back of Eiranceych, have all been mined for lime.

"Where," exclaims Mr. Gliddon, "is that magnificent portico of the temple of Thoth at Oshmoneyn, Hermopolis Magna, which up to 1823 was still perfect? Ask the Nazir of the rum and sugar works at

Mellawi, and he will boast that he destroyed it, putting the finishing touches to his work in 1836. He will tell you that he also commenced that annihilation of all the ruins of Sheykh Abadah (Antinoopolis,) which it was reserved for the rum distillery of Ibrahim Pacha, at the Island of Rhoda, to consummate in 1838-9; not a single one of the Greek inscriptions in the smaller tombs even is discernible, the fiendish propensity of these Egypto-Turkish subalterns being to deface whatever they know is interesting to an European. Of the theatre at the southern gate,—of the pillars whereon was traced the name of Alexander Severus,—of the portico supported by elegant Corinthian columns, and of the numerous buildings twenty years ago traceable in the city, which a Hadrian had embellished, the traveller cannot always now discover the site. Strange that the monuments of ancient piety should be destroyed by modern civilization! That the stones of a temple dedicated to the God of letters, should be used in the erection of a modern building, dedicated to the manufacture of an article forbidden in *spirit*, if not in the letter, of Mohammedan institutions; that the column consecrated by a Hadrian to the service of religion, should now uphold a distillery for rum! But these and numberless similar anomalies are familiar to all those who know Egypt under Mohammed Ali." P. 56.

From the quarries which supplied the pyramids with stone, almost every one of the numerous legends and tablets are removed. At Sakkara, the tomb of Psammeticus II. is reduced to a ruin. At Ghizeh the tomb opened by Col. Howard Vyse in 1837, is dilapidated, and its curious *arch* was destroyed for lime in the winter of 1840-1. How do our readers, after all these details, feel for the safety of the pyramids themselves, those eternal rocks amidst the stream of centuries? They too were destined for destruction, as quarries for some of the public works of Mohammed Ali; but the Pacha's surveyors reported that materials could be procured cheaper elsewhere! This economical consideration alone it appears has preserved the pyramids.

We have given our readers a sufficient taste of Mr. Gliddon's pamphlet, to enable them to appreciate the nature of its information, and its well-timed appearance for drawing the attention of European States towards the monuments of Egypt, while yet some con-

siderable remnant of them exists. The author's style is spirited, but is not occasionally free from obscurity, and at times an inflated affectation. We earnestly hope that the conservation which he advocates will be fully supported by our foreign diplomatists, and that other materials will be found for the Pacha's rum distilleries, wharfs, and rail-roads, than are afforded by the monuments of Egypt's gods and kings.

The Liber Landavensis, Llyfr Teilo, or the ancient Register of the Cathedral Church of Llandaff; from MSS. in the Libraries of Hengwrt and of Jesus College, Oxford: with an English Translation and explanatory Notes, By the Rev. W. J. Rees, M.A. F.S.A. Rector of Cascob, &c. &c. [Published for the Welsh MSS. Society.] Royal 8vo. pp. xlvi. 646.

THE Society which has produced this volume, was set on foot in 1837, at Abergavenny; but was somewhat slow in establishing itself. It now, however, boasts a list of members of high rank and influence, and we hope sufficiently numerous to effect the objects of its institution, which are described as those "of transcribing and printing the more important of the numerous unpublished Bardic and Historical Remains of Wales."

"The Liber Landavensis, or The Book of Llandaff, is so called because it is the ancient chartulary or Register Book of the Cathedral of Llandaff, wherein were recorded memoirs of its more eminent Prelates, Grants of Endowment, and other interesting and important particulars relating to the Church and Diocese. It has been also called Llyfr Teilo, or The Book of Teilo, because the Diocese sometimes went by the name of Teilo, St. Teilo being one of the most eminent of its Prelates, and also because part of the materials whereof it was compiled, was contained in a still more ancient register that went by his name, to which it makes reference, and which it probably superseded. The compiler of the work is said to have been Galfrid or Jeffrey, brother to Urban the last Bishop of Llandaff mentioned therein,"

and it is supposed to have been continued until near the time of Bishop Urban's death, which occurred in 1133.

Though this compilation has never been before printed, it has received constant attention throughout the

stream of the national historians and antiquaries, as is evident both from their printed works and their manuscript collections. Of all these derivative evidences of its value, as well as of the copies or abstracts of the original, both ancient and modern, the Editor has rendered a complete account in his very elaborate Preface. It appears from p. xxxiii. that two copies, one of which formerly belonged to the Bishops of Llandaff, and subsequently to Selden,* and the second of which was also in the archives of Llandaff until 1790, are now both missing.

“When the National Record Commission was instituted, the *Liber Landavensis* was one of the works which engaged the attention of the Commissioners, and Aneurin Owen, esq. of Egryn, Denbighshire, was employed to make a transcript of the Hengwrt MS. which he nearly completed, with an English translation of the Welsh boundaries, when the Commission was dissolved on the death of William IV. and the use intended to be made of the transcript apparently abandoned. Of the said English translation, with the kind permission of Lord Langdale, use has been made in writing this volume.”

The text was formed, in the first instance, from the MS. in the library of Jesus College, Oxford, where it was carefully transcribed, and its language critically revised, by Mr. W. H. Black; the late Rev. Rice Rees, Professor at Lampeter, and author of the excellent *Essay on the Welsh Saints*, then undertook the office of Editor, but died, † when he had done nothing further than commence a correspondence; the gentleman who has now accomplished the task then took it up, “considering it as a kind of legacy bequeathed to him by his beloved nephew, whose studies were so much in unison with his own.”

* This very ancient and valuable copy was lost in consequence of its being borrowed by Mr. Vaughan of Hengwrt, just at the period when Selden's library was being removed to the Bodleian Library in 1659. It is remarkable that all the correspondence and particulars should be preserved (Preface, p. xxiv.) but the book itself lost.

† On the 28th May 1839. See a memoir of him in our vol. XII. p. 94.

A collation with the Hengwrt MS. was made. The original text is given with great care and accuracy, accompanied by marginal variations and emendations; and then follows an English translation, divided into chapters, with an amended arrangement, and illustrated with notes, chiefly in elucidation of the places and persons mentioned.

“Many of the grants recorded were made to St. Dubricius and St. Teilo, when they were Archbishops, and exercised their jurisdictions over the whole or greater part of South Wales, which included the diocese of St. David's as well as that of Llandaff.”

Dubricius, whose Welsh name was Dyfrig, did not hold his archiepiscopal see at Llandaff, but at Cairleon. St. Teilo, on succeeding St. David, (who died in 544,) in the archiepiscopal dignity, chose to continue at Llandaff, and appointed a suffragan for Menevia, or St. David's. A series of seven or eight names, (for we think Elwystyl and Arwystyl may belong to the same person,) which have been placed by Godwin and his followers as the successors of St. Teilo, have been ascertained, by examination of the work before us, to have been his contemporaries, and *suffragans*, and are so ranked in a carefully compiled series of the Bishops of Llandaff, ‡ which is appended to this volume. From this circumstance originated certain claims subsequently urged by the Bishops of Llandaff, over the see of St. David's, and the furtherance of which it is thought may have been much in the view of the author of the *Llyfr Teilo*. Proofs of Geoffrey's partiality in this respect are shown in the Preface, p. xiii.

Bishop Urban, or Gurfan, the historian's brother and patron, was consecrated Bishop of Llandaff at Canterbury, Aug. 11, 1107, in the 32nd year of his age. To his zeal in the administration of the affairs of his diocese, and the restoration of its revenues, the latter chapters of the *Llyfr Teilo* bear ample testimony. He is

‡ In this we find the successor of the celebrated Godwin styled “George Carleton or Charleton.” Certainly Carleton, of the family seated at Carleton in Cumberland.

also memorable, as having rebuilt his cathedral. He died beyond the seas, on his fourth journey to Rome, in the year 1133.

In conclusion, we must observe that this volume has been produced in a manner which is highly honourable to the patriotic efforts which have been united for the purpose; to the Society, in the first place; to Mr. Rees, of Llandoverly, the printer, whose professional merits have been before established in Lady Charlotte Guest's publications; and, above all, to the very careful and indefatigable Editor, who has fully earned the vote of thanks which we find was passed at a committee of the Society, on the 10th of March last, "to express the gratification the work has afforded, by the learning and erudition therein evinced, as well as by the deep research and admirable method and style of the whole."

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Lewis's Illustrations of Kilpeck Church.
Parts II. and III.

IN our former review of the first part of this work, we endeavoured to draw the line of distinction between such parts of an ecclesiastical design as were marked by a symbolic and instructive character, and those minor portions of the edifice wherein the fancy of the carver was allowed more range, and which shewed itself not unfrequently in a ludicrous association of subjects; sometimes possessing meanings obvious enough, and, not uncommonly, far from decent, others, merely fanciful and grotesque. When an author attempts, like Mr. Lewis, to account for the construction of every sculpture, and even moulding, by assuming the idea that it was intended to be a symbol, to convey a meaning, the only end of his inquiry is to show how easy it is to step from the sublime to the ridiculous. The church of Kilpeck possesses carvings of the human form to a much greater extent than the generality of Norman churches: these carvings appear to have perfectly mystified the author.

The southern doorway is a fine composition, and, like the structures of the time of Henry the First, is highly enriched; the columns which sustain the outer archivolt being worked over

with arabesques, evidently the best imitation the sculptor could produce of a more classical design; within, and encircled by the tendrils of the foliage of one of the columns, are two men, having jackets, apparently of some quilted materials, and large trowsers, their loins bound round with a girdle, and on their heads the Phrygian bonnet; and holding in their hands some kind of weapon. The arabesques of the corresponding column contain birds. To ourselves, this doorway appears to be a fine specimen of Lombardic decoration; doubtless, the workmanship of a foreigner from Pisa, or some other portion of Italy, indulging in the taste of his time for grotesque and extraordinary sculptures. The author's description of the whole doorway is too long and too tedious to examine throughout: we will confine ourselves to these two men. "On the left part of the tree or pillar are sculptured two men in *armour* (?) the upper one carrying a mace, of a cross form, to designate the Church in its spiritual and moral capacity, and the lower one carrying a sword, to signify the State, —the *cord* above to shew they are tied together!" So that the union of Church and State is found to exist in the twelfth century! We see no reason to assign any such remote cause for the use of these figures, beyond the same fancy which in ancient design introduced sylphs and cupids, men and animals, real and imaginary, growing or peeping out of the delicate entwinings of the tendrils so profusely employed in their ancient reliefs.

That the sculptors of the Norman period were in the habit of copying from more ancient sculptures is evident, from the combat between the sagittary and griffin, which appears on Darent's font, and the signs of the Zodiac, either collectively or in portions, which are found on nearly all their designs. On this doorway we can discover Leo and Pisces, among certain sculptures of which Mr. Lewis confesses "he has not yet ascertained the meaning."

There are, however, some sculptures in the interior of the church, to which, as far as we have been able to discover, the author attaches no symbolic meaning; and, indeed, the intention of them is so obvious, that we imagine the utmost stretch of fancy

will be unable to trace in them any occult intent. These are, the figures on the jambs of the chancel arch, where, instead of pillars, are three ecclesiastics on each side, placed one over the other in a hollow moulding: these figures appear to be intended for a procession; one in the lower range, manifestly carries a holy watersprinkle, the corresponding one a palm branch; the other four figures have processional crosses in their right hands. The feet are bare, and the heads are covered with hoods; the style of sculpture is rude, the figures are much like those on the font at Brighton; and the resemblance would have been still greater, if the ignorance of some sculptor, at the beginning of the last century, had not recut the heads of all the figures upon the last-named example, and made certain alterations which have nearly rendered that object nearly valueless. The sculptures at Kilpeck, are, however, unaltered, and highly valuable for their costume, and, in all probability, are much clogged with whitewash. There can be very little doubt that these barefooted and hooded figures represent the Benedictine monks belonging to the Cell which once existed at Kilpeck; and, if a conjecture of the meaning of the sculptures be allowed, it may not be improbable that the chancel was built by the Benedictines, and that the six statues may represent the brethren in procession, assisting at the consecration of the church. These sculptures, by the aid of this simple explanation, will be highly valuable to the antiquary; and they are curious as being the most ancient example in sculpture of monastic costume in this country.

The carved blocks under the cornice of the nave and chancel represent human heads, and those of animals, much varied; but the greater part being destitute of any attribute, we can only suppose the variety to have arisen from the imagination of the carver. Fertile indeed must that fancy be which can find in these heads a typified representation of the old and new Law, and which perfectly satisfies itself, that twelve of such sculptures typify the Tribes of Israel! The Holy Lamb is more than once repeated. In one instance the author mistakes it for

a horse, and supposes it to signify that the command to preach the Gospel should be effected swiftly! Here again we can discover the signs *Aries* and *Gemini*; and perhaps the sculptor may have designed the whole twelve Signs on some other of the heads of this assemblage.

We have no inclination to follow the train of inquiry further: we think the author has done much to injure the theory he has taken up, in this regard falling into the same error as the late Mr. Lascelles, in his *Heraldic Origin of Gothic Architecture*, and the Author of the Essay in Billings's *History of the Temple Church*.

We cannot admire the author's restorations; and we rejoice that the parish has left the bell turret and porch untouched; the former retains its appropriate situation on the western gable, and the cross should be placed above the altar, and not at the western end. The porch is ancient, and in itself canonical; it has, besides, its use in sheltering the fine Norman doorway; and if Mr. Lewis turns to the extract from Durandus which he has printed, he will find the porch has far higher associations than with "smoking and drinking," which he seems to think it must create in the mind of every beholder. However the porch may have been altered by tasteless improvers, it may be restored, but never should be destroyed, like the carved timber porch of the ancient church at Kingsbury, Middlesex, which has recently been removed, without any cause whatever beyond mere caprice. The bell-turret might certainly be improved, but we must confess we see nothing in it like "a beer-house chimney;" it is ancient, and unquestionably of good workmanship. Mr. Lewis announces the publication of Shobden church, in the same county (Hereford). We trust he will limit the exuberance of his fancy in the description of this structure, and give a more plain and common-sense architectural description of his plates, by which he will much increase their importance in the eyes of antiquaries, as the value of a drawing is often diminished by the reflection that it is made under the influence of a fanciful theory.

The true Principles of Christian Architecture, set forth in two Lectures, delivered at St. Marie's, Oscott. By A. Welby Pugin, Architect, and Professor of Ecclesiastical Antiquities in that College. 4to. 1841.

THE object of the author is to develop and exhibit the true principles of Pointed or Christian architecture, by the knowledge of which architectural excellence may be tested. His two great rules for design are as follows: "1st. That there should be no features about a building which are not necessary for convenience, construction, or propriety. 2nd. That all ornament should consist of enrichment of the essential construction of the building:" and to "the neglect of these two rules," he attributes "all the bad architecture of the present time." In truth, the sum and substance of Mr. Pugin's argument is, that common sense should prevail in architecture as in every other science. "In pure architecture the smallest detail should *have a meaning, or serve a purpose*, and even the construction itself *should vary with the material employed*; and the designs should be adapted to the material in which they are executed." The application of the foregoing rules to the pointed style by the lecturer is not more bold than just. "Strange as it may appear at first sight, it is in pointed architecture alone that these great principles have been carried out; and I shall be able to illustrate them from the vast cathedral to the simplest erection."

The author exhibits in strong contrast the distinction, according to the principles he has laid down, between classic and pointed architecture, by producing forcible and appropriate comparisons between various essential parts of structures designed in either style.

In constructions of stone, the practice of ornamenting the essential portions of a building, so as to combine strength with the richest and most delicate ornaments, was a peculiar feature of the pointed style, well known to all who have studied it with attention. To show how forcibly this peculiarity applies to constructions in pointed architecture, we will regard a common feature of a Roman or Italian structure, in parallel with an equally common

and essential member of a Gothic edifice—engaged columns and buttresses.

"Pointed architecture does not conceal her construction, but beautifies it: classic architecture seeks to conceal, instead of decorating it, and therefore has resorted to the use of engaged columns as breaks for strength and effect. Nothing can be worse. A column is an architectural member which should only be employed when a superincumbent weight is required to be sustained, *without* the obstruction of a solid wall; but the moment a wall is built, *the necessity and propriety of columns cease*, and engaged columns always produce the effect of having once been detached, and the intermediate spaces blocked up afterwards. A buttress in pointed architecture at once shews its purpose, and diminishes naturally as it rises, and has less to resist. An engaged column, on the contrary, is overhung by a cornice. A buttress, by means of water tables, can be made to project to such a distance as to produce a fine effect of light and shade. An engaged column can never project far; on account of the cornice and all the other members necessarily according with the diameter of the column, they would be increased beyond all proportion. I will now leave you to judge in which style the real intention of a buttress is best carried out." P. 4.

There is another feature in the Gothic buttress, in which it has greatly the advantage of its rival; this consists in the flexibility of its design, and its capability of division into parts, without losing any of its strength, or suffering in the grandeur of its proportions. This peculiarity is ably shown by Mr. Pugin in the following extract, but which, we have to regret, will lose half its force from the absence of the appropriate engraving which illustrates it.

"In pointed architecture the different details of the edifice are *multiplied with the increased scale of the building*; in classic architecture they are *only magnified*. To explain this more fully: if the pointed architects had a buttress and pinnacle to erect against some vast structure, such as the cathedral of Cologne or Amiens, they did not merely increase its dimensions by gigantic water tables, enormous crockets, and a ponderous finial, No! they subdivided it into a *cluster* of piers and pinnacles; they panelled the front, enriched it by subordinate divisions; and by these means the pinnacles of Cologne appear five times as large as those

of an ordinary church, which could never have been the case had they only *enlarged the scale, instead of multiplying the parts*. But the very reverse of this is the case in classic architecture: a column or cornice is the same, *great or small*, whether they are employed in front of an ordinary house or a vast temple; no distinction except that of size is ever made; there are the *same number of diameters, the same number of mouldings, the same relative projections*."

Flying arches, pinnacles, spires, roofs, and groined vaults, all essential parts of construction, admirably illustrate the Professor's theory; but it is not alone from the larger and more striking features of the structure, that he deduces his proofs. The mouldings of splays and weatherings, water tables, and corbel moulds, with equal force and truth exhibit the correctness of his principles. The full effect of these evidences we cannot convey to our reader's mind, without the aid of the engravings which embellish the work, and which are selected with great skill and judgment.

From stone construction Mr. Pugin proceeds to metal work, in which the same principle of suiting the design to the material and decorating construction, were strictly adhered to by the artists of the middle ages, contrary-wise to modern designs, in which hinges, locks, bolts, nails, &c. are always concealed, while in pointed architecture they form rich and appropriate decorations. In proof of these, various examples of beautiful iron-work of ancient design are given, to which Sheffield grates, and other articles of furniture, designed in what Mr. Pugin appropriately styles "*Brummagem Gothic*," form a ludicrous contrast.

Furniture hangings, and carpets, and more particularly the glorious productions in silver and gold, the peculiar works of ancient times now utterly lost, are brought under review, with the praise their merits so justly demand; what an unhappy contrast does modern goldsmith's work exhibit, when viewed in comparison with the rich and exquisitely worked shrines and pixes, and sacramental vessels of old! What are the shields and the candelabra, and the chased and stamped work of the richest goldsmiths in the metropolis, but the veriest trumpery, when compared with the humblest

shrine which decorated an ancient Catholic altar? The shrine itself was a minute temple of the richest materials; the elegantly-worked metal vied with the stone tracery, as the rich colours and precious stones emulated the resplendent windows; but where are now to be seen the minute buttresses, the exquisitely fine tracery, the crockets and the enamelling, all displaying the same design and judgment as the matchless church which contained them? do we see any thing like it in the unmeaning ornaments which modern goldsmiths produce, and puff off as wonderful displays of art? Alas! for modern design, the goldsmith is no longer an artist. We look in vain for the art of the unknown cunning workmen in rich metals of the middle ages. The works in silver or gold are now remarkable only for their expense, and the venders of them have not a single idea beyond the costs of the material and workmanship.

The contrast between the mechanic of old, and the "capital hand" of the present day, to whom is consigned the works which a Quintin Matsys did not disdain both to design and execute, is amusingly drawn. The excellent conclusion of the first lecture, in allusion to a very popular class of institutions of the present time, is extracted for the force and truth it exhibits:

"Mechanics' institutes are a mere device of the day to poison the minds of the operatives with infidel and radical doctrines; the Church is the true mechanics' institute, the oldest and the best. *She was the great and never-failing school, in which all the great artists of the days of faith were formed*. Under her guidance, they directed the most wonderful efforts of their skill to the glory of God: and let our fervent prayer ever be, that the Church may again, as in days of old, cultivate the talents of her children, to the advancement of religion, and the welfare of their own souls;—for, without such results talents are vain, and the greatest efforts of art sink to the level of an abomination." P. 33.

The second lecture commences with a review of the ancient mode of constructions in wood, which the author shews to be founded on opposite principles to works of stone. The richly ornamented roofs of ancient buildings, whether domestic or ecclesiastical, left open to the view of the

spectator, most strikingly illustrate the author's principles. The *construction* of these roofs is converted into ornament with the most exquisite taste, as may be seen at Westminster, and a somewhat similar design at Bury St. Edmund's, truly styled by Mr. Pugin "a glorious roof." The shameful treatment of these very magnificent specimens of ancient art, to which the plaster ceilings of our modern halls and palaces, designed by much-vaunted architects, appear strikingly mean and insignificant, is admirably detailed by the lecturer; and which we cannot state more precisely than in his own language:

"But, alas! how many equally fine roofs have been demolished and burnt by the brutal ignorance of parish functionaries! how many have been daubed by the remorseless whitewasher! how many painted in vile imitation of marble, as at Yarmouth!"

Or at Plymouth, where the interior, including the wooden ceiling, is made to appear like a huge cave of granite, by the combined vanity and ignorance of some provincial architect.

"How many of these fine roofs have been spoiled of their beautiful and appropriate decoration, by the execrable fanaticism of the Puritan faction, who actually have made entries in the parish accounts of the costs of their demolition! how many concealed from view by lath and plaster ceilings, of miserable design, tacked up under them!"

With a rapid glance at the remainder of the volume, and a few casual extracts, we are compelled to conclude our review: and first, on the subject of churches, the Lecturer's sentiments will be acknowledged by all to be just and appropriate.

"It is not incumbent on all men to raise vast and splendid churches; but it is incumbent on all men to render the buildings they raise for religious purposes *more vast and beautiful than those in which they dwell*. This is all I contend for; but this is a feeling nearly if not altogether extinct. Churches are now built without the least regard to tradition, to mystical reasons, or even common propriety. A room full of seats at the least possible cost is the present idea of a church; and if any ornament is indulged in, it is a mere screen to catch the eye of the passer-by, which is a most con-

temptible deception to hide the meanness of the real building."

And ludicrous as the designs of Mr. Pugin's new churches may be, their faults are easily to be found in existing structures; we need do no more than to turn to any of the new churches which have recently sprung up about the metropolis, with designs appearing as if the builders had no other intention than to bring ecclesiastical architecture into contempt. A meeting-house body appertains to every design: in one new building, we see at one end, amidst a confusion of arches, the chancel arch actually on the outside of the building; another has one of the towers of York Minster pared and cut down, and diminished to suit an estimate of a few thousands; and a third, to a body of more than ordinary meanness, has a baby spire with a forest of pinnacles round its base, holding their unstable existence at the mercy of the first high wind, the whole mounted on a tower which serves the double purpose of chancel and vestry. How truly do such contemptible erections call forth an etching of a most characteristic group, thus introduced by the author:

"Government preaching houses, called churches, start up at the cost of a few hundreds each, by the side of Zion chapels, Bethel meetings, New Connexions, and Socialist houses."

The lecturer does not confine himself to the exhibition of faults, without bringing forward in strong contrast the excellence of ancient architecture, in a most beautiful and correct design for an ancient church, which, with the glowing description which accompanies it, we regret we cannot transfer to our pages.

An etching of Magdalen College restored, one of the establishments founded by that "great and good man William of Wykeham," affords a fine specimen of an ancient College.

"How Catholic wisdom and Catholic piety stand conspicuous in all the arrangements of these noble buildings! How great the master mind who planned and executed them; and yet how few are there in these days to understand or willing to emulate them! Can we conceive a more atrocious scheme to destroy the solemn grandeur of Wykeham's church, than to allow such a

man as Sir Joshua Reynolds to design a transparency for the western end, and appoint *James Wyatt the destructive* to overturn the ancient features and arrangements, setting up the subsellæ of the stalls as brackets for book-desks, and covering the walls with meagre decorations, and Bernasconi Gothic."

Would that the spirits of these "great and good" men, with the sainted founders of religion in Oxford, could throw a shield over the glorious piles of their monuments, and avert the designs of other destructives, worthy followers of Wyatt. Are not the ancient wood panels of one of the chapels to be sold at an old curiosity broker's! and all the ancient works of the university more and more in danger every hour from pretended improvers? Witness the altered front of Merton, and the unmeaning designs of modern character which every where rise up to disfigure and disgrace this proud seat of ecclesiastical grandeur.

Is there need of further proof than to refer to the modern designs for Magdalene and New Inn Halls? It is lamentable to witness the low state of ecclesiastical and collegiate architecture in the present day; almost affording evidence of the existence of a spirit which would banish for ever from our churches and colleges the sister arts of music, painting, sculpture, and architecture.

The ancient domestic architecture of England is illustrated by the design of a truly national edifice, the old English mansion. What a beautiful grouping of apartments of various sizes, for various purposes! not a turret, a porch, or a chimney, without its use; and as an appropriate companion, the village church built close to the mansion. How often do we meet with this admirable association in the country: but how disappointing is a near inspection, which too often shews us the mansion-house degenerated into a farmer's residence, dirty, and ruinous, and the church a barn, or a cow-shed; or, if the mansion still retains its wealthy occupant, the church is removed, by the caprice of some fanciful individual, whose sensitiveness is affected by the bells, or the assembling of the rustic congregation; its site is turned into a plantation, and a

barn is built at a distance, as a substitute.

We have endeavoured to convey to our readers a fair estimate of the contents of Mr. Pugin's volume: we admire the spirit with which it is written, and the taste displayed in the embellishments, which are elegant and costly.

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Literary Leaves, in Prose and Verse.

By D. L. Richardson. 2 vols.

WHEN a work like this has passed through a second edition, it is a satisfactory proof that it possesses sufficient merit to attract many readers; and when the work is, like the present one, employed in the investigation of those parts of literature which are rather remote from the common research, it shows that those readers are such as it is no slight honour to have satisfied. Mr. Richardson appears to be extensively acquainted with the modern literature of England; to have studied its principal authors, especially those of his own time, with care, and to have examined their works with critical exactness. In many of his papers he reminds us of the style and manner of the author of the "Curiosities of Literature;" and like him, while he is curious in observing the opinions of others on disputed points of literature, he exercises a proper independence in the formation of his own. The chapters on "Care and Condensation in Writing," on the "frequent complaint of want of Memory," on "Prose Memoranda for poetical Composition," will be found full of instructive comment; while the notices of Sir E. Brydges, and Mr. C. Smith, show both a matured and sound taste, and an impartial judgment. The most important chapter in the second volume is that on Shakspeare's Sonnets; a subject on which Mr. Richardson has exhausted more than forty pages, and which we are afraid remains as much as ever in its former obscurity. Wordsworth says, speaking of Shakspeare's Sonnets, "With this key, Shakspeare unlocked his heart." We doubt it; and think, on the whole, that it is more probable that these sonnets were written for another person, than for himself. They were not published by Shakspeare; they are not alluded to by

Shakspeare; they are employed on topics and subjects, some apparently not congenial to Shakspeare's mind, some derogatory to its honour, and some degrading to its purity: but it is impossible to form any definite or satisfactory opinion on the subject. Mr. Hallam thinks that "there was a time in Shakspeare's life when his heart was ill at ease;" and the hours, worse than wasted, of his youth, may have been among the causes of his subsequent regret. The conjecture of Messrs. Bright and Boaden, that W. H. stands for William Herbert, is highly probable—nothing so probable has been conjectured; and perhaps the style and subject of the sonnets would somewhat support our belief. Shakspeare was married when only nineteen years of age, and before he went to London: we presume also, that before he went to London he was a parent, as with him the visit of Cupid preceded that of Hymen a few months. Yet with his wife and child (quære children?) remaining at Stratford, he writes a volume of sonnets, the first seventeen of which are on the subject of marriage, and yet not so as to appear to allude to his *own wedded wife*; the next nine contain general expressions of admiration and regard; yet not to his own *Ann Hathaway!*—and some of the remaining are of the same character. Now what does all this mean, if we are to suppose Shakspeare unfolding his own sentiments and passions? And how could he, after a long interval, his wife being still alive, permit them to be printed and given to the world? And what is the meaning of W. H. being the *begetter* of these sonnets? But if we suppose that Shakspeare, when young, and poor, and wanting friends, attached himself, as was the fashion of those days, to a young nobleman, who was the companion of his soft and social hours, and the depository of his amatory confidences; admired by him for his talent, and admitted to his friendship; we may suppose that his poetical genius might have been called upon by his youthful patron when he wanted to "make sonnets to his mistress' eyebrow," to overcome her scruples by poetic flattery, or to exalt her charms by the aid of poetic fiction. Add to this, that the language used by men

towards each other bore more of a *feminine* character in that day than could be tolerated now, and their manners were more *affectionate* (though pure) than we are accustomed to see at the present time, except in foreign countries. So remarkably was this the case, that we believe it was Mr. Coleridge who accounted for it on the ground that women's education being at that time neglected, *their* society offered fewer attractions, and they were considered rather as "household drudges" than the rational and cherished companions of the more educated sex. What we have said, we acknowledge, has but a *certain* degree of *probability*: the question is, whether it has more than the supposition that Shakspeare, in these singular productions, poured forth the feelings of his own heart, and certainly became subject to the imputation of giving loose to irregular and illicit passions, and occasionally using language not consistent with an ordinary self-respect, and apparently not in harmony with the sentiments displayed in his acknowledged works?

Mr. Richardson's volumes not only contain much judicious criticism and many pleasing and instructive observations, but also a considerable portion of poetry of much merit. However, to give adequate specimens of his poetical powers would be far beyond what our limited space would afford; we must, therefore, content ourselves with a single specimen of his style, hoping that these volumes will be as successful as the former were, and as they deserve to be.

SONNET.

Oh! how glad Nature bursts upon mine eye!
The night of care is o'er: deep rapture thrills
My waking heart; for life's deforming ills,
That come like shadows when the storm is high,
Forboding strife, at length have floated by,
And left my spirit free. The skylark trills
His matin song; the cloud-resembling hills
In dim cerulean beauty slumb'ring lie,
And form the throne of Peace; the silver stream
Is sparkling to the sun—its bright waves seem
Instinct with joy; the verdant breast of Earth
Teems with delight;—the *past* is like a dream,
A dull trance broken by the voice of Mirth,
Or grey mist scatter'd by the morning beam.

SONNET.

Our paths are desolate, and far apart—
Our early dreams have vanish'd—never more
May we together mingle as before
Our fond impassion'd spirits. Quick tears start

mories rush upon my heart,
 Divion's veil. E'en now the store
 Jells, that softly gleamed o'er
 The ~~swiftest~~ maze of youth, a moment dart
 Their clouded beams on Care's reverted eye.
 Alas! the promise of the past has been
 A brief, but drear delusion. All things fly
 My onward way, and mock the length'ning
 scene. [nigh,
 Through life's dim mist thy form oft seemeth
 Though lone and distant as the Night's fair
 Queen.

Edwy; a historical Poem. By J. B.
 Warrell.

WHEN Mr. Worrell has respect
 enough for himself, and for his readers,
 to correct the following miserable at-
 tempts at rhyme, which we found in
 the first few pages, and any of the
 same kind that may occur in the re-
 mainder of the volume, we will then
 inform him what other improvements
 are needed.

P. 7.

And are they happier whom their minstrels
laud,
 Who need the sycophant at festive board?

Ib.

So, when the streamlet scarcely feels the storm,
 The sea, by winds unmanageable, is borne.

P. 9.

Joy such as demons feel when man is lost
 On Sin's rough sea, by racking conscience lost.

P. 11.

Our vulgar eyes without a *diadem*
 Could not discern a king 'mongst common
men.

P. 21.

And they who live for heaven, away from *men,*
 Deem others live to minister to *them.*

P. 17.

By careful shepherds is securely *pent,*
 And well defies the ravenous wolf's *attempt.*

P. 14.

Thy speech, as heretofore, alone can *soothe:*
 Speak, and arouse my hate, increase my *love.*

We meet also with some expressions
 rather strange to our eyes.—P. 2.

Sure 't is a Seraph garb'd in mortal guise—
 His *fawning* form, his hair, his azure eyes.

P. 3.

Much have I heard of elves, with lovely form,
 Who *make a halcyon* in the roaring storm.

P. 9.

Thus spake the ruffian; and with tighter hold
 He bound her tender flesh 'neath virile fold.

P. 13.

Edwy still lingers in Elgiva's arms;
 Awhile love *drowns his mind to just alarms.*

P. 16.

Now go thy round, *monotony* of time.
 Thou, also, whil'st to death, &c.

P. 18.

Onward they walk—through many miles
 they've gone,
 And *all alacrity fatigue has worn!*

This, we believe, is sufficient for the
 present; but we cannot omit one more;
 Happy the people rul'd. Theirs is the land
 Where *milk and honey flow from Labour's*
hand!

Sermons preached at Farnham. By
 Rev. R. Sankey, M.A. Curate of
 Farnham.

THESE Sermons are dedicated to
 the Bishop of Winchester, in the pa-
 rish church of whose episcopal resi-
 dence they were preached. We have
 often to lament that sermons, and
 especially those intended for general
 use, and devoted to the comprehension
 of the middle classes of society, are so
 little adapted to have their due merits
 fully explained and exhibited in a
 review. Pulpit eloquence does not
 consist in passages of striking charac-
 ter, magnificently expressed and elabo-
 rately worked up; it does not call to
 its assistance those arts which can
 command all the passions of the mind,
 and propel them into strong and sud-
 den activity; it is shut out from much
 which are the legitimate supports and
 ornaments of the oratory of the senate
 and the bar. Its province is to act
 on the reason—the conscience—the
 feelings, in such a manner that its
 voice may be equally impressive and
 durable. It explains the doctrines of
 Scripture; it enforces the duties of
 religion; it points out the danger of
 disobedience; and it shows that the
 true wisdom and happiness of man
 consists in making his thoughts and
 life conformable to his Creator's will,
 and his Redeemer's commands. These,
 certainly, are noble themes—higher and
 nobler there cannot be—but then they
 must be in their illustration, and the
 manner in which they are inculcated,
 modified, and suited to the capacity of
 those to whom they are addressed.
 This is an art in itself—not unworthy
 of the most learned and cultivated
 minds; and it has been of late, we
 think, very assiduously studied and
 successfully practised by many of the
 clergy of our Establishment, as the

numerous volumes of their parochial and rural sermons prove: still it is not one that enables a reviewer to select at once striking passages by which he can illustrate, in a short compass, the genius and talents of the writer. A few sentences from the speeches of Erskine at the bar, or Canning in the senate, would give specimens both of the general power and the particular character of their eloquence; but to feel the due effect of a discourse by Heber, or by Hare, by Newman, or by Faber, we must imbibe, as it were, the spirit and feeling of the whole composition; and when we revert to it, the impression left on us is derived from the whole, rather than from any particular passages; at any rate, not from detached or insulated passages of excellence, rising and towering above all the other parts. Having said thus much in excuse for not making any extracts from Mr. Sankey's volume, we are bound also to confess the satisfaction with which we have perused it, and to express our feeling of the soundness of the author's doctrine, the judiciousness of his subjects, and the clearness of his exposition.*

Pathology founded on the Natural System of Anatomy and Physiology, &c.
By A. Walker.

THE object of this very philosophical treatise is to show the natural classification of diseases, and the distinction between *morbid* and *curative symptoms afforded by pain or its absence*; as well as the errors of homœopathy, and other hypotheses, or, in other words, (v. Ded. p. vi.) "it is intended to show the truth, and the precise as well as distinct application of the *two great and fundamental laws of medicine*: asking of the practitioner

* In allusion to Sermon II. we have long doubted whether the *proofs* of Christ's resurrection, with answers to the particular objections, form a good subject for a discourse addressed to persons of moderate acquirements, and minds not habitually exercised in the search of truth. The argument is formed of many small, distinct pieces, which are seldom firmly secured at first, and soon become loosened in a common memory.

only to distinguish between *morbid* and *curative* symptoms, while, in the *presence* or *absence* of *pain*, it presents him the simplest criterion for doing so."

We wish that we had medical science enough to give our readers a competent knowledge of the acute and accurate reasoning, the sound principles and just deductions, which we have been delighted to meet with in this work. There are few, perhaps, but those educated in the same science as the author who could fully comprehend the argument, or estimate its value; but there is one part which enters into the discussion, being connected closely with the general subject, which may be perused and understood without the aid of scientific argument, and which will amply repay the perusal by the satisfactory nature of its statements, and the conclusive power of its reasoning—we mean the author's observations on *homœopathy*. The subject is discussed with fairness, as well as acuteness, and error separated from truth, as far as we can judge, with great advantage to any future discussion of it. We must make a short extract from the preface, believing that the observations there found will excite such interest in the minds of many of our readers as to induce them to continue the inquiry. The author mentions that among his new observations are these:—

"Diseases present to us deranged organism and function, and an effort of nature to cure these.

"Symptoms are distinguished into *morbid* and *curative*, directly opposed to each other.

"The distinction between *morbid* and *curative* symptoms is essential to all scientific practice; and, after collecting the symptoms, the first object is to distinguish the *morbid* from the *curative*.

"The art of medicine consists in the management of both kinds of symptoms—opposing the former (*morbid*) and assisting the latter (*curative*).

"The law 'Contraria Contrariis curantur' is the guide for the treatment of *morbid* symptoms. Minute doses (such as Homœopathsists rely on) are inapplicable in acting according to this law,—*morbid* symptoms requiring proportionately larger doses.

"The law 'Similia Similibus curantur' is the guide for the treatment of *curative* symptoms, or assisting the efforts of na-

ture. The efficiency of Homœopathic medicine is in harmony with, and comes in aid of the curative symptoms.

"Pain distinguishes the morbid and curative symptoms. It precedes and causes the curative symptoms, by inducing slight congestion, or incipient inflammation of parts; and this inflammation is the instrument of the *vis medicatrix naturæ*.

"It is shown how far both parties, regular and Homœopathic,* are right or wrong."

Thus the truth, and precise and definite application of these two great laws, is established, and the necessity of their union and application in a natural system is shown.

Some Remarks upon the Church of Fotheringhay, Northamptonshire. (Memoirs of Gothic Churches, read before the Oxford Society for promoting the Study of Gothic Architecture, No. II.)—The Contract for building the Church of Fotheringhay, which is here made the means of imparting information upon the parts and mode of construction of our old ecclesiastical structures, "is one of the few original documents of the kind that have been preserved to us from the middle ages." It "applies to the Nave, Aisle, and Tower only, the Chancel having been built a few years before, and serving as the

model for the remainder of the building, with some slight variations mentioned in the Contract. This Chancel was destroyed at the Reformation; and it is a remarkable coincidence that the present Chancel consists of exactly that portion so minutely described in the Contract, with the exception of the present east wall, which formed part of the olden work, and serves to shew what the variations were."

This very curious and interesting document has been preserved in Dugdale's *Monasticon*. It is now re-edited by the Oxford Society, with cuts representing every feature of the structure and orna-

* 1. The author has given us (in two extracts) such an amusing summary of the absurdity of the Homœopaths, that we cannot help extracting a small part of it (p. 145.) "Simpson, &c. and the leading Homœopaths of this city, speak of the decided effects of the *decillionth* dilution; and the correct dilution to be obtained here of medicines prepared in Germany is the *third*, which is nearly in the proportion of one drop of the tincture to one barrel of alcohol, or one grain of the extract to 400 weight of sugar. Simpson, the most *judicious* writer on Homœopathy, states that his favourite dilutions are the 3rd, 6th, 9th, 12th, 15th, though he often uses the 30th.

× 100=10,000 drops, or one pound—2d dilution.

100=100,000,000, a hundred barrels—4th ditto.

100=10,000,000,000, ten thousand ditto—5th ditto.

100=1,000,000,000,000, one million barrels—6th ditto.

100=100,000,000,000,000, one hundred thousand million barrels—8th ditto.

So that by the time we reach the 30th dilution it would form a mass of *alcohol larger than the whole solar system!* One drop of the tincture, diffused through all the waters of the Atlantic, would be a stronger solution than the 8th!

"Such are the doses recommended in Homœopathic writings! v. *New York Journal of Medicine*.

2. "The dose of opium recommended by Hahneman is *two decillionth parts of a grain*. Now the diameter of the earth is about 8000 miles. The population of the world is about 800,000,000. A Homœopathic dose of medicine amounts to two decillionth parts of a grain. From one grain of opium divide an atomic particle, which shall bear the same proportion to a whole grain that a sphere a thousandth part of an inch in diameter bears to our globe; divide the particle among the whole population of the world; cause each person to swallow a Homœopathic dose *every second*, and it would require 20,000,000 of years for them to swallow the particle described. Hahneman says he has seen a drop of nux vomica at the decillionth degree produce exactly half the effect of another at the quintillionth degree: and then he adds, 'If the patient is very sensitive, it will be sufficient to *smell a phial that contains one of these globules*.' [It should be explained that the drug is made up into globules with sugar.] After the patient has smelled to it, the phial is to be corked up for future use."

We have not space to give the third calculation, made on the prescription of giving a *trillionth of a grain of capsicum in a drop of spirits of wine*, by which it is proved that it would require above 32,600 pyramids (like the great pyramid) to contain spirits of wine sufficient to dilute one grain of capsicum!!

ments of the edifice to which it refers. We need say nothing more on the valuable and authentic character of the information thus conveyed.

Some historical account of the Church and Castle is prefixed, extracted from Archdeacon Bonney's "Historic Notices of Fotheringhay," to which excellent work the present forms a very agreeable supplement.

Views and Details of Stanton Harcourt Church, Oxfordshire. By J. M. Derick, esq. Architect. (For the Oxford Architectural Society.) fol. 1841.—The Oxford Society has caused these plates to be executed on a large and intelligible scale, in order to furnish such an example of the construction and details of the Early English style, as may prove of practical use where designs or restorations in that style are required. The reason for selecting the church of Stanton Harcourt, was that its Chancel and Transepts afford excellent models of Early English work; and, as that style, either from preference or necessary economy, is much in fashion for church building, this is certainly one of the most *useful* publications the Society could have undertaken, both for architects and amateurs, far better than any modern imitations, or any more picturesque views of antient models. We think it would be very desirable to have one good church of *each* style represented in the same manner; as we cannot agree with Mr. Pugin to relinquish all the charms of variety, or to confine the attributes of beauty to any particular stage in the progress of ecclesiastical architecture. The Chancel of Stanton Harcourt is particularly spacious, and reminds us of that at Cobham in Kent, in the same style. The chancel screen is of remarkably elegant Early English character, formed by a range of open trefoiled arches, supported by slender pillars belted in the centre of their shafts by a moulded zone—all of oak. It is evidently of the same age as the chancel itself, and is believed to be the earliest example that has yet been noticed in England. Plate V. represents a structure in the chancel, which Mr. Derick has entitled "The Holy Sepulchre," and for such purpose we do not hesitate to say it was erected; but we have been not a little amused by the extreme caution on the part of "the Society," in the prefatory notice: "On the north side of the Chancel, near the Altar, is a very singular structure, which has long been a *puzzle to antiquaries*, but which may be conjectured, from its situation and from the usual em-

blems of the Crucifixion found upon it, to have been used as the Easter Sepulchre, although different in form and character from any other that has been hitherto noticed. Others suppose it to have been only a canopied monument, of unusually small dimensions; whatever its use may have been, it is a very beautiful piece of work of the fourteenth century, and as such, a drawing of it is here given, *without presuming to decide the question*. The artist has for convenience called it the Sepulchre, but this *must not be considered as pledging the Society to that opinion*." Now, who the long-puzzled antiquaries have been, we do not know, as the only place where we find this erection before mentioned is Skelton's Oxfordshire, where a view is given of it, and it is called, it is true, "a beautiful altar-tomb,—said to commemorate some person of the ancient family of Blount," and the further mistake is made of supposing the canopy and the base to be of different periods. But we can confidently assure the Oxford Society that it need be a puzzle no longer; for, not only is it, as they allow, in the ordinary situation for the Holy Sepulchre, and adorned with appropriate emblems, but it is precisely of the same shape as is frequently seen on the continent. One in the cathedral of Frankfort is an example: the body of Christ is of course placed on the table; in the back ground appear the three Maries; and on either side, standing *without* the tomb, statues of Joseph of Arimathea and Nicodemus (John xix. 39). The sleeping soldiers were usually represented in front: at Stanton Harcourt we have, instead, angels with shields, the five wounds, and other emblems of the Passion. It is perfectly true that the Holy Sepulchre and private monuments were occasionally combined, in the canopied altar-tombs of a late period, of which the will of Lord Dacre in 1531, quoted in the Appendix to the Glossary of Architecture, furnishes a proof; and another is supplied by that of Thomas Wyndesor, esquire, in 1479, who desired "my body to be buried in *the north side of the quer* of the church of our Lady of Stanwell, afor the ymage of our Lady, *wher the sepulture of our Lord standith*. Wherupon I will ther be made a *playn tombe of marble of a competent height, to thentent that yt may ber the blessid body of our Lord and the sepulture at the tyme of Estre to stond upon the same*, and with myne armes, and a scripture convenient to be set about the same tombe," which monument may be seen represented in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1793, p. 993, and again in

1812, ii. 113 (where it was by error confused with a monument at Harlington).^{*} Many tombs of this kind may be noticed throughout the country: but the Sepulchre at Stanton Harcourt is of an earlier and different style to these. The range of armorial shields on the canopy, which appear to have encouraged the supposition of the structure being a family monument, are not clearly made out either in the description or the print before us. The second, on the front, according to Skelton's plate, ought to be Despenser; and for all of those mentioned in the description we think there cannot be room.

Examples of Encaustic or Inlaid Gothic Tiles. No. I. — This very striking work consists of twenty-four fac-simile copies of ancient figured tiles, printed in colours, of the size of the originals; thus presenting a perfect duplicate of each subject. One characteristic of the arts adopted in the middle ages is, that they were chiefly founded on the usages which had been common throughout the Roman empire. Byzantium was the place to which the sciences of architecture, painting, and sculpture retreated from the wreck of the "high and palmy state of Rome." The crusaders in course of time introduced the pointed arch from the East, and formed a pleasing variation from the Roman models in vogue.

At what time the paving of buildings with encaustic tiles was adopted is not, we believe, precisely ascertained, but there can be little doubt but they were intended to supply the place of the tessellated work of the Romans, only avoiding the necessity of making out the devices and ornaments which they bear by *minute tessellation*. Thus a tile four or six inches square performed the office of many coloured tesserae after the old Roman method.

The scientific renovation which has taken place of the different modes of architecture, from the early Norman era

^{*} It should not escape observation, that this monument, during a late repair, has been injudiciously removed from the north side of the altar to an obscure corner near the west end of the church, and that this wanton alteration has been effected with money left to repair the fabric by Andrew Lord Windsor, the son of the individual whose tomb has thus been sacrificed! We shall be glad to hail the time when the influence of the Oxford Society shall penetrate into the remoter wilds of Middlesex, and effect a restoration.

through all the grades of the style popularly denominated Gothic, downwards to the age of Elizabeth, has suggested, it appears, the propriety of restoring also the mode of tessellation or paving with encaustic tiles; a mode of adorning floors which imparted to them all the richness and elaborate character of a highly decorated carpeting. Nothing, therefore, can be more happy and appropriate than the production of correct and graceful examples from ancient buildings.

Already have our potteries adopted the revived manufacture of encaustic tiles; and at the seat of Edward Buller, esq. M. P. for Stafford, at Dilhorne, near Cheadle, we have ourselves witnessed the pleasing effect produced by decorating the hall with encaustic tiles from the Staffordshire potteries. In this first Number are laid before us varied examples, both heraldic and purely ornamental, of several beautiful Gothic tiles; they form models ready at hand, and applicable to the use of manufacturers engaged in the revival of the art. Most of the specimens delineated may, we think, be referred to the fourteenth century. They are chiefly from the churches of Winchester, St. Cross, Romsey, and Warblington, in Hampshire. Numerous examples, we know, are extant up and down in various parochial churches throughout the counties of the realm, and the Editor, in exploring these as his work proceeds, will find a large field open to his view. Often may the patrons and benefactors of churches be traced by armorial bearings on their floors, particularly of the chancels. Inscriptions have in some instances been made tastefully to combine with ornamental tracery: it is one happy feature of the black-letter character to be *decorative* as well as legible. We must beg to call the Editor's attention to the fact, that some tiles bearing devices of an early period, perhaps of the 12th and 13th centuries, were raised or embossed. Those which we have seen of this kind were of one colour, a brown, glazed. Even their fragments are extremely rare. A woodcut of a curious embossed tile from the ruins of Whitland Abbey is engraved in our Magazine for 1839, to illustrate the account of Laugharne and its environs. These embossed tiles might not have perhaps been placed for pavements, but for decorating shrine-work, and the spaces between pillars and mouldings. We shall probably hear something more of them as the work proceeds. Ardent lovers as we are of the taste displayed by the artists of the middle age, we hail with delight the unpretending

work before us, as likely to advance the return of one beautiful feature of their ecclesiastical decorations. A. J. K.

The House of Commons, as elected to the Fourteenth Parliament of the United Kingdom, being the Second of Victoria. By William Atkinson Warwick. 12mo.—We have here another labourer in this much-trodden field of contemporary biography; and one evidently of research and labour not inferior to any of his predecessors. The number of facts collected in the receptacles of this class is now very considerable. There is one error in Mr. Atkinson's plan, which much disfigures his pages. Persons of good descent have frequently two or three surnames, as representing more than one family; in these cases they are here styled both Wilson-Patten and Patten-Wilson, Twizell-Wawn and Wawn-Twizell, a'Court-Holmes and Holmes-a'Court, &c. &c. &c. whereby an ambiguity in their names is occasioned to persons previously unacquainted with them; and this is perfectly unnecessary, as the arrangement of the book is not in an alphabet of the members' names, but in one of the places they represent. We have not time to examine the biographical statements critically; but a cursory perusal convinces us that the book has been compiled with care. In p. 90, for J. d'Israeli read Isaac D'Israeli; and Col. Tomline is the eldest son, not a grandson, of the late Bishop of Winchester. In the list of Speakers, p. xxiii. Mr. Manners Sutton was not "the Hon." nor was he created a Baronet, but a G.C.B.; he should (when first elected) have been styled Esquire, like his predecessors; Mr. Abercromby, the son of a peeress, was "the Hon." which distinction is lost by retaining the official style of "Right Hon."

The Tower; its History, Armories, and Antiquities, before and since the Fire. By J. Hewitt. Published by authority of the Master General and Board of Ordnance. 12mo. — We have been much pleased with the contents of this little volume, which consist principally of a catalogue raisonnée of the armories at the Tower. By the expenditure of a large portion of the money received for admissions, by the personal researches of the officers, and by the courteous and thankful reception of presents, great improvements have been recently made in these collections, as we intimated in our Nov. Magazine, p. 528; and the authorities

have taken a step materially calculated to advance their objects, by the circulation of this intelligent Guide to their stores; the compiler of which has made it his business to assemble all the new information in his power, and to correct former misapprehensions. The occurrence of the late Fire was merely coincidental to the appearance of this work; and it is remarkable that its compilation, and an official survey, which we have elsewhere mentioned, were both completed in the week before it happened. The chapter descriptive of the Grand Storehouse is of course entirely changed, and, as the most authentic account of the losses there sustained, we have transferred the substance of it to a subsequent part of our present Magazine. The very neat and accurate woodcuts with which the book is liberally illustrated, are worthy of every praise; but we must protest against the neglect of heraldry we find here, as well as in so many other places, even in so obvious a matter as the Royal Arms. The title-page of this book, issued by authority of a Government Department, is decorated with the Arms of the King of Hanover; and on the cover, a shield intended for the ancient Arms of England, bears three leopards passant, *not* guardant. In another edition the account of the Regalia (for which a new Jewel House has recently been erected), should be rendered as historically complete as that of the Armories. In p. 2, we find the time is anticipated, when the removal of the Records to the new Tower at Westminster, shall open the architecture of the White Tower to public view. We may look forward in hope to the same period for the removal of the modern and heterogeneous excrescences of that structure, (now the Horse Armoury, &c.) which may be well spared when the other parts of the interior shall be available for the same purposes. The ancient fortress would then stand forth in its pristine glory. At present, the Norman castle in the metropolis of the Tyne, and others not so large as the Tower of London, are more handsome in appearance.

Geology. (New Library of Useful Knowledge.) Cradock.—We have read carefully this little treatise, and pronounce it to be a very judicious and useful compendium of the very interesting and important science of which it treats; a science the progress of which is advancing rapidly and successfully, under the guidance of a sound and legitimate philosophy.

FINE ARTS.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

Dec. 10. This evening, being the 73d anniversary, the biennial distribution of the gold and silver medals took place in the theatre of this institution, before a general assembly of the members of the Academy, several distinguished men of science and literature, and some persons of rank and wealth, encouragers of the fine arts.

Sir Martin Archer Shee commenced the business by an address to the audience, in which he distinctly pointed out the advantage which these public modes of eliciting the dormant talents of youth produce, not on the arts alone, by training up youth in the best principles of art, but also on society, by exciting general attention to these intellectual pursuits; and expressed the satisfaction that the council and other members felt at the evident improvement which had manifested itself since the last time he addressed them on a similar occasion, and went into some detail as to the particular classes which had especially distinguished themselves. The prizes were then distributed in the following order:—

To Mr. Henry Le Jeune, for the best historical painting; to Mr. William Calder Marshall, for the best historical group in sculpture; and Mr. William Hinton Campbell, for the best architectural design, the gold medal, with the Discourses of the Presidents Reynolds and West.

To Mr. Frederick Stackpoole, for the best copy of a picture made in the painting-school, the silver medal, and the Lectures of the Professors Barry, Opie, and Fuseli; to Mr. James Price, for the next best copy, the silver medal.

To Mr. James Gildawie, for the best drawing from the living model, the silver medal, and the Lectures of Professors Barry, Opie, and Fusell. To Mr. Henry Le Jeune, for the next best drawing of this class, the silver medal.

To Mr. George Nelson, for the best model from the human figure, to Mr. Henry Bayly Garling, for the best drawing of the south portico of St. Paul's Cathedral, and Mr. Michael Angelo Wageman, for the best drawing from the antique sculpture, the silver medal, and the Lectures of the Professors Barry, Opie, and Fuseli. To Mr. Alex. Davis Cooper and Mr. Henry Boyce, for the next best drawings in the class, the silver medal.

To Mr. Thomas Henry Merrett, for the best model from the antique sculptures, the silver medal, and the Lectures of the Professors Barry, Opie, and Fuseli. To Mr. George Gammen Adams,

and Mr. Alfred Gatley, for the next best model, the silver medal.

In justice to the students in the two last-named classes it should be stated that very rarely more than two medals are awarded, but the talents and assiduity evinced on this occasion being greater than usual, extra medals were given.

FINE ARTS COMMISSION.

In the Gazette of the 24th Nov. the Commission, whose names were given in our last Magazine, p. 646, as having been appointed "for inquiring into the best mode of promoting the Fine Arts in the United Kingdom," was, by a corrected announcement, described as "Her Majesty's Commissioners for the purpose of inquiring whether advantage might not be taken of the rebuilding of the Houses of Parliament for the promoting and encouraging the Fine Arts." This is a very essential limitation of the powers of the commission. Nevertheless, it is an important step in advance for the interests of the Arts; it may be taken as an augury that the Nation will be at length roused to do something; and the Artists of Great Britain may be congratulated on the subsequent appointment of C. L. Eastlake, esq. R.A. as Secretary.

PICTURES BY HOGARTH.

Messrs. Smith of Lisle-street have recently discovered in the country a duplicate set of the pictures of the *Marriage à la Mode*, by Hogarth, which appear to have escaped the researches of all the writers on his works. They are evidently the finished sketches from which he afterwards painted the pictures now in the National Gallery, which are much more highly wrought. The backgrounds of these pictures are very much subdued, which gives a greater importance to the figures. They are now the property of H. R. Willett, Esq. of Merley House, Dorsetshire, who has lately been fortunate enough to add them to his already rich collection of Hogarth's works, of which an account is given in Nichols's *Anecdotes of Hogarth*, 1833. Mr. Willett has also become the possessor of the Portraits of Hogarth, painting, and Broughton, mentioned in that work as being in the Marquess Camden's collection, as well as of that of Jacobson, the architect, from the collection of Mr. Watson Taylor.

These pictures of the *Marriage à la Mode* are painted in an exceedingly free

and sketchy manner, and most probably at the same time as the four pictures of an Election now in Sir John Soane's museum, the execution of which they very much resemble. There is a considerable number of variations between these and the National Gallery pictures. The following list gives the principal differences, but an accurate observer would with facility detect many others.

No. 1. The building in progress, seen through the window on the right, has scarcely any scaffolding; only the back of the carriage entering the coach-house is seen, while in the National Gallery picture, the whole of it, as well as the coachman, may be distinguished. There are no blocks of stone lying in front of the building, and only five figures are before it, while in the finished picture there are seven. The footstool, on which the old peer rests his gouty foot, has no coronet upon it, and there are no leaves on the genealogical tree. No letters appear on the deeds, marriage settlements, &c. The reflection of the young nobleman is not seen in the looking-glass, and there is no china jar under the table near him. The pictures hanging about the room are the same, but not so much finished. The walls are quite plain, and the ceiling is not decorated with the picture of the destruction of Pharaoh's host.

No. 2. The screen behind the young nobleman is quite plain. The chimney-piece has no ornamented wreaths or decorations. The curiosities on the mantel-shelf are different; there are no figures on the dial of the clock, and there is considerable variation in the picture of the angel playing on the bagpipes, over the mantel-shelf; his hair is not curled, and the frame is not so much ornamented. The head of the lady is younger; it has a much more refined and beautiful expression than that in the National Gallery, and is one of the finest heads Hogarth ever painted. On the table near her is a jewel-case instead of a plate with slices of bread on it. The pictures of the Apostles in the background are totally different, and there is no appearance of any figure on the canvas at the extreme end. The ceiling has no ornaments or medallions; the chairs are not embroidered; and that one, the *back* of which, in the National Gallery, appears to be close to and burned by the flame of the candle, has in this picture the *front* towards the candle, and the seat is under the table instead of towards the wall. There are no musical characters on the open music book on the floor; nor any letters on the ledger, or bills, &c. the old steward holds in his hand.

No. 3. There are no jars or drawers in the case on the left hand side of the picture near the quack, nor any wreaths of flowers below the cornice above it. The pictures near the quack are different, and very indistinctly sketched. The buildings seen through the window are totally different, as is also the arrangement of the window itself, there being no pillars on each side of it, as in the National Gallery picture. The letters F. C. (Fanny Cock) are not on the enraged woman's bosom. The girl's face has not the same expression, and she has not so much hair hanging down her back. The title-page of the book is quite plain, instead of having large letters on it; the alembics, &c. in the background on the right are different, as are the wheels of the machine for setting dislocated joints, which are also not so distinct.

No. 4. There are no cards or notes on the ground at the feet of Farinelli, who has no ring on his left hand; and the head of the eagle in the picture above him is placed higher up the body of Ganymede. The arch of the alcove, in which is the bed, is not ornamented. Mrs. Fox Lane's foot is not seen; the masquerade ticket the lawyer holds in his hand is quite plain, and the nic-nacs on the floor are different. There are no letters on the catalogue, but the pot near the basket has "Lot" roughly written upon it. The figures on the screen are not the same; the one on the extreme right appears to be an Armenian smoking a pipe, instead of a figure of Punch. The sofa is not embroidered.

No. 5. The arrangement of the stays, faggots, &c. in the left corner is different, and there are not so many of them; there is no appearance of letters on the paper afterwards lettered "The Bagnio;" and the red reflection on the foreground is much fainter. The bed clothes are not the same, and the cornice is not ornamented. The legs of the figure in the tapestry do not appear under the female's portrait; and a portion of the tapestry over the window is not torn and falling, as in the National Gallery picture. There is no lion's head near the figure of Solomon in the tapestry, and the figures in it have very different expressions. The staple of the lock, which has been broken off in hursting open the door, lies on the floor, but there is no key to be seen near it. The light thrown on the ceiling by the watchman's lanthorn is different, and the man in front of him has a plain dress on, instead of a striped one, and there is no bowl on the chair near him. The head of St. Luke in the picture over the door has a large beard; the bull's head is in

profile, and partially concealed by the saint's drapery.

No. 6. No shadow appears on the foreground on the left. In the picture over the door the characters of the two figures are entirely different; they have wigs instead of caps, and the further one has no pot in his hand. There are no letters on the last dying speech on the floor, on which the gallows only can be distinguished, and the word "laudanum" is not on the label of the bottle. The "Almanack" on the wall appears to be merely a plain piece of paper. The nurse has not any tears on her face. The clock has no figures on the dial plate, nor are there any vacant pegs on the wall. The pipe and tobacco box are not introduced in the window; and the table, with the silver tankard, dishes, &c. is painted in an exceedingly unfinished and sketchy manner. This picture, though painted with infinite spirit, is much less finished than any of the preceding.

STAINED GLASS IN WYKE REGIS
CHURCH, DORSETSHIRE.

MR. URBAN,—A large window in Wyke Regis Church, Dorsetshire, has lately been filled with stained glass, under circumstances which cannot fail to afford great satisfaction and encouragement to all who love our beautiful old Churches, and would see them restored, as far as may be, to something of their former splendour and propriety.

In the course of the last year, a sepulchral monument was on the point of being erected by a gentleman in the neighbourhood (Mr. Swaffield), to the memory of a deceased relative; when it was suggested by his Rector, that some painted glass might serve all the purpose of a memorial, and at the same time be a considerable ornament to their Church.* The idea was readily caught at; and now a beautiful window, executed in his usual correct style by Mr. Willement, has just been completed; and what is more, I am told, is likely to be followed by another for the same Church, and by the same able hands, under precisely similar circumstances. And I have no doubt that when the thing is known, the example will be everywhere followed.

It is now high time to describe the window, premising that from its size, and the number of the compartments, and its being the altar window, it was not altogether so well adapted for the purpose as could have been wished.

On a general ground of decorated quar-

* Vide Mr. Markland's Letter to the Oxford Architectural Society.

ries, intersected by diagonal bands, bearing a continued inscription, that beautiful portion of our burial service, "I know that my Redeemer liveth," &c. there is placed in the centre light the holy Lamb, bearing the banner of the Cross, within a visicated quatrefoil; and in the other four lights, whole-length figures of the Evangelists within canopied panels. In the smaller compartments, above the springing line of the window arch, are various sacred emblems and ornaments in rich and powerful colours; amongst them, perhaps, the angel of St. Matthew is the most beautiful; there are also, higher up, silver crosses, flowers, &c.

Near the bottom of the window is a label which passes through the five lights, and is thus inscribed: "In memoriam Josephi Swaffield, arm' qui obiit xxiiij die Januarii, MDCCLXXIV;" and on a small shield in the centre are the family arms, Per chevron gules, and or, three lions rampant counterchanged.

A few words of caution on the subject of memorial windows seem necessary. It will be observed that the inscription just given is made as short as possible, and as it would have been in olden times. The arms also, instead of being made the principal object, are placed at the bottom, and come in very naturally, after the word "arm'." Coats of arms may also be repeated alternately with a cross or cipher, as a border round the several lights; and, notwithstanding the minuteness of the shields, the effect would be very rich.

Bearings, however, of a strictly religious cast, such as the Lamb, the various kinds of Cross, the Pelican in her piety, the Phæon, &c. are, or at least ought to be, objects which a Christian congregation might contemplate to their profit. And the same may be said of mottoes, which indeed are generally of a religious character,—the older ones invariably so. And these may be multiplied with good effect over the whole of the window. But nothing would seem so fitting for, at any rate, the first window of the sort in a Church, as the verse already mentioned to have been used at Wyke, and which is so often found upon tombs and brasses of the middle ages.

But I must stop; although there is much left to be said, especially on the difficult subject of *effigies*. I would only hint that it appears safer to admit none but those of the Rector or Vicar of a Church, whose surplice and scarf and clasped hands might be arranged after the models of the ancient Brassés, and who would thus seem still to watch over the Church in which he formerly ministered.

Yours, &c.

J. P. H.

THE ENGLISH GALLERY AT THE LOUVRE.

Although the bequest of the fine collection of pictures of the late Mr. Standish to the King of the French may, in a certain sense, be considered as a loss to this country, yet the purpose to which his Majesty has applied the legacy amply compensates for the change of owners.

The reputation of this collection will henceforth be European, as a separate gallery has been devoted to its exhibition in the palace of the Louvre, which will very shortly be thrown open to the world. The King has given Mr. Standish's collection the name of "The English Gallery," under which designation there is little doubt of its being better known to our countrymen than if it had remained in that gentleman's family. It occupies the *étage* above the *Musée de la Marine*, extending along that front of the palace which faces the Rue St. Honoré.

DRAWINGS OF M. ANGELO & RAFFAELLE.

A subscription has been commenced at Oxford, to purchase the drawings of Michael Angelo and Raffaelle, formerly in Sir Thomas Lawrence's collection, with a view of placing them in the new galleries now in the course of erection in the university. Upwards of 500*l.* was subscribed at the first meeting in the Radcliffe Library, and we have little doubt but that the object will be accomplished. The country will thus be saved the disgrace of suffering these first-rate studies of the two greatest masters in the art of design to be sold to a foreign court, or even dispersed into various collections.

FRESCO PAINTING.

At the church of San Marino, at Bologna, a cupola has recently been painted by a young artist, called Vincenzo Pizzoli. He has adopted the style of Guido and Domenichino in the lightness of his transparent tints, in the lovely symmetry of the composition, and in the beautiful expression of the figures. The subject is a group of angels poised on their wings, listening to the prayers of mortals that they may bear them to heaven. The allegory is well expressed both in the esthetic and material parts of art; presenting graceful movement, good drawing, pure style, bold foreshortening, but not of that exaggerated kind it is disagreeable to look at. In the four angles formed by the arches supporting the cupola, the four Cardinal Virtues are painted.

The Adventures of Mr. Obadiah Oldbuck, ablong &c.—This book of fantastic extravagances is copied from one by a clever French artist, who amuses his leisure moments in sketching the like absur-

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ditities. Such merit as they had, however, in the original *Vieux-Bois*, has we think pretty well evaporated in the transcription; besides which, the adventures are chiefly peculiar to continental habits, and do not suit the English name. It would have been better to have called it, the *New Munchausen*. We are chiefly induced to notice the book as a specimen of a new art, called "Gypsography," the effect of which is somewhat between etching and wood-engraving, and possibly combines some of the advantages of both.

New Gold Coin.—A new five-pound gold-piece, the production of William Wyon, Esq. R.A. is about to be issued from the Mint, which, for chasteness of design and beauty of execution, is said to exceed anything that has hitherto been designed. The head of the Queen is clearly and carefully defined; and on the reverse Mr. Wyon has happily identified her Majesty with the exquisite fable of *Una guiding the lion*.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert has given Mr. Alfred Stothard several sittings for a medal, which the artist proposes to strike in commemoration of the Prince's laying the first stone of the *New Royal Exchange*. We trust the Corporation will properly estimate this record of the Prince's condescension and good will on the important occasion, by a liberal patronage.

An arrangement has been made with Mr. Baily, R.A., for a statue of the late Very Rev. James Wood, D.D., Master of St. John's college, Cambridge, to be placed in the chapel of that society. The figure will be in a sitting posture, of white marble, and larger than life. The sum of 1,000 guineas has been agreed upon as the price, which will be raised by subscription among the members of the college.

The Oxford Almanack for the new year is a view of old *Magdalene Hall*, the greater part of which was some years since pulled down, now forming part of the garden appropriated to the President of *Magdalene*, and a school for the choristers. It is an admirable subject, very well treated by Mr. Mackenzie, and very well engraved by Mr. Radclyffe, and will excite great interest with those who remember what *Oxford* was five-and-twenty years ago.

The Cambridge Almanack is embellished with a view of the *Entrance Hall* and *Statue Gallery* of the *Fitzwilliam Museum*.

L

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The valuable Collection of Sanskrit Manuscripts, made by the late Sir Robert Chambers, Chief Justice of Bengal, has been catalogued for sale by auction by Mr. Leigh Sotheby, and will be dispersed in April, unless sold by private contract before the 1st of March. They may now be seen in Wellington Street.

The entire collection of Early English Poetry and books of the Elizabethan period, formed by Mr. Edward Skegg, has also been placed in the hands of Mr. Leigh Sotheby for sale by auction.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

Nov. 18. In Convocation it was agreed to grant out of the University chest the sum of £150, to be expended in books printed at the University Press, for the Library of Codrington college, Barbadoes; and a like sum of £150 to be expended in Theological Books printed at the University Press, towards the formation of a Library in the Colony of New Zealand. The selection of the books to be left to the Bishops of Barbadoes and New Zealand.

Nov. 27. In a Convocation holden this day, the University Seal was affixed to a receipt from the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Oxford to the executors of the late R. Mason, D.D., of Queen's College, for the sum of 40,000*l.* Red. 3 per Cent. Annuities, bequeathed by him to the Bodleian Library. (See our March number, p. 326.)

The Emperor of Russia has been pleased to present to the University, a copy of a work by Professor Postels and Dr. Ruprecht, on the Maritime Plants of the Northern Coasts of the Pacific Ocean. This splendid volume consists of a series of lithographic plates, exquisitely and most faithfully coloured after the original plants,

with descriptive letter-press in Russian and Latin.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

Oct. 22. The Rev. John Hymers, D.D. of St. John's College, was elected into the office of Lady Margaret's Preacher, vacant by the cession of the Rev. Richard Newton Adams, D.D. of Sidney Sussex College.

The Seatonian Prize—subject, "The Call of Abraham," has been adjudged to the Rev. Thomas Edwards Hankinson, M.A. of Corpus Christi College. Mr. Hankinson has now obtained this prize eight times, namely, in 1831, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 40, and 41.

The following subjects are announced for the Prizes of the present year.—

1. Chancellor's gold medal for the best Poem on the "*The Birth of the Prince of Wales.*"

2. Marquess Camden's Prize, a gold medal, for the best exercise in Latin Hexameters,—subject, "*Cæsar ad Rubiconem constitit.*"

3. Members' Prizes. First, two prizes of fifteen guineas each for Latin Prose, for the Bachelors; and two prizes of the same amount for Undergraduates. The subjects are, for the Bachelors, "*Sanctius-que ac reverentius visum de Actis Deorum credere quam scire.*" For the Undergraduates,—"*Argentum et Aurum propitii an irati Dii negaverint dubito.*"

4. Sir W. Browne's prizes of three gold medals of five guineas value; 1. For best Greek Ode in imitation of Sappho. 2. Best Latin Ode in imitation of Horace. 3. Best Greek Epigram after the model of the Anthologia; and the best Latin Epigram after Martial. The subjects are, for the Greek Ode: "*Ad dextram de Viâ declinavi, ut ad Periculis Sepulcrum accederem.*" 2. For the Latin Ode: "*Navis ornata atque armata in Aquam deducitur.*" 3. For the Greek Epigram: "*Is solus nescit omnia.*" 4. For the Latin Epigram, "*Pari incepto Eventus dispar.*"

5. The Porson prize. Interest of 400*l.* stock. The subject, Shakspeare, Henry V. act iv. scene 1, beginning: "O Ceremony!" and ending, "Whose hours the Peasant best advantage."

6. Seatonian prize poem: subject, "*The Cross planted on the Himalaya Mountains.*"

7. Norrisian Prize, "The Apostolical Epistles afford internal evidence that the persons to whom they were severally addressed had already been made acquainted with the great truths which those epistles inculcate."

This University has received a magnificent present, which will greatly forward an object of the deepest interest. The Rev. Thomas Halford, M. A. of Jesus college, has invested in the Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities, the sum of 2,000*l.* to be paid over, with its accumulated interest, as soon as the building of a new wing of the Public Library is contracted for, and the work actually begun.

ETON COLLEGE.

Her Majesty has presented 500*l.* towards the funds now being raised amongst old Etonians, and others who feel an interest in the institution, for effecting several extensive projected improvements at Eton College. His Royal Highness Prince Albert has also presented to the committee the sum of 100*l.* The subscriptions amount to very little short of 10,000*l.*

The Duke of Buckingham has presented a splendid bust of the late Lord Grenville, executed by Nollekins, to Eton College, with a request that it may be placed in the upper school. Lord Canning has also presented the college with a bust of his father, and Lord Guilford with one of his uncle—the minister, Lord North.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

Nov. 30. At the Anniversary Meeting of the Royal Society, Sir John William Lubbock, Bart. V. P. and Treasurer, in the chair, after the reading of the Address of the President and the various Eloges of the deceased Fellows, both Home and Foreign, the adjudication of the medals of the Royal Society for the present year, by the President and Council, took place as follows, viz. The Copley Medal to Dr. G. S. Ohm, of Nuremberg, for his Researches into the Laws of Electric Currents, contained in various memoirs, published in Schweigger's Journal, Poggen-dorff's Annalen, and in a separate work, entitled, 'Die galvanische Kette Mathematisch Bearbeitet.' The Royal Medal, in the department of Chemistry, to Dr. Kane, M. R. S. A., of Dublin, for his memoir, entitled, 'The Chemical History of

Amal and Litmus,' published in the Philosophical Transactions for 1840. The other Royal Medal, not having been awarded in the department of Mathematics, was awarded in that of Physics, to Eaton Hodgkinson, esq. F. R. S., of Manchester, for this paper, entitled, 'Experimental Researches on the Strength of Pillars of Cast Iron and other Materials,' published in the Philosophical Transactions for 1840.

The following is a list of the New Council.—*President*—The Marquess of Northampton. *Treasurer*—Sir J. W. Lubbock, Bart. M. A. *Secretaries*—P. M. Roget, M. D.; S. H. Christie, esq., M. A. *Foreign Secretary*—John Fred Daniell, esq. *Other Members of the Council*—Neil Arnott, M. D., Francis Baily, esq.; W. T. Brande, esq.; Richard Bright, M. D.; W. H. Fitton, M. D.; Sir W. J. Hooker, K. H. L. L. D., William Hopkins, esq. M. A., William Lawrence, esq., Gideon A. Mantell, esq. L. L. D., William H. Pepys, esq., the Rev. Baden Powell; George Renne, esq., Lieut.-Col. William H. Sykes; Charles Wheatstone, esq., Rev. William Whewell, B. D. Rev. Robert Wilks, M. A. The Fellows whose names are printed in Italics were not Members of the last Council.

BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

Nov. 10. The fifth anniversary meeting of this society was held, John Edward Gray, Esq. F. R. S. &c., President, in the chair. From the report of the council it appeared that twenty members had been elected since the last anniversary, and that the total number amounted to 143. The donations to the library, herbarium, and museum had far exceeded those of former years, and the society was never in such a prosperous state. A ballot took place for the council for the ensuing year, when the chairman was re-elected President, and he nominated John George Children, esq. F. R. S., and Hewett C. Watson, esq. F. L. S., Vice Presidents. J. Reynolds, esq., and Mr. T. Sanson were re-elected Treasurer and Librarian. The members afterwards supped together at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Dec. 7. Hudson Gurury, esq. V. P. in the chair.

Thomas Willemet, esq. P. S. A. presented two coloured plates of the windows of stained glass recently erected in the church of St. George, Hanover Square.

re-arranged from a window formerly at Mecklen and brought to England some years ago, by the Marquess of Ely. The design is a tree of Patrischia and Prophets, with a back ground of vines and grapes, in the style of Albert Durer.

L. N. Cottingham, esq. P. S. A. presented a folio lithographic print, representing an

interior view of the Choir of Hereford Cathedral, and shewing the Norman arch opened at its end, and the restorations in that style now in progress.

J. O. Halliwell, esq. F.S.A. made a communication descriptive of two paintings recently discovered on the walls of Islip church, Oxfordshire; which was accompanied by two drawings by J. A. Cahusac, esq. F.S.A. One subject represents the Adoration of the Magi, and the other the weighing of souls by St. Michael. Their age was assigned to the middle of the 15th century.

Clement Taylor Smythe, esquire, of Maidstone, communicated an account of a Roman villa and a variety of antiquities of all kinds, found in a field called the Slade, at Boughton Monchelsea, Kent. The buildings, which bore marks of having been destroyed by violence, measured sixty feet north and south, and thirty east and west. In some parts stucco was found on the walls to the height of three feet. The most remarkable feature was a hypocaust. Several coins of the Constantine family were found, together with three British or Gaulish, one of which is of silver, and two of brass; also fibulæ, pottery, glass, &c. Views of the remains, by Mr. Charles of Maidstone, were exhibited.

Dec. 9. Mr. Gurney in the chair.

Mr. Doubleday exhibited a very fine and perfect specimen of a lady's girdle, formed of links of chased silver, as worn in the sixteenth century, and seen in the pictures of Albert Durer, &c. It weighs 17 ounces, and is marked inside A P MARGETA. It was brought from Cologne, and is now for sale in the hands of Mr. Farrer, of Wardour street.

Mr. Faulkner presented a drawing of the Stone Coffin lately found at Notting Hill, but not so correct as that published in our Magazine for November, p. 499.

John M. Ross, esq. communicated an account of some Druidical Remains in the Scilly Islands.

Robert Cole, esq. communicated from one of the Exchequer Papers dispersed when the recent holocaust was celebrated at Somerset House, a receipt of Sir Robert Viner, Goldsmith to Charles the Second, in part payment for the Regalia newly made after the Restoration, as described in Sir Edward Walker's account of that ceremonial. The total cost of the articles comprised in the account, amounted to 31,978*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.*, and they consisted of two Crowns, two Sceptres, one Globe, King Edward's Staff, the Armilla, Ampoule, and other Regalia; also of a crown, sceptre, and badge, for Garter King of Arms, seventeen collars of the

Garter, seventeen Georges, five Garters, seventy-five Badges of the order of the Bath, eighteen Maces, and a few other articles. The receipt is for the sum of 5,500*l.* in part payment, and dated 20 June, 1662.

The Rev. George Henry Dashwood communicated a copy of the Calendar of Prisoners committed to the Castle of Norwich for high treason, after the insurrection in Norfolk in 1650, Sir Ralph Hare being High Sheriff. This had reference to some documents formerly communicated by Mr. Hudson Gurney.

Dec. 16. Mr. Gurney in the chair.

An extract was read from the will of the late Peter Prattinton, D.D. whereby he has bequeathed to the Society his manuscripts and other collections relating to the history of Worcestershire; an Indian cabinet, containing various curiosities found in Worcestershire; various printed books and pamphlets, prints and drawings; and the MSS. of the old antiquary Habington, and the old chest which belonged to that memorable person.

It was announced that the first volume of the Magni Rotuli Normanniæ, or Norman Pipe Rolls, edited for the Society by Thomas Stapleton, esq. F.S.A. is ready for delivery; its price is, to Fellows of the Society 12*s.*; to the public 16*s.*

Mr. C. R. Smith presented a plan of the Roman Building discovered in Brushing Down, Boughton Monchelsea, Kent, and described in the communication of Mr. Clement T. Smythe above-mentioned.

Robert Lemon, esq. F.S.A. exhibited an interesting petition from the President, Council, and Fellows of the Royal Society of London to King George the First. It states that the Society had been chartered by King Charles the Second, who granted them licence to purchase lands in mortmain, but that since the passing of their patent of incorporation several well-disposed persons had devised and granted to the petitioners and their successors divers lands and hereditaments, and had given several sums of money for their use as a public body; and the Society, being desirous of investing the above in the most permanent form, beseech his Majesty to grant them his royal licence to hold the said lands and hereditaments, and to purchase and enjoy for themselves and successors for ever, such manors, lands, tenements, &c. as they should think fit to acquire, or might receive by will or donation, not exceeding the yearly value of one thousand pounds. This petition is signed by Sir Isaac Newton, as President of the Society; and opposite to the place where its great seal had been affixed, the following signatures occur, in attestation

of the instrument:—George Parker (Lord Parker), Hans Sloane, M. Folkes, Wm. Jones, John Browne, James Jurin, Tho. Watkins, Edm. Halley, Jo. Harwood, James Pound, John Machin.

These persons constituted the major part of the Council of the Society at that period, and it is very seldom that a collection of signatures so celebrated in science and literature are found associated in the same paper. The names of Sir I. Newton, Sir Hans Sloane, William Jones, the friend of Newton, and father of Sir William Jones the Orientalist, Martin Folkes, and Edmund Halley, give singular value to this document.

A paper by G. Godwin, jun. F.R.S. and S. A. was then read, on certain marks discoverable on various buildings erected in the middle ages. About three years ago Mr Godwin's attention was first directed to the curious fact, that the stones, both inside and outside many ecclesiastical buildings in England, bore a peculiar mark or sign, evidently the work of the original masons; and it occurred to him, that, if these marks were extensively collected and compared, they might by possibility serve to discriminate the various bands of operatives known as the Free-masons, to whom, he believes, we are indebted for so many fine buildings. During a recent visit to France, this idea was strengthened by discovering on some buildings in the ancient and very interesting city of Poitiers (viz. St. Pierre and St. Radegonde), a number of these marks, many of which were precisely the same as he had previously found in England. Copies of these were exhibited, as also of many others from Gloucester Cathedral, Malmesbury Abbey Church, Bristol Cathedral, the parish church of St. Mary Redcliff in the same city, the church at Cirencester, Cheetham's College at Manchester, Furness Abbey in Lancashire, and other buildings, and the coincidences were pointed out. Amongst the marks, which vary in length from two to six inches, are many known Masonic symbols—triangles, double triangles, emblems of eternity and of the Trinity, the cross, in all imaginable varieties, the square, &c. The fish-form, an early symbol of the Christian church, occurs in the examples both from France and England. Mr Godwin's chief object was stated to be, simply to draw attention to the fact, so that collections of the signs might be made in England, France, and Germany, with a view to their being investigated and compared. (See a notice of M. Didron's essay on this subject, in April Mag. p. 417.)

Mr C. Roach Smith communicated a paper describing the discoveries made

during the present year on the site of the Royal Exchange, at St. Paul's church, and in Cornhill. At the Exchange, the principal feature of the discoveries was the disclosure of a pit filled with a great variety of interesting objects, imbedded in a soil of animal and vegetable matter. Over this pit had been thrown a stratum of gravel, two feet thick, on which were the foundations of buildings. Thus it appears that originally this pit had been dug for gravel, and that when the Roman city had progressed towards its limits, the pit was filled with rubbish and refuse from the adjoining shops and houses, and rendered fit for building on by the layer of gravel spread over. The period at which we may suppose the city had reached so far in its encroachments on the neighbouring fields, may be indicated by the coins of Vespasian and Domitian, of which several were found in the pit, with only one of a later time, namely, a plated *denarius* of Severus. The whole site of the Exchange appears to have been occupied by houses, though the casualties of time, and the hand of the invader, had left no traces beyond the scattered materials, whereby to point to their arrangement, or the courses of streets. The objects recovered from the contents of the pit are, a variety of sandals of leather, well nailed, made right and left, with reticulated work round the sides of the feet. These appear to be a species of the *culga* adapted for such a climate as that of Britain. Knives: of these a variety were found of different shapes; the most curious, perhaps, are those resembling the modern scalpel, two bear the cutlers' names, one of which reads, *OLONDVS F.* the other *BASS, or PASS... F*; they have rings to the ends of the handle, and are still capable of being polished and sharpened. Styli—a great variety, together with many steel and iron implements, which have evidently been used in the arts, though it may not be so easy to appropriate them to particular fabrications. A number of little wooden implements are not among the least interesting of this multifarious deposit. They resemble the little pieces of wood still used in the West of England in yarn spinning, and that they were formerly appropriated to a similar purpose appears corroborated by the fact of some filaments of wool being attached to one of those under consideration. We were sorry to hear the writer state that his exertions to rescue these objects, so illustrative of the ancient arts and manners, were opposed by persons who alleged they were instructed to do so by the United Gresham and City Improvement Committees, to the great obstruction of his researches.—At the junction of St.

fragments of two bronze pateræ, found on his estate near Aberystwith.

The President then read a paper on a large silver medal of the King of Oude, exhibited by Mr. Nightingale. This medal is of historical importance, as recording a change of title of the ruling authority of an extensive territory in India. It was struck to commemorate the assumption of the title and authority of King, by the Prince holding the title of Navab Vizier, and represents the new monarch of Oude in the first year of his reign as king, with a crown upon his head, the design of which was probably furnished by some of the European artists at his court, the rest of the costume is Indian. The medal is a remarkable deviation from the precepts of the Mohammedan religion, which prohibits the imitation of living things, and especially of human beings.* The inscription in Persian is as follows. "The mintage in silver and gold, through the grace of the Lord of all bounty, of Ghazi ud din Hyder-Ghazi the conqueror of infidels, of the house of the Lion of the age, in the year one." The reverse represents the arms of the King of Oude; two non-descript lions or tigers rampant, supporting two banners, each bearing the device of a fish; beneath, two fish surmounting an ornamental scroll. The banners are separated by a dagger, above which, as a crest, is the regal crown. The Secretary then read the second portion of Mr. Hawkins's elaborate report on the Saxon coins found at Cnerdale, and the Society adjourned to the 27th January.

After the business of the evening had closed, the President, in the name and at the request of the subscribers, presented to Mr. Akerman, one of the Honorary Secretaries of the Society, a copy of Eckhel's "*Doctrina Veterum Nummorum*," in 2 volumes quarto, bound in morocco, an elegantly inlaid and ornamented ink-stand of paper mâché, an envelope case and portfolio of green morocco, in token of their respect and of the value they attach to his zeal, intelligence and activity in forwarding the interests of the Society, as well as in the advancement of general Numismatic Science.

* It is pleasing to witness science and knowledge gradually breaking through these absurd superstitions, and for this among other reasons, we are pleased to hear that a medallic portrait of the Pacha of Egypt is being engraved in this country, as a mark of esteem for that ruler's noble behaviour during the war in protecting the persons and property of the nations who were invading his territories.

GENT. MAG. VOL. XVII.

ANCIENT ARTILLERY, &c. AT THE TOWER.

From a pleasing little Guide to the Tower of London, compiled by J. Hewitt, and just published by authority of the Master-general and Board of Ordnance, we extract the following interesting information respecting the curiosities lost, and those that were rescued, from the recent fire.

The Grand Storehouse was divided into two principal portions, the Train of Artillery and the Small-arms Armory. The Train was so named from having been used as a store-room for the field train of artillery before its removal to Woolwich. The Small-arms Armory was a noble apartment above the Train, occupying the whole length of the building. At the time of its destruction, this room alone contained upwards of sixty thousand stand of arms—musquets, carbines, and rifles. There was also a considerable quantity in the Train below and in other premises connected with the building. The total amount was about a hundred thousand stand. Of percussion musquets there were in store previously to the fire twelve thousand. eleven thousand were destroyed. Fortunately, however, the store of arms was much below the average number, owing to the rapid supply of percussion musquets to the various regiments. This average is about two hundred thousand—and sometimes the amount was much greater. In 1830 the number was six hundred thousand.

There were also about twenty-six thousand bayonets, twenty-two thousand flint locks, seven thousand percussion locks, and a large quantity of belts, slings and pouches, the whole of which have been destroyed or rendered unserviceable. The Barrel Room, containing about eighty-five thousand barrels (musquet, carbine, and rifle), being situated in the lower part of one of the old towers, escaped injury.

On entering the Grand Storehouse by the central doorway, were seen two huge trophies on the right and left of a handsome staircase which united the Train to the Small-arms Armory above. That on the right was the "Naval Trophy," composed of a large anchor taken at Camperdown by Admiral Duncan (this forms a conspicuous figure in the ruin, retaining its position amidst the general wreck, and seeming to set the elements at defiance); the steering-wheel of the Victory, Nelson's ship at Trafalgar, part of a mast of the Pearl frigate, singularly perforated with shot from a Spanish ship, which she finally captured—the figure-head of the "Monarch," 74 gun ship, whose services were recorded on a tablet below (these three

totally destroyed); an iron mortar captured from the French by Lord Howe in 1794; another of brass taken at Guadeloupe; guns of brass and iron, taken off La Hogue in 1692, between Martinique and Guadeloupe by Lord Rodney in 1782, off Saint Vincent by Sir J. Jarvis in 1797, by Nelson at the Nile in 1798 and at Trafalgar in 1805; with a variety of shells and shot of various sizes, and other minor implements of naval warfare. Most of the guns and mortars are still in good preservation.

The "Military Trophy," on the opposite side, was flanked by four large brass guns placed upright against the wall. One of these maintained its position to the last. It was one of two captured from the French at Cherbourg in 1758. They are both in very good preservation, their ornaments, and inscription, "Louis Charles de Bourbon, Comte D'Eu, Duc d'Aumale," being still sharp and clear. The other two guns, also well preserved, were taken by storming the walls of Cornelis in the island of Java in 1811. The other articles composing this trophy were a large mortar employed by William III. at the siege of Namur in 1695 (this likewise stood immovable in the midst of the ruins); a triple gun, of brass, taken at Blenheim in 1704 (much damaged); brass guns captured by General Wolfe in 1759; others taken at Gibraltar in 1782; in Egypt in 1801; at Vittoria in 1813; and at Waterloo in 1815; mortars taken at Pondicherry in 1793 and at Mauritius in 1810; with a variety of minor articles, such as shells, shot, musketoons, wall-pieces, &c. all more or less injured by the fire.

The ancient guns were placed on the left hand of the entrance, in the following order:—

1. A chambered-gun of the time of Henry VI. made of bars of iron welded together, with iron hoops over them.

2. An iron gun of about the time of Edward IV., hooped, like the first, and provided with rings in lieu of trunnions; the muzzle curiously ornamented with a fleur-de-lys. These iron guns are comparatively little damaged.

3. Large brass gun, of the reign of Henry VII. ornamented with the royal arms, and the king's badges, the portcullis and fleur-de-lys. This gun has suffered greatly from the fire, the breech being burnt away, and much damage done to other parts.

4. A large iron chamber gun of the time of Henry VIII. It was lost in the wreck of the Mary Rose, off Spithead, in 1545. Having lain at the bottom of the sea three hundred years, it was in 1841

recovered from the wreck and brought to the Tower, where it was soon to undergo another peril, and from which it has again escaped.

5. This was the largest piece of ordnance in the collection, and was popularly known by the name of "The Great Harry." It is of brass, and weighed upwards of five tons. The period is that of Henry VIII. whose initials, with the date 1542, and the crowned rose, were among the ornaments upon its surface. Motto: "Arcanus de arcanis." The founder's name "Cesnen." This gun has suffered greatly from the fire.

6. A brass chamber gun, with three bores, cast by the "fee'd-man" of Henry VIII., Peter Baude, a Frenchman, mentioned by Holinshed and Stowe: his name, "PETRVS BAUDE GALLVS," appearing among the ornaments on the barrel. It is embellished with the king's badge, of a rose crowned, and inscribed with the royal style and titles. Much damaged.

7. An octagonal gun, of brass; nearly destroyed. This is another cast by Peter Baude. It was adorned with the royal arms, the fleur-de-lys, and the king's initial, H. surmounted by a crown; with the date 1543, and the initial of the founder's name, B. over the touch-hole.

8. A small brass gun, with seven bores; of the early part of the reign of Henry VIII. the supporters of the royal arms being the Dragon and Greyhound. A small fragment only of this gun has been preserved.

9. Spanish gun, of brass, bearing the name, "CAROLUS V." with the imperial eagle, the Spanish arms supported by the pillars of Hercules, the motto "PLVS OVLTRE," and other devices. "Opus Remigy de Halut. Mechlinien." Fused considerably.

10. A small chamber gun, of brass; time of Elizabeth. Nearly destroyed.

11. This was a beautiful gun with twisted barrel, and of large size, inscribed "Edwardus Sextus," and ornamented with the king's badge, a rose surrounded by the garter. It is nearly destroyed.

12. A brass 6-pounder gun, date 1581, with the figure of a frog on the barrel, and the motto,

Ich sing und spring
I sing and spring
Mein feind durch dring.
My foe transfixing.

Burnt in half.

13. A most beautiful gun, made for Henry Prince of Wales, son of James the First. Date 1608. It was entirely covered with rich arabesques, which were lately represented on the title-page of Mr.

C. J. Richardson's work on Elizabethan Architecture. Its destruction has been complete.

14. Brass 12-por. gun, embellished with the badges of Charles Prince of Wales, the initials "C. P." and a variety of ornaments finely designed and executed. This, as well as the last, has been burnt in half and its ornaments defaced.

15. A 6-por. brass gun of the reign of Charles II. with the words "In Defence" over the royal arms.

16. A French gun with three bores, inscribed "Les Volcans;" of the time of Queen Anne. Bearing also a shield with three fleurs-de-lys, and the name of "Louis Auguste, Duc de Maine." It was taken at the battle of Ramilies. Greatly damaged.

17. A 24-por. brass gun of the Duc de Maine, ornamented with a shield as before, and various military devices: its name "L'Emérillon." Date 1730. The breech burnt away and the gun otherwise much injured.

18. An 18-por. brass gun of the time of George II. Destroyed.

19. A 42-por. brass gun taken at Java in 1811. This stood close against the south wall of the Train, and by the falling of a large quantity of the ruins upon it, has been wonderfully preserved from the ravages of the fire. Its ornaments and the engraving on its surface are still sharp and clear. The length of the gun is fifteen feet, and an inscription in Persian tells us that it is "The work of the Sultan Ranafa Achmet Medijem ed Deen, of the country of Palambang the Sacred, on which be peace. 1183 of the Hegeira."

The following guns were placed on the east side of the entrance:

20. A large iron gun recovered from the wreck of the Royal George in 1834. Not greatly damaged by the fire.

21. A Danish gun, of brass, bearing the initials of Christian VII. From Copenhagen. Nearly destroyed.

22. Venetian gun, brass, ornamented with the arms of the republic.

23. Short 6-por. brass gun, of the time of Charles II.

24 and 25. Two 24-por. brass guns, taken at Vigo in 1702. They are embellished with the arms of Spain and the figure of "Sancta Barbara." The breech has the form of a lion couchant, and an inscription tells us that they were cast in the reign of Philip IV. Both these handsome guns are still in good state.

26 and 27. Two licornes, of Russian manufacture, captured from a Turkish frigate. One of them is burnt in half, the other in good preservation.

28. A brass 24-por. gun, recovered

from the wreck of the Royal George. It is still in tolerably good condition.

29 and 30. Two 24-por. brass embossed guns, cast at Woolwich in 1762 from some French guns taken at Cherbourg in 1758. Still in good state.

These guns occupied the centre of the Train. Ranged along the walls were Part of the mainmast of the Royal George, with three musquets and other smaller relics from the same vessel; presented by Col. Pasley, R. E. (all destroyed).—Two 13 in. brass mortars, French; with motto, "Non solis radios, sed Jovis fulmina mitto."—A 7½ in. brass mortar, bored for nine shells. These are not much damaged. A 3-por. brass gun on its carriage.—Lyonois or devil chevaux-de-frise, an engine for defending a breach (engraved in Grose).—A Cohorn engine for throwing shells.—One of the guns described by Hentzner as being in the Tower in the time of Elizabeth, "made of wood, which the English had at the siege of Boulogne in France (temp. Hen. VIII.), and by this stratagem, without which they could not have succeeded, they struck a terror as at the appearance of artillery, and the town was surrendered upon articles."—The chariot of the "State Kettle Drummer."—A grate for heating shot.—Specimens of bar and link shot.—Brass mortars, shells, &c. Of these, the wooden gun, the drummer's chariot, the chevaux-de-frise, and the Cohorn carriage are destroyed; the rest more or less damaged by the action of the fire.

On the Grand Staircase, which fronted the entrance, was a large trophy, composed of almost every variety of weapon of ancient or modern warfare. In front were two kettle drums captured by the Duke of Marlborough at Blenheim: which are preserved. Eight brass guns taken at Waterloo, which supported the trophy, have also been saved. Four of them maintained their position to the last. Of the ten small cannon, presented by the brassfounders of London to Charles II. when a boy, to assist him in his military studies, nine were carried away before the fire had reached this part of the building. The tenth has been since dug out of the ruins much damaged.

The Small-arms Armory was chiefly occupied by racks for musquets, carbines, &c. reaching from end to end of the room, and rising as high as the ceiling. On the walls were ranged a great number of arms of obsolete patterns, forming various fanciful devices—stars, crowns, triumphal arches, the rising and setting sun, Medusa's head, Jupiter in his chariot drawn by eagles, figure of a hydra, the rose and crown, and so forth. By the

last inventory (taken immediately before the fire) the numbers of these were as follows:—Pistols, 12,158; Double-barrel'd pistols with moveable butts, 75; Swords, 1378; Sword Blades, 271; Plug Bayonets, 2026; Spears, 192; Pikes, 85; Musquetoons with brass barrels, 210; Carbines, 909; Wallpieces, 3; Breast Plates, 279; Back Plates, 276; Helmets, 276; Drums, 52; with some other articles of a similar kind in smaller numbers. Almost the whole of these have been destroyed. Of the two thousand plug bayonets, the first form of that arm, not a single one remains in a perfect state. Of the pistols with moveable butts and the brass musquetoons, a few perfect specimens still remain, having been carried away or thrown out of the windows before the fire reached them.

Interspersed among the obsolete arms on the walls were a few objects of greater interest and antiquity. The principal of these were: the State Swords, of Justice and Mercy, carried before the Pretender when proclaimed in Scotland in 1715 (the latter of these has been recovered from the ruins); with a number of musquets and other arms taken from the Scotch rebels in the same year; several of the ancient targets with pistols in the centre, spoken of by Hentzner, of which, however, there are many more preserved in the Elizabeth Armory; the arms taken from Sir William Perkins, Sir John Friend, Charnock, and others concerned in the intended assassination of William III. at Turnham Green; a spear musquet of the guard of Tippoo Saib, the barrel of which, much mutilated, has been dug out of the ruins; the first land musquet set up in the Tower, and the first approved; with a considerable number of Highland tacks (small iron pistols) and Ferrara swords mounted in basket hilts.

In the centre of the room was a Chinese trophy, composed of arms and other military objects taken at Chusan, only set up a day or two previously to the fire. The loss of this is much to be regretted, as the articles here exhibited formed a striking picture of the state of the arts and manufactures in China. The small-arms were in the primitive form of the hand-gun and match-lock, and those of the rudest construction. The glaives and bridle-cutters (weapons in use among our troops in the times of the Norman kings), as well as the swords, were merely of iron; the vileness of their material being only exceeded by the clumsiness of their manufacture. Some Chinese military dresses, presented at the same time (by John Gilman, esq. of Tower Street), were luckily placed in the Horse Armory, where they are yet to be seen. They are three in

number. The largest is a kind of armour, formed of padded work, the lining of which is cotton wool: it is studded with brass buttons, and on the breast and back are embroidered dragons of gold. Another, somewhat similar, is of cotton cloth, ornamented with brass studs and embroidered figures. The third is a jacket of the kind most commonly in use among the Chinese soldiery, of dark blue cotton faced with red, and bearing an inscription on the breast. They are accompanied by a pair of Chinese boots, also from Chusan.

Near the entrance of the Small-arms Armoury also stood the beautiful brass gun, formerly belonging to the Knights of Malta. This was carried out on the night of the fire before the flames had touched it. It was captured by the French in 1798, but on its passage from Malta to Paris, in the "Sensible" frigate, was made prize of by Captain Foote of the "Sea-horse" frigate. The barrel is covered with figures in alto relievo, as beautiful in design as exquisite in workmanship. In one part is the portrait of the Grand Master of Malta, supported by two genii; and in another, that of the artist on a medallion, inscribed, "Philip Lattarellus delin. et sculp. 1773." The carved wooden carriage is also very curious; its trails are formed of the intertwined figures of two furies, holding torches and grasping a huge snake. The centre of the wheel represents the sun, the spokes forming its rays.

Here were also two small brass guns, highly ornamented, presented by the Earl of Leicester to the young Duke of Gloucester, son of the Princess (afterwards Queen) Anne. One of these was got away before the fire. The other has since been dug out of the ruins, much defaced.

Opposite the Chinese Trophy were the sword and belt worn by the late Duke of York. These were both carried away before the fire reached them.

At the eastern end of the room were groups of modern arms, recently interchanged with our government, by the various states of Europe, for complete sets of our own. This collection comprised specimens of every kind of weapon used in the various corps of France, Russia, Austria, Prussia, Belgium, and Bavaria; and it is to be hoped that measures will speedily be taken to restore this very interesting feature of the Tower Armories.

At each end of the apartment were two suits of white and gold armour, of no great value or antiquity. And four Maltese flags, taken at the same time as the gun of which we have spoken, one of which has been preserved from the flames.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Court of Peers has concluded the trial of Quenisset, who fired at the Princes on the 13th Sept. and, when first arrested, was called Pappart (see Oct. p. 415), and he was found guilty, as were several fellow conspirators. The following is the judgment pronounced by the court:—Sentenced to death,—Quenisset, Colombier, Bazier. To transportation for life,—Dufour, Petit, dit Auguste, Jarras. To fifteen years' imprisonment,—Boggio, Malet. To ten years' imprisonment,—Launois, dit Chasseur. To five years' imprisonment,—Basin, Bucheron, Dupoty. The last named was editor of the *Journal du Peuple*. It is said that the most horrible disclosures, with respect to the Secret Societies of France, have been made by the witnesses against Dufour and Dupoty, and that in consequence of these discoveries, the Government have determined to prosecute every journal which has contributed to the promotion of sedition.

By the recommendation of Marshal Soult, Louis Philippe, by a royal ordinance, has directed that the French army be reduced to the extent of one company per battalion, together with 15,000 horses. The number of men thus to be reduced is 80,000, or rather more than one-fifth of the present force of the army. The saving to be effected by the measure is 30,000,000 francs (1,200,000*l.* sterling).

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

The accounts from this country are satisfactory; tranquillity everywhere prevails, with the exception of some banditti on the roads near Madrid. The National Guard of Madrid have presented Espartero with a Cross, commemorative of the events of the night of the 7th of October. All the officers of the insurgent battalions have been dismissed, and some condemned to death. A strong force has been posted on the northern frontiers, as a protection in case of a French invasion. The Duke del Infantado is dead, and his immense estates will be inherited by the Duke of Ossuna. The palace of the Duke of Liria has been nearly destroyed by fire, together with much property and numerous works of art.

The British Government have signified to Spain, that no invasion of the Portu-

guese territory will be permitted,—and the Regent of Spain has also been informed, that Great Britain would not only not allow an armed intervention in that country, but would not even permit any considerable military force to be concentrated along the Pyrenean frontier. 2. That she would not oppose any arrangement for the marriage of Queen Isabella, provided her intended husband should not be a French prince. 3. That Great Britain would take no part in any European congress having for its object an interference in the affairs of Spain; and that, should such an assembly be convoked without her co operation, she will oppose the enforcement of all coercive measures, as well as of resolutions which may tend, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the rights and dignity of Spain as an independent nation.

SYRIA.

This unfortunate country has again become the theatre of violence. In October, the Druses assailed with the utmost ferocity the unsuspecting Christian population, and put old men, women, and children to the sword. The Christians seized their arms, and a civil war was kindled throughout the country. Many convents and villages were sacked, and Beyrout was crowded with families who had fled from the fury of the combatants. Colonel Rose, Selim Pasha, and Emir Beshir, vainly interfered to allay the insurrection. The latter was despoiled of every thing, and arrived almost naked at Beyrout.

EGYPT.

Mehmet has left Cairo for Upper Egypt, to organise that province. In the meantime all the Delta, except thirty-eight villages which belong to Sheiks, is declared to be the private property of the Pasha. The peasants are to be his slaves. The importation of slaves from the banks of the Niger is carried on as formerly, and they are sold publicly in the bazaars. The same difficulties are opposed to the freedom of trade, and every stratagem is used to evade the treaty of August 16, 1838.

CHINA.

The settlement of Hong Kong, taken possession of by the English, promises

to be healthy and convenient. A very considerable number of Chinese labourers have been employed by the British in the erection of necessary works. Sir Henry Pottinger has ordered Canton river to be strictly blockaded. The Sapphire, Apollo, and Belleisle are now on their voyage from England to China, carrying an effective force of 2000 men, under the command of Lord Saltoun.

EAST INDIES.

A war with the "golden-footed" monarch of Burmah, Tharawaddie, is regarded as imminent. On the 6th of September the King of Burmah left his capital, for Rangoon, at the head of a well-appointed army, variously estimated at from 100,000 to 200,000 men. Lord Auckland was preparing for the worst with his usual promptitude. Two ships of war, two war schooners, and eight finely-appointed steamers, were in readiness to destroy the naval force of the Burmese in the Irrawaddy. There is no doubt that the Burmese monarch is acting under instructions received from the celestial court of Peking.

As a remarkable fact connected with the natives, a young Hindoo widow was about to be married at Calcutta to one of her own caste. The marriage of widows is a new step in Indian civilization.

NORTH AMERICA.

A tremendous conflagration took place at St. John's, New Brunswick, on the

15th Nov. which destroyed seventy-five buildings, and burnt forty vessels.—Another great fire occurred at Vicksburg on the 9th Nov. destroying two entire squares.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The city of Cartago, containing a population of 10,000 persons, was destroyed by an earthquake early in the morning of Sept. 2. As nearly all the buildings are very low and composed of wood, and as the inhabitants had previously risen, but few (not more than 40 or 50 persons) were killed or wounded. The earthquake occurred without previous warning, and was connected with an eruption of the well-known volcano about three leagues distant. A smart shock of the same earthquake was felt in the town of San José, not far distant, at which place the earth trembled for several days subsequently, but not much damage was done.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Accounts from Mexico inform us that the civil war, which has for some time been raging in that country between Santa Anna and Buatamente, has been terminated by the triumph of the former, who, it was thought, would be declared Supreme Dictator.

A war between Peru and Ecuador was deemed inevitable, in which it was thought Bolivia would take an active part.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE PRESERVATION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

In consequence of the recent fires in public buildings, several persons have published their projects for *fireproof* buildings, &c. However, Mr. Robert Hannay, of Blackheath-park, in a very sensible letter addressed to the Times newspaper, shows how the temperature in large public buildings may be maintained *without fires*. The following are extracts:—

"I would willingly draw the public attention to a method of warming the air of buildings, and preserving in it an even temperature independent of artificial heat. This method was well known to the ancient architects, and applied by them to several classes of edifices, though now overlooked, perhaps unknown, certainly not practised. It was accomplished by simple means. The building was so constructed that the heat accumulated during summer could not be lowered by the win-

ter's cold under a certain temperature, according to the climate.

"Buildings constructed on this design have their walls commonly of from 4 to 6 feet thick. The windows are few and narrow, and they always face the south-east, south, or south-west. The northern aspects present blank walls, chimneys are excluded, and but one door allowed to one chamber, and the more spacious it is, the more equal will be the heat within. Thus in St. Peter's, at Rome (the largest covered temple in Europe) though not built upon this plan, the air has never been known to vary beyond 4 deg. namely, from 60 to 64 Fahrenheit. This is in the climate of Rome. In our own, the temperature in chambers constructed as above may range from 45 to 55 deg.; that is, nearly a mean between the average heat of April and of May.

"In England there are still some ancient buildings upon this plan, and in

France many more. *The ancient Castle of Carrickfergus* offers an example, which I select from my attention having been particularly drawn to it some years ago. Its hall served only as an armoury. No chimneys, stoves, nor flues, are found within the ancient walls, yet the temperature of the hall varies little throughout the year, being agreeably warm in winter as in summer.

"This simple plan of warming the air in buildings by the solar rays alone, without artificial heat, though not fitted for dwellings, is perfectly adapted to all edifices built for conservation, as archives, libraries, museums, arsenals, and the like. In a word, to all where fire is most to be dreaded. The winter's cold may yet further be excluded, and the summer's heat preserved, by double casements, placed at the end of autumn, and kept close shut until the return of spring, as is practised universally in Russia."

Honorary Canonries — A circular dated 21st Oct 1841, issued by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to the Deans and Chapters of Canterbury, Bristol, Carlisle, Chester, Durham, Ely, Gloucester, Norwich, Chichester, Oxford, Peterborough, Ripon, Rochester, Winchester, Worcester, and Manchester, invites those Reverend Corporations to make suggestions with a view to the "regulations" respecting the "mode of the appointment of Honorary Canons and otherwise" in completion of the Acts 3 & 4 Victoria, cap 113, sec. 23, and 4 & 5 Victoria, cap 39, sec. 2. The "regulations" are to be applicable to all Cathedrals in which Honorary Canonries are founded, subject to modifications in peculiar cases. The plan recommended by the Commissioners is, *first*, that each Prelate of the Cathedrals above-named have power, on the 11th of August every year, to collate two deserving clergymen, not holding any canonry, honorary canonry, or prebend, in any cathedral or collegiate church, to be Honorary Canons; the number not to exceed 24 in any Cathedral, and vacancies by death or otherwise to be supplied. *Second*, Every such Honorary Canon to be installed with the same formalities and taking the same oaths, as a Canon or Prebendary, to wear the robes of a Canon; and, when neither the Dean, the Sub-Dean, nor any Canon shall be present in the Cathedral at divine service, the senior Honorary Canon present to have the direction of the choir. *Third*, that no fee shall be

paid by such Honorary Canon upon his collation, installation, or otherwise. *Fourth*, in processions of the Dean and Chapter, the Honorary Canons to take their places, in their order of seniority, next after the junior Canon. *Fifth*, That every Honorary Canon shall, once in the year, preach in the Cathedral at the time appointed by the Dean and Chapter. *Sixth*, That in every Cathedral in which it shall be necessary to employ any substitute for relieving any Canons thereof from additional duty, by reason of the suspension of Canonries therein under the first recited Act, the Honorary Canons of such church shall have the option, according to their seniority, of acting as such substitutes, if approved by the Bishop, in preference to all other spiritual persons, except Canons of the same church.

Dec. 15. Pursuant to an order in Council, the Police Court in *Hutton Garden* was removed to a building lately erected in Bagnigge Wells Road, and is in future to be called the Clerkenwell Police Court.

Dec 21 One of the most fatal and dreadful accidents that has hitherto happened on our railways occurred this morning to the luggage train, on the Great Western Railway, which left London at half past four o'clock. The train consisted of 14 waggons, two trucks, and the engine and tender, with 37 passengers. When about half-way between Twysford and Reading a slip of earth took place at the moment the engine and tender were passing, which threw the carriages off the rails, the engine running into the side of the cutting. The carriages were overwhelmed by the heavy luggage waggons behind, the passengers crushed between the luggage waggons and the tender, and scarcely one of the unfortunate travellers escaped without serious injury. Eight were found dead, and sixteen, consisting of eleven men and five women, were conveyed to the county hospital at Reading. The sufferers are chiefly working men, principally stone-masons, who were proceeding to Cheltenham, Gloucester and Bridgewater. It may be considered most extraordinary that neither the engineer nor the stoker received the least injury. On a coroner's inquest the jury returned a verdict of Accidental Death in all the cases, with a deodand of 1000*l.* on the Engine and Tender in consequence of their being of opinion that the passengers were not properly placed in the train.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Nov. 22. By the Army Dress, 23 Lieut.-Generals were promoted to the rank of General, 45 Major-Generals to the rank of Lieut.-General, 81 Colonels to the rank of Major-General, 73 Lieut-Colonels to the rank of Colonel, 66 Majors to the rank of Lieut-Colonel, 103 Captains to the rank of Majors, and to be Aide-de-Camp to Her Majesty, with the rank of Colonel, Lieut-Col. J. H. Schofield, 35th Foot, John Townsend, 14th Light Drag., H. J. W. Bantock, Coldstream Guards, Thomas Reed, 6th Foot, Hon. Henry Dundas, C. B. 62d Foot, Joseph Logan, 6th Foot, A. E. C. Kennedy, 7th Drag. Guards, Thomas Mackrell, 64th Foot, H. G. Brooke, half-pay Capt., Thomas Wozze, provisional Capt. at Chatham, Wm. H. Dennis, C. B. 12th Foot, John Adfield, Royal Eng., and Thomas Dwyer, C. B. Royal Art.

In the Royal Artillery, — Lt. Gen. Joseph Walker to be General in the army, 4 Major-Generals to the rank of Lieut.-General; 14 Colonels to the rank of Major-General, 7 Lieut.-Colonels to the rank of Colonel, and 20 Captains to the rank of Major.

In the Royal Marines, — 3 Colonels to the rank of Major-General in the army, and 17 Captains to the rank of Major.

In the Royal Navy — 21 Vice-Admirals to be Admirals, 7 Rear Admirals to be Vice-Admirals, 20 Captains to be Rear Admirals, 20 Commanders to be Captains, 20 Lieutenants to be Commanders, and 20 Mates to be Lieutenants.

Scotts Fusilier Guards, Major and Col. William Henry Scott, to be Lieut. Col., Captain and Lieut. Col. Herbert Drummond to be Major with the rank of Colonel, Lieut. and Capt. F. H. Turner to be Captains, Lieut. Col. 5th Foot, Major A. H. Taylor to be Lieut. Colonel, Lieut. Col. Major Charles Harrison to be Major, 10th Foot, Major N. R. Thompson to be Lieut. Colonel, Lieut. Col. Major J. W. Thibin to be Major, 5th Foot, Major J. W. Thibin to be Lieut. Col., Capt. John Turner to be Major, R. de Buzaire, Major Hon. J. de Buzaire to be Lieut. Colonel, Capt. William Warren to be Major. — Staff, Major-General George Brown, 1 R. to be Deputy Assistant-General of the Forces.

Nov. 23. Officers of the East India Company's forces to take rank by Brevet in Her Majesty's army in the East Indies, — 3 Lieut. Generals to be Generals, 3 Major Generals to be Lieut. Generals, 14 Colonels to be Major Generals, 3 Majors to be Lieut. Colonels, and 60 Captains to be Majors — Lt. Col. R. W. Brough to be Lieut. Colonel — 14th Foot, Major E. J. Crabbe to be Lieut. Colonel, brevet Major J. C. Harold to be Major — Unattached, Major R. W. Brough to be Lt. Colonel.

Nov. 27. Knighted by patent, Col. Richard Doherty. — Royal Artillery, to be Colonels, brevet Colonels P. M. Wallace, Richard Jones, J. B. Jones, and Lieut.-Colonels T. A. Brandreth, Thomas Hutchesson, R. C. Whynates, John Mitchell, Hamelin Trelawny, and Arthur Hunt. — To be Lieut.-Colonels, brevet Majors James Gray, James Fogo, Hon. W. Arbuthnot, Henry Blackley, J. A. Chalmer, brevet Lieut.-Col. Forbes Macbean, and brevet Majors W. Henry Stopford, Lloyd Dowse, and G. J. Bennett. — Royal Engineers, to be Colonels, brevet Colonels G. J. Harding, Sir G. C. Hoole, J. R. Wright, G. O. Lewis, and W. C. K. Holloway. — To be Lieut.-Colonels, brevet Majors G. P. Thompson, R. B. Piper, Sir George Gipp, Philip Barry, and brevet Lieut.-Col. William Reid.

Nov. 29. Sir Edmund Walker Hood, Bart. to be one of the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales *vice* Lebrere.

Nov. 28. To be Naval Aide-de-Camp to Her Majesty, Captains Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B., Sir R. J. Wilmoughby, C. B. K. C. H., Sir Thos. Pelbore, C.B., and Edw. Henry A'Court. — Mary-Grey, wife of W. R. Wills, of Castlereas and Wills-grove, co. Hereford to enjoy the same precedence as if her father had survived his elder brother and succeeded to the dignity of Baron Mountandford. — Capt. Hamlet Wade, 18th Foot, to accept the 3d class of the order of the Dourance empire. — John Griffith and William Griffith, sons of the late Rev. John Watkins, sometime of Shrewsbury and late of Bangor, in memory of John Griffith of Plas yn Llanhar, co. Carnarvon esq. to take the name of Griffith only, and bear the arms.

Dec. 1. The Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, K. G. to be Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of the shire of Roxburgh. — Albert William Woods, esq. to be Gentleman Usher of the Scarlet Rod of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath (to which is annexed the office of Brunswick Herald). — Capt. J. N. Hind, 97th Bengal N. Inf. to accept the 2d class of the Dourance empire.

Dec. 2. Charles Lock Eastlake, esq. to be Secretary to the Commission for enquiring whether advantage might not be taken of the re-building of the Houses of Parliament, for promoting and encouraging the Fine Arts. — 6th Dragoon Guards, Capt. E. C. Hodge to be Major — 2d Dragoons, brevet Colonel Chas. Middleton, to be Lieut. Colonel — 5th Foot, brevet Lieut. Col. Thomas Simon Pratt to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Major R. C. Pollock to be Lieut. Col., Capt. L. A. Meyer, Riding-master at the Cavalry depot at Maidstone, to be Major. — Rev. H. L. Chappell to be Chaplain of the R. Mil. College.

Dec. 4. His Royal Highness the Prince of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland (Duke of Saxony, Duke of Cornwall and Rothesay, Earl of Carrick, Baron of Renfrew, Lord of the Isles, and Great Steward of Scotland), created Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester.

Major-Gen. Sir B. H. Sale, K.C.B. to accept the first class of the order of the Dourance empire.

Dec. 7. The youngest brother and surviving master of the Earl of Warriston and Nottingham to have the same precedence as if their father George Finch Hatton esq. had succeeded to the dignity. Leonard Lawrie Campbell, of Middleton Lodge, co. York in memory of his maternal uncle George Hartley, of that place, esq. to take the name of Hartley only, and bear the arms.

Dec. 10. Lord Wharfedale sworn Lord Lieutenant and Custos Roturorum of the West Riding of the county of York. — George White, esq. to be Secretary and Clerk of the Council, and Remembrancer of the Court of Exchequer in the island of Barbadoes. — Erskine Douglas Mansford esq. advocate to be Sheriff Deputy and Steward Deputy of the shire, sheriffdom, or stewardry of Kirkcubright. — Robert Whigham esq. advocate to be Sheriff Deputy of the shire of Perth.

Dec. 15. Surgeon James Atholson, Bengal establishment to accept the third class of the order of the Dourance empire.

Dec. 16. Lieut. Col. George Mardonald to be Governor of Sierra Leone.

Dec. 17. 1st foot, Capt. George Goodall, to

be Major.—Unattached, brevet Lieut.-Col. S. R. Warren, from 65th foot, to be Major.—Staff, Col. T. F. Wade, to be Dep. Adjutant-Gen. to the Troops in Ireland.—Col. Philip Dalabrigge (Permanent Assistant Quartermaster-gen) to be Deputy Quartermaster-general to the said troops.—Brevet Lieut.-Col. R. B. Coles, unatt. to be Colonel.—Major George Phipps, 1st foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel.

NAVAL PREFERMENTS.

Promotions. Commander Henry Stroud to the rank of Captain.—John Steane, commanding the Blazar steam vessel in the West Indies, and G. L. Wooley, from the *Astræa*, to the rank of Commander.

Appointments. Captains John Carter (1815), to be superintendent of Haslar Hospital; Michael Quin, to the Minden (hospital ship, for China); Peter Fisher, to be Comptroller-general of the coast-guard. Commanders, William Neville, to the *Serpent*; W. Worsfold, to the *Caledonia*; J. G. Gordon, to the *Devastation*; John B. P. Hay, to the *Queen*; Josiah Oake, to the *Ferret*.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. G. J. Majendie, to be a Prebendary of Salisbury.

Rev. R. Atkinson, Gt. Cheverell R. Wilts.

Rev. D. Alexander, Bickleigh V. Devon.

Rev. C. R. Alford, St. Matthew's P. C. Rugby, Warw.

Rev. E. Allen, Barton St. David's P. C. Somersetshire.

Rev. H. M. Barlow, Christ Church P. C. St. Clement, Norwich.

Rev. E. W. Barnes, Dunchideock and Shillingford R. Devon.

Rev. J. C. Barnett, Berrow V. Somerset.

Rev. J. R. Berkeley, Cotheridge P. C. Worcester-sh.

Rev. J. Belton, Beresford Ch. Walworth.

Rev. E. Bland, Kippax V. Yorksh.

Rev. O. Brock, Dengy R. Essex.

Rev. R. Brooker, Norton Canon V. Herefords.

Rev. J. C. Copleston, Offwell R. Devon.

Rev. S. W. Cornish, D. D. St. Mary Ottery V. Devon.

Rev. W. Darnell, Banburgh P. C. Northumb.

Rev. D. Davies, Mellney R. Pembrokesh.

Rev. G. Dealtry, Arrington V. Camb.

Rev. G. Edmonds, Little Wentock, R. Salop.

Rev. A. G. Edouart, St. Paul's P. C. Blackburn.

Rev. J. J. Frohisher, Halse V. Somersetsh.

Rev. G. B. Garrow, Chisleborough R. cum West Chiswick, Somerset.

Rev. M. Gibbs, Christ Church and St. Leonard's V. London.

Rev. C. L. Guyon, Lamyat R. Somersetsh.

Rev. G. H. A. Gwyther, Madeley V. Salop.

Rev. J. W. Harden, Condover V. Salop.

Rev. W. B. Hole, Woolfar laworly R. Devon.

Rev. H. Hoes, Barton St. Andrew R. Norfolk.

Rev. J. P. Hugo, Exminster V. Devon.

Rev. E. James, Langelving V. Montgomerysh.

Rev. P. Johnson, Overstrand R. Norfolk.

Rev. H. W. W. Jones, Deabigh new Ch.

Rev. W. H. Ley, Schlack V. cum King's Caple, Hereford.

Rev. H. C. Long, Dunston P. C. Norfolk.

Rev. S. Macindin, Pusselwood R. Somersetsh.

Rev. J. Marshall, Blairgowrie R. Perth.

Rev. R. Maynard, Wormington R. Warw.

Rev. J. Mickle, Aperthorpe P. C. Northamp.

Rev. G. W. Newham, Coumbe Down R. Somerset.

Rev. O. Owen, St. Edmund R. Exeter.

Rev. A. Paton, Trinity Ch. Louth P. C. Lincolnsh.

GEN. MAG. VOL. XVII.

Rev. G. Platt, Sedbergh V. York.

Rev. R. Progers, B. D. Upton Lovell R. Wilts.

Rev. T. Burnell, Staverton V. Glouc.

Rev. F. Pym, Plymstock P. C. Devon.

Rev. G. Rigg, St. Peter's P. C. Lincoln.

Rev. T. W. Salmon, Hopton P. C. Suffolk.

Rev. J. B. Skipper, Ashchurch P. C. Glouc.

Rev. J. H. Stephenson, Corringham R. Essex.

Rev. C. W. Stocker, D. D. Draycott-le-Moors R. Stafford.

Rev. J. Tillard, Connington R. Camb.

Rev. R. H. Tripp, Altarnun V. Cornwall.

Rev. R. Turner, Cherrington R. Warw.

Rev. J. O. Uwins, Ebley P. C. Glouc.

Rev. C. A. Vignolles, Bodiam V. Sussex.

Rev. F. P. Voules, Middle Chinnock R. Somers.

Rev. J. B. Waite, St. Stainsley V. York.

Rev. T. Walpole, Lumpsfield R. Surrey.

Rev. P. Watnam, Barnby-upon-Don P. C. York.

Rev. F. B. Wells, Woodchurch R. Kent.

Rev. R. Woods, Mocollop V. Waterford.

DOMESTIC CHAPLAINS.

Rev. F. Day and Rev. C. M. Fleury, to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Rev. B. L. Jones, to Earl Cawdor.

Rev. J. B. Maude, to the Earl of Lonsdale.

Rev. E. A. Owen, to the Earl of Uxbridge.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. P. Abbot, to be Master of Queen Mary's School, Clitheroe.

Rev. W. Collett, to be Principal of King's College School, at Nassau, New Providence, Bahamas.

Rev. T. Evans, to be Head Master of the College School at Gloucester.

W. Webster Fisher, M. D. to be Downing Professor of Physic at Cambridge.

Rev. A. McCaul, D. D. to be Professor of Hebrew and Rabbinical Literature in King's College, London.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 1. The wife of the Rev. John Byng, Vicar of Langford, Beds. a dau.

Oct. 12. At Leamington, Warwicksh. the wife of Wm. Plowden, esq. of Plowden Hall, Salop, a dau.—14. In Westbourne-pl. the wife of R. Buchanan Dunlop, esq. of Drumhead, co. Dumbarton, a dau.—At Arrows Hall, Cheshire, the wife of J. R. Shawe, esq. a son and heir.

Nov. 8. At Leamington, the wife of Jos. Bailey, jun. esq. M. P. a dau.—13. At Fulham, the Hon. Mrs. Sidney Roper Curzon, a son.—14. At Wexford, the wife of Herbert Francis Hore, esq. of Pone Hore, in that co. a son and heir.—15. In St. James's-sq. Lady Katharine Jermyn, a son.—16. At Headingley House, near Leeds, the Hon. Mrs. James Marshall, dau. of Lord Montague, a son and heir.—20. At Clapham Common, the wife of John Humphery, esq. M. P. a son.—21. In Charles-st. Berkeley sq. the wife of E. Henage, esq. M. P. a son.—At Newbold Comyn, near Leamington, the wife of the Hon. Capt. Sommerville, R. N. a dau.—At Minterne House, Dorset, Lady Theresa Digby, a dau.—23. At Weymouth, the wife of William Rhot, esq. of twins, a son and dau.—At Brighton, the wife of Charles Locke, esq. a dau.—23. At Bindon House, Somerset, Mrs. Ernest Perceval, a dau.—At Leamington, the wife of Darwin Galton, esq. of Keston, co. Warw. a son and heir.—28. At Lerson House, near Wareham, Dorset, the wife of J. B. Garland, esq. a dau.—29. At Higham, Sussex, Mrs. Dalrym

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a son.—30. At Hampstead, the wife of Archdeacon Hollingworth, a son.—At Clifton, the wife of Henry Gore Langton, esq. a son.

Lately. At Oakham, the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Arundell, a dau.—In Scotland, Lady Jane Johnstone Douglas, a son and heir.—At Ashley Park, Lady Fletcher, a son.—At Dixtonhouse, Gloucestersh. the wife of William Gist, esq. a son.—At Canford House, Dorset, the Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby, a dau.—At Guernsey, the wife of Major the Hon. St. Vincent Saumarez, Rifle Brigade, a dau.—In Montagu-square, the Hon. Mrs. J. G. Hubbard, a dau.—At Ashburnham-place, the Countess of Ashburnham, a dau.

Dec. 1. At Leamington, the Countess of Air-lic, a son.—2. At Roxholme, the wife of George Wyrley Birch, esq. a dau.—3. At York, the Countess of Eglinton, a son and heir.—4. At Hainton Hall, Lincolnsh. the wife of G. F. He-neage, esq. a son.—At Brighton, Mrs. Martin Farquhar Tupper, a son.—The wife of Alfred Cobb, esq. of Elverland, near Faversham, a dau.—The wife of Charles Hampden Turner, jun. esq. of Lee-place, Godstone, a dau.—

7. In Wilton Crescent, Lady Douglas, a dau.—8. The wife of the Rev. Robert Moore, Rector of Wimborne St. Giles, Dorset, and Preb. of Sarum, a son.—9. At Ven House, Milbourne Port, the wife of Sir Wm. Coles Medlycott, Bart. a son.—10. In Piccadilly, the Duchess of St. Alban's, a dau.—Lady Louisa Alexander, a dau.—11. At Boulogne, the lady of Sir Henry Rivers. Bart. a son.—At Bayswater, the wife of Fred. C. Mundy, esq. a dau.—12. At Harewood House, Lady Louisa Cavendish, a son.—16. At Rock-hill, co. Donegal, Lady Helen Stewart, a son.

MARRIAGES.

April 27. At Prince of Wales's Island, East Indies, Capt. Joseph Dods, 4th Madras Inf. to Joanna-Blossom, third dau. of the Rev. T. Beighton.

May 26. At Thornthwaite, on the Upper Hunter, New South Wales, Capt. Darvall, 57th Bengal Nat. Inf. eldest son of Major Darvall, late of the 9th Dragoons, to Sophia, eldest dau. of the late Rev. John Docker, vicar of Fast Meon with Froxfield and Steep, Hampsh.

July 3. At Mooradabad, East Indies, Christopher Humphrys, esq. to Ann, youngest dau. of the late John Allen, esq. Hon. East India Company's service.

Sept. 9. At Calcutta, Henry, youngest son of the Rev. George A. How, vicar of Bosham, Sussex, to Helen-Louisa, dau. of the late R. B. Lloyd, esq. Commissioner of the Court of Requests.

25. At Cawnpore, Capt. Wilkie, 4th Nat. Inf. Acting Assistant to the Resident of Lucknow, to Emily, youngest dau. of the late William Bishop, esq. of Grey's Wood, Haslemere, Surrey, and North Bank, Regent's Park.—At Bombay, Stephen Babington, esq. of the Bombay Civil Service, to Arabella-Sarah, youngest dau. of Col. Barr.

29. At Madras, Edward Mockler, esq. 15th Hussars, son of the Rev. James Mockler, Rockville, co. Cork, to Ann-Sarah, dau. of the late Rev. Wm. Pritchard, Rector of Great Yeldham, Essex.

Oct. 13. At Plumstead, Henry, third son of William-Brodie Gurney, esq. of Denmark-hill, to Susanna-Richardson, second dau. of Joseph Fletcher, esq. of Broom Hall, Shooter's-hill.—At Wookey, Capt. Pearson, 43d Light Inf. only son of Major-Gen. Sir Thomas Pearson, to Frances, youngest dau. of the late John Armstrong, esq.—At Glasgow, Dr. R. D. Thomson, to Margaret-Agnes, only dau. of Professor Thomson, of the University of Glasgow.—At Hemel Hempstead, Herts, Thomas

Cradock, esq. of Woodhouse, Leic. to Mary-Octavia, youngest dau. of the late Harry Grover, esq. of the Bury, Hemel Hempstead.—At St. Pancras, Thomas Wilson, esq. of Blackburn, Lanc. to Elizabeth, widow of David Lambert, esq.

14. At Jersey, Major William Spratt, Bombay Army, to Sarah, relict of Lieut.-Col. G. H. Dansey, 76th Regt.—At Monken Hadley, Middlesex, T. Helme, esq. of Standish, Gloucestersh. to Susan-Emily, youngest dau. of J. Coope, esq. of Great Cumberland-pl. Hyde Park.—At St. Marylebone, the Rev. Richard Parker, M.A. of Wetton, Lincolnsh. to Harriet-Emma, eldest dau. of George Gowan, esq. of Park-cres.—William Johnstone, esq. of Gower-st. Bedford-sq. to Matilda, youngest dau. of G. Birnie, esq.—Charles Frere, esq. second son of James Hatley Frere, esq. to Charlotte Vansittart, second dau. of the Rev. Edward Neale, Rector of Taplow, Bucks.—At Kirk Ella, the Rev. Charles Perry, Fellow, and late Tutor of Trinity Coll. Camb. to Fanny, youngest dau. of Samuel Cooper, esq. of Tranby, near Hull.

15. At St. Marylebone, Vice-Adm. the Lord Colville, to the Hon. Ann Law, sister to Lord Ellenborough.

16. At Dorchester, Giles Symonds, esq. to Jane, only dau. of Charles Strickland, esq. late Lieut.-Col. 35th Regt.—At Daventry, Chas. Doxat, esq. of Somers-st. Hyde Park, eldest son of the late J. F. Doxat, esq. of Clare, Hampsh. to Eliza, second dau. of William Watkins, esq. of Badby House, Northamptonsh.—At Castle Bellingham, Ireland, the Rev. H. de Laval Willis, third son of the late Rev. T. G. Willis, LL.D. Rector of Kilmurry and Derry Galvin, Limerick, to Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of the late F. Woolsey, esq. Admiralty.—At Chilton Foliat, Wilts, Robert Miller Mundy, esq. Royal Horse Art. to Isabella-Leyborne, youngest dau. of Gen. Popham, of Littlecott.—At Warminster, J. Lindsay Travers, esq. of Clapham Park, Surrey, to Eliza, second dau. of George Wansey, esq. of Warminster.

18. At Weymouth, William Lowton Jones, esq. of Wood Hall, Downham, Norfolk, to Louisa, youngest dau. of Thomas Champion, esq. of Stokewood, Dorset.

19. At Marylebone, Thomas Neville Aaby, esq. of Albyns, Essex, to Harriot, second dau. of Rowland Alston, esq. of Pishiobury, Hertfordsh.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Rev. W. Beckett, B.A., Trinity Col. Oxford, to Elizabeth-Sarah, dau. of the late John Barrow, esq. of Davies-st. Berkeley-square.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Capt. John Mayne, of the 1st, or Royal Regt., son of Col. Mayne, to Lucy, youngest dau. of the late J. Ives, esq. of Norwich.—At Great Missenden, Capt. C. H. Best, Madras Art., to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of G. Carrington, esq. Missenden Abbey.—At Wortley, the Rev. G. C. Bulkeley, Vicar of Southminster, Essex, to Caroline-Albinia, dau. of the Ven. Stuart Corbett, D.D., Archdeacon of York.—At Weymouth, Walker Busfield, esq. of Milnerfield, near Bingley, Yorksh., to Emma, dau. of Edmund Broderip, esq. of Weymouth.—At Heptonstall, Yorksh., the Rev. T. C. Curties, B.D., Vicar of Linton, Heref., to Anne, widow of W. Noble, esq., and third dau. of the late Hamlet Bent, esq. of Mitholm, Yorkshire.—At Curry Rivell, Som., Henry-Charles Trenchard, esq. of Taunton, to Mary-Bush, third dau. of the Rev. Samuel Alford, M.A., of Heale House, Curry Rivell.

20. At Michaelstone-le-Pit, Glamorgansh., Charles Baynes, esq. Madras Civil Service, to Maria-Dyneley, eldest dau. of Richard Hill, esq.—At Newport, I.W. the Rev. G. Coleman, Rector of Water Stratford, Bucks, to Augusta-

Anne, only dau. of C. C. S. Worsley, esq., and niece of the late Gen. Sir Henry Worsley, G.C.B.

21. At Stokes, the Rev. Thomas Birkett, Vicar of Southtawton, Devon, to Margaret, fourth dau. of the late Rev. W. A. Munton, Rector of Priston and Dunkerton, near Bath.—At Milford, Lymington, the Rev. Fred. Walter Baker, M.A., of St. Mary's, Bathwick, to Lucy, second dau. of the late Richard Woodward, D.D., and granddau. of the Right Rev. Richard Woodward, late Lord Bp. of Cloyne.—At Brighton, John Samuel Bowles, esq. of Milton Hill, Berks, to Louisa-Frederica, youngest dau. of the late Rev. C. A. North Rector of Alverstoake.—At Enfield, John Ridley Hunter, esq. of Finsbury-circus, to Elizabeth, second dau. of Thomas Challis, esq. of Enfield and Finsbury-sq.—At Woolwich, Capt. E. N. Wilford, R. Art. to Anne, eldest dau. of the late Percival Swan, esq. of Baldwin'stown, Wexford.—At Llanwern, Monmouthsh., the Rev. George Gore, nephew of Col. Gore Langton, M.P. and Rector of Newton St. Loe, Somersetshire, to Frances-Anne, third dau. of Thomas B. Rous, esq. of Courtyrala, Glam.—At Great Yarmouth, Edm. Wardroper, esq. to Jane-Maria, eldest dau. of the Rev. C. Wodsworth, A.M., Vicar of Hardingstone.—At Richmond, Yorksh. the Rev. William Mercer, M.A., Incumbent of St. George's, Sheffield, to Emma, eldest dau. of Ottiwell Tomlin, esq. of Richmond.—At Lympstone, F. Murray Macdonald, esq. Capt. 1st Madras Light Cavalry, to Augusta-Selina-Charlotte, only dau. of John Adney, esq. Cliff House, Lympstone.

23. At All Souls, Langham-pl. Henry-John Garratt, esq. of Welbeck-street, to Louisa-French, only dau. of Roger Partridge, esq. of Queen Anne-street.

25. At St. George's, Viscount Campden, eldest son of the Earl of Gainsborough, to Lady Ida Hay, dau. of the Earl and Countess of Erroll.—At Mortimore, Berks, Sir Claudius Stephen Hunter, Bart. to Janet, second dau. of the late James Fenton, esq. of Hampstead.

26. At Sherington, William, eldest son of Sir William Milman, Bart. of Pinner Grove, Middlesex, to Matilda-Frances, eldest dau. of the Rev. John Prettyman, of Sherington, Bucks.—At Florence, Capt. Brunswick Popham, R.N. son of the late Admiral Sir Home Popham, to Susan, eldest dau. of Patrick Murray, esq. Arthurstone, Perthsh.—At Waterbeach, the Rev. C. T. J. Barnes, eldest son of the Rev. J. J. Barnes, Vicar of Burwell, to Jane-Emily, third dau. of J. Houston, esq. M.D.—At Islington, Charles-Hastings Collette, esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields, to Frances Mary, second surviving dau. of J. B. Sharpe, esq. of Islington.—At Kendal, Joseph, son of the late A. B. Savory, esq. Cornhill and Stamford Hill, to Mary-Caroline, youngest dau. of Isaac Braithwaite, esq. of Kendal.—At Paddington, the Rev. J. E. Lance, Rector of Buckland St. Mary, Somerset, to Clara, youngest dau. of the late John Pearse, esq.—At St. Mary's Isle, the Hon. Charles Hope, M.P., third son of the late Earl of Hopetoun, to Lady Isabella Helen Douglas, eldest dau. of the late Earl of Selkirk.—At Birsted, near Boyne, William-Thomas, eldest son of the late Charles Harrison, esq. of Sutton Place, Sussex, to Jane Orby, dau. of the late Robert Orby Sloper, esq. of West Woodhay, Berks.—At Devizes, George W. Dyke, M.D. of Corsham, Wilts, to Mary-Anne, dau. of Wm. Waylen, esq. of the former place.—At Crediton, Henry Northcote, esq. to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late J. Smith, esq. of that place.

27. At Islington, Jane, dau. of H. Brumels,

esq. of Morpeth, to the Rev. T. Finch, B.A.—At Acton Burnell Hall, Shropsh., Arthur-James Netterville, esq. of Crencerath, Meath, to Constantia-Frances, second dau. of Sir Edward Smythe, Bart.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq., John Walker, M.D., of Baker-st. Portman-sq. to Eliza, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Howe, esq. of Bombay.—At St. Bride's, Fleet-st., Francis, son of the late Thomas Nicholls, esq. of Two Waters, Herts, to Laura, youngest dau. of the late W. Staff, esq. of the Strand.—At Coventry, George, youngest son of the late Rev. T. N. Potter, of Kettering, to Jane-Eliza, youngest dau. of Samuel Gibbon, esq. of Coventry.

28. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Samuel, second son of Samuel Russell, esq. of Blythe, to Sarah Warris, niece of the late Dr. Younge, of Sheffield.—At Barnwell, Camb. the Rev. E. J. Boyce, Curate of Godalming, to Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Webster, Vicar of Oakington, and Rector of St. Botolph's, Cambridge.—At Cheshunt, the Rev. William Charles Dudley, M.A., Incumbent of Trinity Church, Sheerness, to Elizabeth, 2nd dau. of the late Job Wells, esq. of Wallingford, Berks.

30. At St. George's Hanover-sq. Henry Hulse, son of Joseph Berens, esq. of Kevington, to Elinor, youngest dau. of George Stone, esq. of Chislehurst, Kent.—At West Hackney, Frederick-William, eldest son of William Hilton Price, esq. of Kingsland-place, to Louisa, second dau. of George Tinson, esq. of Grove House, Hampton, Middlesex.

Lately. Count Baptist Metaxa, to Selina-Jane-Rancliffe, dau. and heiress of Richard Barrow, esq. grand-dau. of the late Sir Thomas Parkyns, Bart. of Bunny Park, Nottinghamsh. cousin to the present Lord Rancliffe, and the Princess Polignac.—At Oundle, Northamptonsh., Charles Thomas Wilson, esq. of that place, second son of the late Richard Wilson, esq. of Ackworth Grange, Yorksh. to Emma-Anne, eldest dau. and co-heiress of the late G. H. Anderson, esq. of Bathampton, Somersetsh., and Desborough, Northamptonsh.—At Offwell, the Rev. Chas. Langford Guyon, M.A., of Wadham coll. Oxf., Rector of Larn-gatt, Somersetsh., to Catherine, youngest dau. of the late Rev. J. G. Copleston, of Offwell, Devon, and niece to the Lord Bishop of Llandaff.—At Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Justinian Alston, esq. jun., of Odell Castle, Bedford, to Anna, youngest dau. of the late A. H. Mercer, esq.—At Tunstall, the Rev. Thos. Fogg, Incumbent of Hornby, Lancash., to Jane Tatham, dau. of the late Robert Proctor, formerly incumbent of Hornby and Kuxton.—At Chester, the Rev. Leonard Slater, to Elizabeth-Norris, second dau. of the late Rev. Anthony Benn Church, of Ince and Avanley.—At the Cape, Thomas Donovan, esq. Cape Mounted Rifles, to Susan, dau. of Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Heathcote.

Nor. 1. At Brighton, Brownlow Warren, esq. son of the late Colonel Warren, of the Guards, to Maria, eldest dau. of the late Sir S. B. Fludyer, Bart.

2. At Haworth, the Rev. Philip Anderson, son of the late Capt. Thomas Anderson, E. I. Co.'s Service, to Dora, dau. of Matthew Potts, esq. of Carr Hill, co. Durham.

3. At Mile-end, George, eldest son of Robt. Ward, esq. of Brighton, to Augusta, only dau. of the late Rev. William Williamson, of Westbere, Kent.—At Devizes, the Rev. Robert Chamberlain, of Swanage, Dorset, to Elizabeth, second dau. of the late John Slade, esq.

4. At Melksham, Mary-Frederica-Matilda, eldest dau. of Frederick Moule, esq. to the Rev. John-James Irwin, of Steeple Claydon, Bucks, and Chaplain to the Earl of Mayo.—At Streatham, Surrey, Thomas-Stubbs Walker,

esq. of Maundy Hall, Yorksh. to Mary-Anne, fourth dau. of the late Christopher Leaf, esq. — At St George's, Bloomsbury, John-Ross Curmick, M.D., of Edinburgh, to Elizabeth, second dau. of the late William Hine, esq. of Jamaica. — At Kensington, Edward Cater Sutton, esq. M.D., of Blane-st., to Julia-Hodgson, second dau. of W. Hodson, esq. of Earl's Barr, Kensington (late Capt. Ongley, 33th Light Dragoons). — At Offchurch, Walter Cowan, esq. to Miss N. A. Willes, dau. of the late Rev. W. B. Willes, of Astrop House, Northamptonshire.

6. At Watford, Frederick Normanelli, esq. of Gloucester-st., Portman-sq. to Elizabeth, younger dau. of Bailey Smith, esq. of Watford. — At Bristol, Capt. J. Smith-Cramer, Royal Art., to Anne, dau. of the late Louis Dubousson, esq. of the Stock Exchange, and Kennington. — At Little Stanmore, Middlesex, Felix Pryor, esq. second son of Vickris Pryor, of Baldoek, esq. to Helen-Mary, eldest dau. of John-David Norton, esq. of Little Stanmore, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court at Madras.

8. At St George's, Hanover-sq. John Mason, esq. of Aldenham Lodge, Herts. to Charlotte-Frances, dau. of the late Rev. Charles Gough, of Eton College. — At Sacombe Park, Herts. George Vivian, esq. of Chaverton, Somerseth. to Elizabeth-Anne, eldest dau. of the late R. W. Grey, esq. of Backworth, Northumberland. — At High Wycombe, Bucks, the Rev. Thomas Kearsey Thomas, M.A. of St. John's Coll. Oxford, to Isabella Ann, youngest dau. of the late Joseph King, esq. of Clapham. — At Carlisle, and previously at Grosvenor Green, Francis Algernon Disney Roebuck, 2nd Royal Welch Fusiliers, to Annie-Helen-Lucy, dau. of Major O'Halloran, Linard Lodge, Adelaide, South Australia, and granddaughter of General Sir Joseph O'Halloran, R.C.B. &c. — At Heston, Captain Stainforth, 3d Garrison Battalion, youngest son of the late Captain Stainforth, of Heston and of Hutton Ambro, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Joyce Gold, esq. — At Aylstone, near Leicester, the Rev. Owen Davys, Vicar of Cranwell, Lincolnsh. to Selina, second dau. of the Rev. Gilbert Broadford. — At the same time, the Rev. John Edwin, third son of the Rev. Thomas Cotton Fell, Rector of Shepp, Leicestersh. and Canon of Lichfield, to Harriet-Alice, third dau. of Rev. G. Broadford. — At Edinburgh, Robert Abercromby Yule, esq. of the 10th Lancers, to Margaret, eldest dau. of James Herbert Rodgers, esq. — At Wakefield, Henry K. Brett, esq. second son of the late Lieut. Col. William Scott, of Bevelaw, to Mary Anne, eldest dau. of the Rev. Thomas Killey, incumbent of St. John's, Wakefield. — At Edinburgh, Lieut. Irving, Royal Art. to Mary-Elizabeth, dau. of the late Charles Barle, esq. of Bonmahon, Orkney.

11. At St George's, Hanover-sq. Lord Welgole, eldest son of the Earl of Oxford, to Harriet-Bettina-Frances, only child of the Hon. Sir Fleetwood D. K. Fellow, C.B. and R.C.H. and Lady Fellow. — At St Botolph, Bishopsgate, John Ashenhead, esq. M.D. of Green-lays, Manchester, to Mary, second dau. of Thomas Togg, esq. of the former place. — At Cambridge, Henry Waddy, esq. of Gloucester, to Katharine, second dau. of Frederick Hare, esq. — At Colchester, the Rev. W. Wells, M.A. of Worlington, Suffol. to Jane, only dau. of John Robinson, esq. of Colchester. — At Chiswick, the Rev. I. P. Hammond, Rector of Minstead with Lyndhurst, Hants, to Rosalia-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Henry Dickenson, esq. of Style House, Chiswick.

13. At Dover, according to the rites of the Church of England, and also of the Church of Rome, Thomas Daly, esq. son of the late Dominick Daly, esq. of Galway, to Amelia, dau. of the late Mr. Benjamin Hobbouse, Bart. — At Southampton, Thomas Stephens, esq. eldest son of the late G. H. Stephens, esq. Rear-Adm. of the Red, to Mary-Harriet, only dau. of George Adams, esq. Member of the Medical Board of Madras.

14. At St Martin's, Samuel Clarke, esq. of Londonberry, to Sarah Martha Parker, only dau. of W. J. H. Parker, half-pay 19th Regt. — At Brompton, George Carr, esq. Capt. in the Rifle Brigade, only son of the late Bishop of Worcester, to Caroline, fifth dau. of the late Rear-Adm. Sir Nicholas Seymour Bart. R.C.H. — At Bristol, Wm. Campbell, M.D., esq. M.A. and Fellow of Corpus Col. Cambridge, to Louisa, dau. of Geo. P. Boyce, esq. late of Bristol.

14. At Castlebellingham, John E. C. Wandesforde, esq. eldest son of the Hon. Charles B. C. Wandesforde, of Kilmington, York, and of Castlebellingham, to Emily Victoria-Frances, youngest dau. of John McCulloch, esq. of Drummar, Leith. — At Westminster, T. K. Broughton, esq. of Boston, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Rev. W. Hardman, M.A. rector of Colwell, and vicar of Laverton.

17. At Nottingham, Thomas, eldest son of P. T. Higgins, esq. of the Island of Nevis, to Anne, third dau. of David Melville, esq. Standard-bearer Nottingham. — At St. Haller's, Jersey, William Henry Kett, esq. fourth son of the late Lieut. Charles Bouverhanup R.N., and grandson of the 8th Marquis of Lothian, to Maria, youngest dau. of the late Richard Pomeroy Esq. Thomas Tracy, esq. late of Layside, in Hants. to Mary Ann, widow of Wm. Major, esq. of Litchfield.

18. At Cranford, William Richard Woodhouse, esq. of Hampton, near Hants, to Frances, third dau. of William Fildes, esq. of the former place. — At St. Dunmole, Charles Wheaton, esq. of Bassett's Park, Withycombe, to Mrs. Lavers, widow of R. Lavers, esq. R.N. — At St. Marylebone, Luke Trapp Flood, esq. only son of Luke Thomas Flood, esq. of Belle Vue, Chelsea, and of Fairlight, Sussex, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Robert Todd, of Alpha-road, Regent's-park, and of Datchet, Bucks. — At Clifton, the Rev. W. H. Brookfield, curate of St. James's, Piccadilly, to Jane-Octavia, youngest dau. of C. A. Elton, esq. eldest son of Sir Abraham Elton, Bart. of Clevedon Court, Somerset. — At Stoke Gabriel, John Nash Tyndale, esq. of Standford sq. to Charlotte Flora, eldest dau. of R. P. Hulme, esq. of Masonette, Devon. — At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Edward Hurman, esq. M.P. to Charlotte-Louisa, dau. of the late John Charles Rowland, esq. M.P. — At Goodmanham, the Rev. Robert Burnaby, incumbent of St. George's, Leicester, to Sarah Anne, eldest dau. of the Rev. William Blay, Rector of Goodmanham.

20. George Foscooby Prittie, esq. second son of the Hon. Francis Alborough Prittie, of Corville, co. Tipperary, to Henrietta Heater, only dau. of the late Lieut. Col. Gregory, 4th regt. — At St. George's, Hanover square, W. Herbert, esq. M.P. of Kirton Grange, near London, to Frances Adeline Heynall, sister to Hugo C. Heynall Ingram, esq. of Temple Newsham, Yorksh. and Hon. (rose Hall, Staffordsh. — At Kennington, J. S. Williams, esq. of Enfield, to Emma, youngest dau. of John Ball Jennings, esq. of Bristol. — John, second son of the late John Nugent, esq. of Granam, Kilkenny, to Sarah, youngest dau. of J. T. Dotts, esq. of Clapham.

OBITUARY.

THE PRINCE OF MONACO.

Oct. 2. At his Hotel in Paris, Honoré Grimaldi, Sovereign Prince of Monaco, Duke of Valentinois in France, Peer of France, Grandee of Spain of the first Class, and a Noble of Genoa.

The Prince was in the 68th year of his age, and succeeded to his father, the Prince Honoré IV. in 1819. He has left no issue, and is succeeded by his brother Count Florestan Grimaldi, now Prince Florestan I.

In the Gentleman's Magazine for December 1832, is an account of many members of this family, and in that for October 1834, is an account of a long continued litigation between the Grimaldis of Antibes and the Princes of Monaco, for the right to this ancient principality.

The late Prince's mother was a daughter of the Duke d'Aumont and Mazarin. His father, Prince Honoré IV. suffered greatly by the French Revolution, being long confined in prison; his Princess, from whom he had been divorced, perished by the guillotine in 1794. His beautiful castles of Monaco and Mentoni, the former scarcely surpassed in Europe, were pillaged, and are at present unrepaired, whilst his fine chateau at St. Lo, on the road to Cherbourg, is still in ruins. On Buonaparte's landing from Elba, near Monaco, he met the Prince, then restored, after an absent life of wretchedness, and he insulted a Prince of grey hairs and enfeebled understanding, with even vulgar brutality.

The grandfather of the late Prince was Honoré III. He was born in 1720, and married Maria, daughter of Joseph Brignoli, a Genoese patrician, in 1757, from whom he was divorced in 1770. The Princess married subsequently the Prince de Condé, (*Gent. Mag.* vol. LXXXVIII. pt. i. p. 564.) and died at Wimbledon, aged 75, in 1813, (*Gent. Mag.* Vol. LXXXIII. pt. i. p. 393.) but her remains were removed to France on the return of the Royal Family to their kingdom.

This Prince (Honoré III.) was an inmate of the Bastille in 1748, and the *lettre de cachet* committing him is curious; it is as follows:

"My Cousin,—Being by no means satisfied with your conduct, I send you this letter, to apprise you that my intention is, that as soon as you receive this, you proceed to my castle of the Bastille, there to

remain till you have my further orders. On which, my cousin, I pray God to have you in his holy keeping. Given at Versailles, the 25th June 1748.

(Signed) "Louis."

(Countersigned) "D'ARGENSON."

This small principality has been in the possession of the house of Grimaldi (sprung from Grimoald, great-uncle to Charlemagne,) from the tenth century, having been granted to them by the Emperor Otho I. in the year 920. It is surrounded by the states of the King of Sardinia, and the Mediterranean, and has only a surface of twenty-one and a half square miles, and a population of six or seven thousand inhabitants. The revenues, prior to 1789, were estimated at no more than 80,000 francs, but the father of the late Prince greatly increased them. From the year 1605, Spain had a garrison at Monaco, and the family had long previously connected themselves intimately with that kingdom, having had a personal friendship with the Emperor Charles V. who granted to one branch of them, in addition to other reminiscences, the liberty of using his own arms on a chief of the shield of their own, and the title of Cavalleroni, or hereditary knights; but in 1641, in consequence of the insolence of the Spanish garrison, the Prince Honoré II. aided by a few of his subjects, drove them from his territories, and put his principality under the protection of Louis XIII. by a treaty made at Perpignan. The Prince's Spanish estates in the Milanese, and the kingdom of Naples, having been confiscated by this conduct, Louis, in order to recompense him, erected in his favour the Duchy Peerage of Valentinois, with the Marquisate of Beaux and the County of Carladez, the Baronies of Buis and Calvinet, and Lordship of St. Remy—possessions which, before the Revolution, produced 270,000 francs annually. The King also elected him one of his Council, and nominated him and his successors hereditary governors of the French garrison at Monaco, with a rent of 24,000 francs annually; and with his own hands the King invested the Prince with the order of the Golden Fleece. At the French Revolution the then Prince lost Monaco, but on the fall of Buonaparte in 1815, the Allied Sovereigns, by the general treaty of peace, placed Monaco under the protection of the King of Sardinia, who, in 1817, by a declaration, acknowledged

that the Prince was a Sovereign, and that Sardinia had no other privilege to exercise than that of having a garrison, and naming a commander.

The scenery of this territory and its neighbourhood is unrivalled, and indescribably picturesque and beautiful. Large rocks covered with aloes, groves of palm-trees, olive, orange, lemon, and cypress-trees, arbutus, myrtle, and jessamine, in wild profusion, on each side of the roads, and the turf imbedded with wild thyme, and innumerable odoriferous plants and heaths, from which the most grateful odours are inhaled at every step as the foot crushes the blossoms.

The present Prince, Florestan I. was born in 1785, and married in 1818, Mademoiselle Rouiller.

THE MARQUESS OF LOTHIAN.

Nov. 14. At Blickling-hall, Norfolk, the seat of his aunt the Dowager Lady Suffield, aged forty-five, the Most Hon. John William Robert Kerr, seventh Marquess of Lothian, Earl of Ancrum, Viscount of Brien, and Lord Kerr of Newbottle, Oxnam, Jedburgh, Dolphington, and Nisbet (1701); ninth Earl of Ancrum, Lord Kerr of Nisbet, Long-Newton and Dolphington (1633); tenth Earl of Lothian (1606), and Lord Newbottle (1591), all titles in the peerage of Scotland; second Baron Kerr, of Kerraheugh, in the peerage of the United Kingdom (1821); Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, Lord Lieutenant of Roxburghshire, Colonel of the Militia of the City and County of Edinburgh, &c. &c.

He was born Feb. 1, 1794, the eldest son of William the sixth Marquess, K. T. by his first marriage with Lady Harriet Hobart, eldest daughter of John second Earl of Buckinghamshire. He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, April 27, 1824. He voted with the majority, against the Reform Bill, in the division which ousted Lord Grey's ministry on the 7th May, 1832.

He was some time Recorder of Huntingdon, until the Municipal Reform Act came into operation.

On the formation of the present ministry, the Marquess of Lothian was appointed Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, and announced in the Gazette of the 8th of Sept.; but his Lordship had not entered upon his duties at the Palace since he received the appointment.

The Marquess married, July 19, 1831, Lady Cecil Chetwynd Talbot, only surviving daughter of the present Earl Talbot; and by that Lady, who survives him, he has left seven children. His

son and heir, who has hitherto borne the title of Lord Jedburgh,* was born in 1832.

The interment of the mortal remains of this respected nobleman took place on the 24th Nov. when they were deposited in the Suffield vault, at Blickling Church, the second son of the deceased, Lord Schomberg Henry Kerr, only eight years old, being chief mourner. The youthful Marquess suffering from ill-health was prevented attending the funeral. The other mourners were Lord Charles Lennox Kerr, brother of the late Marquess, Earl Talbot, Earl of Sandwich, Duke of Buccleuch, Lord Clinton, Earl of Clanwilliam, Hon. George Talbot, Hon. W. B. Baring, Hon. John Talbot, &c. The Marchioness of Lothian was present.

THE EARL OF HOME.

Oct. 22. At the Hirsell, near Coldstream, co. Berwick, the Right Hon. Alexander Ramey Home, tenth Earl of Home and Lord Douglas (1604-5), and fifteenth Lord Home (1473); Lord-Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of Berwickshire, Colonel of the Berwick, Haddington, Linlithgow, and Peebles Militia.

He was born at the Hirsell on the 11th Nov. 1769, the only son of Alexander ninth Earl of Home, by his third wife, Abigail-Broune, daughter and heir of John Ramey, esq. of Yarmouth. He succeeded to the peerage whilst still in his minority, on the death of his father, Oct. 8, 1786. He became Colonel of the Berwickshire, &c. Militia, in 1802, and was Lieutenant of Berwickshire before 1807, when he was chosen one of the sixteen Representative Peers of Scotland; and we believe he retained that honour until his retirement at the late general election. He voted in the majority on the Reform Bill, which ousted Lord Grey's ministry, on the 7th May, 1832.

The Earl of Home assumed the additional name of Ramey, derived from his mother, in the year 1814.

His Lordship married, Nov. 9, 1798, Lady Elizabeth Montagu-Scott, second daughter of Henry third Duke of Buccleuch, and by that lady, who died June

* This peerage (which dates from 1622) is supposed to belong to the heir apparent of the house of Lothian, *during the life-time of his father*. William, afterwards third Marquess of Lothian, voted as Lord Jedburgh at the election of 1712, but we are not aware that the right has since been asserted or established. Its preference, however, as the courtesy title to that of Earl of Ancrum, shows the estimation in which the family hold it.

29, 1837, he had issue three sons, of whom the eldest only survives. The second died in 1822, in his twenty-second year; and the third in infancy, in 1802. Cospatrick-Alexander (late Lord Douglas and now Earl of Home) was born in 1799, and married in 1832 his cousin the Hon. Lucy-Elizabeth Montagu, eldest daughter of Lord Montagu, by whom he has issue Charles-Alexander Lord Douglas, born in 1834, and others.

The late Earl's body was removed for interment to the vaults of the Buccleuch family at Dalkeith, where it was deposited by the side of that of his late Countess.

EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

Nov. 14. At Paris, aged 75, the Right Hon. Thomas Bruce, seventh Earl of Elgin (1633), eleventh Earl of Kincardine and Baron Bruce of Torry (1647), and ninth Baron Bruce of Kinloss (1603); a Representative Peer of Scotland; a Privy Councillor; a General in the Army; General of the Royal Archers of Scotland; a Family Trustee of the British Museum; President of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland; Knight of the Crescent, &c. &c.

His Lordship was born on the 15th July, 1771, the second son of Charles fifth Earl of Elgin, by Martha only daughter and heir of Thomas Whyte, esq. the governess of H. R. H. the Princess Charlotte of Wales. When in his fifth year he succeeded to the peerage on the death of his elder brother William-Robert, who had possessed the titles only two months.

He was educated at Harrow and Westminster schools, and at the University of St. Andrew's; after which he went to Paris, where he resided nearly two years, under the tuition of a professor of public law, and then proceeded to Germany, where he continued a considerable time in the prosecution of military studies. His lordship had an Ensign's commission in the third regiment of Foot Guards, 1785; purchased a company in the 60th regiment of Foot, 1789; had the brevet rank of Major in the army, 1793; was appointed Major in the 12th regiment of Foot, 1795; and, on raising a fencible regiment that year, had the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in the Army. His Lordship attained the rank of Colonel 1802; of Major-General 1809, Lieut.-General in 1814, and General 1837.

His Lordship commenced his diplomatic career in 1790, by a special mission to the Emperor Leopold, whom he accompanied on a tour to his Italian states the following year. When the British embassy quitted Paris in 1792, his Lordship was appointed Envoy-extraordinary to the

court of Brussels; and when the French armies occupied the Netherlands in the winter of 1792, he was employed, first at the court of the Elector of Hesse Cassel, and then with the Prussian army during their active operations in the beginning of 1793, in Germany. He was attached to the Austrian forces until the final evacuation of the Low Countries in 1794. His Lordship received the appointment of Envoy-extraordinary and Minister-plenipotentiary to the court of Berlin, 1795; was sworn a Privy-councillor, 3rd July, 1799; and, the same month, constituted Ambassador-extraordinary and Minister-plenipotentiary to the Sublime Ottoman Porte, where he continued till the French were finally driven out of Egypt. On this occasion he was invested with the Turkish order of the Crescent.

While proceeding on his embassy, Lord Elgin made preparations, on an extensive scale, for rescuing the remains of Grecian art from destruction and oblivion. With this view, he engaged Signor Lusieri, a painter then in the service of the King of the Two Sicilies, together with two architects, two modellers, and a figure painter, whom, in the summer of 1800, he sent to Athens, where they were all employed for nine months, and Lusieri for many years after, in forwarding the objects of his research; and, availing himself of the opportunities his station enabled him to command, he succeeded in forming from Athens, and other places in Greece, a complete collection of architectural measurements; plans and elevations of the existing monuments; delineations of sculpture; moulds and casts; many statues, bas-reliefs, funeral-stones, vases, specimens of architecture, and fragments, executed in the best periods of Athenian excellence. These, added to a valuable collection of Greek medals, and a very curious series of inscriptions, beginning with the famous Boustrophedon, which Lord Elgin was so fortunate as to procure at Cape Sigæum, on the plain of Troy, containing specimens of all the variations in the Greek alphabet, were brought safe to England.

A narrative of the formation of Lord Elgin's collection, with the assistance of Mr. Hamilton, will be seen in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1803, p. 725; and in that for 1810, ii. 333, will be found a defence of his removal of the antiquities from Athens, as again in 1813, i. 426. It will be recollected that Lord Elgin incurred the censure of many persons, and among others of Lord Byron (in his poetry), and Dr. Clarke, the traveller (see *Gent. Mag.* 1815, i. 51). Some negotiations with Government for their purchase

by the country, which took place during Mr. Perceval's administration, were fruitless; but at length, on the 23rd Feb. 1816, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the appointment of a Committee of the House of Commons to examine and report upon them. Their report will be found printed in the Gentleman's Magazine for that year, Part i. pp. 324, 405. On the 7th June, 1816, it was agreed in a Committee of Supply, by a majority of eighty-two to thirty, that the Marbles should be purchased for 35,000*l.* They were accordingly taken to the British Museum, and deposited in a temporary room erected for their reception. It was at the same time arranged that the Earl of Elgin and his heirs should be included among the family trustees of that establishment.

In reply to Byron's imputation upon Lord Elgin, of a mercantile spirit in these transactions, it has been recently remarked, that, having an opportunity of securing these invaluable works, he undertook the enormous cost of so doing without conditions: had he failed, he must have suffered the loss. If "to sell and make" were indeed his "noblest native gusto," he must have been singularly unfortunate in his speculations; for, after having held high diplomatic offices for more than a quarter of a century, he is generally believed to have died poor, and to have lived for many years, from prudence rather than choice, an exile from his country. Indeed, it was calculated at the time of the purchase of his collections, that their cost, and the interest of money, had amounted to 74,000*l.*, of which he barely received one half.

His Lordship was chosen one of the sixteen representatives of the Scottish peerage, at the general election, 1790; and was rechosen at every subsequent election.

His Lordship married, first, at Archerfield, March 11, 1799, Mary, only child of William Hamilton Nisbet, of Dirleton and Belhaven, co. Haddington, which marriage was dissolved by Act of Parliament in the year 1808, when she remarried Robert Ferguson, esq. They had issue two sons and three daughters: 1. George-Charles-Constantine Lord Bruce, who died unmarried Dec. 1, 1840; 2. Lady Mary, married in 1828 to Robert Adam Christopher, esq. M.P. for Lincolnshire; 3. Lady Matilda - Harriet, married in 1839, to John Maxwell, esq. only son of Sir John Maxwell, of Nether Pollock, co. Renfrew, Bart.; 4. Hon. William Bruce, who died an infant at Paris in 1805; and 5. Lady Lucy, who became in 1828 the second wife of John Grant, esq. who had previously married

the Hon. Margaret Gray, daughter of Lord Gray. His Lordship married, secondly, at Dunnikier, 21st Sept. 1810, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of James Townshend Oswald, esq. of Dunnikier, in Fife, M.P. for that county from 1775 to 1779, and afterwards Auditor of the Court of Exchequer in Scotland; and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue five other sons and three daughters: 6. the Right Hon. James, now Earl of Elgin; 7. the Hon. Robert Bruce, Captain in the Grenadier Guards, and late Aide-de-camp to the Commander of the Forces in Ireland; 8. the Hon. Frederick William Adolphus Bruce; 9. the Hon. Edward, who died in 1833 in his eighteenth year; 10. Lady Charlotte-Christian; 11. Lady Augusta-Frederica-Elizabeth; 12. the Hon. Thomas-Charles; and, 14. Lady Frances-Anne, born in 1831.

The present Earl was born in 1811, married in April last Elizabeth-Mary, only child of C. L. Cumming-Bruce, esq. M.P. for co. Elgin; was returned to the present Parliament for Southampton, and seconded the amendment to the Address, which dissolved the late ministry.

THE EARL OF HAREWOOD.

Nov. 24. Suddenly, when out hunting, at Bramham, co. York, in his 74th year, the Right Hon. Henry Lascelles, second Earl of Harewood and Viscount Lascelles (1812), and third Baron Harewood, of Harewood, co. York (1796); Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the West Riding of Yorkshire, Steward of the Halmote Court of Allertonshire, &c.

His Lordship was born on Christmas-day, 1767, the second son of Edward the first Earl, by Anne, daughter of William Chaloner, esq.

Although, from his early youth, strongly attached to a country life, he has, throughout his long career, taken a prominent part in public affairs. At the general election of 1796, he succeeded Henry Duncombe, esq. as one of the members for Yorkshire, his elder brother Edward Viscount Lascelles having already a seat in Parliament for North-allerton. He was a frequent speaker in the House, and in 1802 he seconded the motion for the election of Mr. Speaker Abbot. He moved on the 27th Jan. 1806, the address for a Public Funeral of Mr. Pitt; and a few days after, the grant of £40,000 to pay the debts of that illustrious man. He was ever a staunch friend of the Pitt Club, and has presided at the anniversary dinner.

He had been re-elected for Yorkshire in 1802; but in 1806 it was judged expedient

that he should give way to the Whig candidate, Mr. Walter Fawkes. At the general election in the following year, occurred the memorable contest for Yorkshire, the first that had been attempted for sixty-six years. The other candidates were, the late Mr. Wilberforce, in the Tory interest, and the present Earl Fitzwilliam, then Lord Milton, on that of the Whigs. The struggle lasted for fifteen days, when Mr. Lascelles was beaten by a small majority; the numbers being, for

Mr. Wilberforce.	11,806
Lord Milton	11,177
Hon. H. Lascelles.	10,989
Walter Fawkes, esq.	2

Mr. Lascelles shortly after came into Parliament for the borough of Westbury. In Oct. 1812, he was elected for Pontefract. On the 11th of the same month, Mr. Wilberforce having retired, he was elected for the county of York, by the unsolicited suffrages of the freeholders, having Lord Milton for his colleague. He withdrew from the representation of the county at the general election of 1818, and on the 2nd of June in that year he was chosen for Northallerton. He succeeded to the earldom in 1820.

His parliamentary services as a commoner were of the most effective kind; for, independently of his just influence with the government of the day, his attention to business was unremitting, and the soundness of his judgment was as conspicuous as his industry. He moved in 1814 the congratulatory address to the Prince Regent, on the peace with France. On the death of his eldest brother, on the 4th of June in that year, he assumed the title of Viscount Lascelles.

In 1819, when the late Earl Fitzwilliam was deprived of the Lord Lieutenancy of the West Riding, on account of partisan politics, the Earl of Harewood succeeded to that influential position, and retained it to the hour of his death. As the head of the magistracy of the Riding he ever mingled political impartiality with personal kindness, and, so far as he was concerned, the commission of the peace was kept clear of improper names.

He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, April 3, 1820. As a peer of the realm, the noble Earl, though firm in his constitutional and conservative principles, belonged to what may be termed the middle or moderate party. His sound sense, and extensive practical knowledge, even more than his wealth and station, gave him great weight in the House of Peers, and with the government for the time being. On various

occasions he interposed advice which was deferentially listened to and followed; more particularly with reference to the Bill of Pains and Penalties against Queen Caroline, which was carried by a majority of nine; but further proceedings were abandoned at the suggestion of Lord Harewood, whose views were supported by other noble peers of similar standing and moderation. During the administrations of Lords Grey and Melbourne, no attempt was made to deprive him of the lieutenancy, for no real cause of complaint was given; though Lord Harewood never blinked his opinions, and on several occasions originated proceedings, the effect of which was to attach considerable blame to certain members of the government with regard to an irregular appointment of magistrates.

In local politics, the Earl for some years past took no very prominent part. In the judgment of some of his friends, he did not take that lead which in right belonged to him; though, on the other hand, there was no flinching from principle, as was shewn by the conduct of his sons, the Hon. William Lascelles and the Hon. Edwin Lascelles, who, with regard to the last three contests for the West Riding, waved family ties and private friendships when they interfered with public obligations.

In all the private relations of life, the late Earl was a bright example of a rigid discharge of "home duties." As a husband, father, magistrate, landlord, friend, he was truly great, though unostentatious to simplicity. His charities to the poor were as extensive as his means were ample; they are gratefully recorded in the hearts of thousands who survive him, and in the memories of thousands who went "the way of all flesh" before him. For many years past he maintained, at his sole expense, the Harewood Hunt, in all its ancient reputation and splendour; and he may be said to have died in its service; for he had joined the hounds on the day of his decease, and when on his return, riding alone, he had alighted from his horse, his death ensued either by the rupture of a blood vessel or from natural exhaustion.

His Lordship married, Sept. 3, 1794, Henrietta, eldest daughter of the late Sir John Saunders Sebright, Bart. and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue seven sons and four daughters: 1. the Right Hon. Edward now Earl of Harewood, born in 1796; 2. the Hon. Henry Lascelles, Major of the Yorkshire Hussar Yeomanry, who married in 1823 Lady Louisa Thynne, sister to the present

Marquess of Bath, and has a numerous family; 3. the Hon. William Saunders Sebright Lascelles, late M.P. for Wakefield, who married in 1823 Lady Caroline Georgiana Howard, eldest daughter of the Earl of Carlisle, by whom he has several children; 4. the Hon. Edwin Lascelles; 5. the Hon. Francis, who died in 1814, in his fifteenth year; 6. the Right Hon. Harriet Countess of Sheffield, and a Lady of the Bedchamber to Queen Adelaide, married in 1825 to the present Earl of Sheffield, and has issue; 7. the Hon. Frederick, who died in 1823, in his twenty-first year; 8. Lady Frances-Anne, married in March, 1835, to John Thomas Hope, esq. consin to the Earl of Hopetoun, and was left his widow in the month following; 9. the Hon. Arthur Lascelles, who married in 1834 Caroline Frances, fourth daughter of Sir Richard Brooke, Bart. and has issue; 10. the Right Hon. Emma Lady Portman, late a Lady of the Queen's Bedchamber, married in 1827 to Edward Berkeley Portman, esq. M.P. for Dorsetshire, created Lord Portman in 1837; and 11. Lady Louisa, born in 1812, and married in 1835 to the Hon. George Henry Cavendish, M.P. for North Derbyshire, brother to the Earl of Burlington, and has issue. The late Earl has left no fewer than thirty-four grandchildren, and one of the most beautiful scenes that could possibly be contemplated was exhibited at Harewood House every Christmas-day, when all the members of the family assembled to honour his birth-day. The present Earl is a widower, without children, having married in 1821 Miss Louisa Rowley, who is deceased. He has resided for some years at Munich.

A portrait of the late Earl, by Jackson, is engraved by Page, in Fisher's National Portrait Gallery, 8vo. 1830.

REV. SIR J. G. THOMAS, BART.

May 7. At Bodiam, Sussex, aged 56, the Rev. Sir John Godfrey Thomas, the sixth Bart. (of Wenvoe Castle, co. Glamorgan, 1694), Vicar of Wartling and Bodiam.

He was born on the 1st Sept. 1784, the elder son of Sir John the fifth Baronet, by Mary, daughter of John Parker, of Harfield Court, co. Glouc. esq. He was of Wadham college, Oxford, M.A. 1806, was presented to the vicarage of Bodiam in 1809 by his father, and to that of Wartling in 1811.

He succeeded to the title of Baronet on the death of his father, Dec. 14, 1828.

Sir John Godfrey Thomas was twice

married: first, in April, 1808, to Frances, daughter of Stephen Ram, of Ram's Fort, co. Wexford, and Portswood Lodge, co. Southampton, and by that lady, who died in Jan. 1816, he had issue two sons and four daughters, of whom the eldest, now Sir Edmund Stephen Thomas, born in 1810, has succeeded to the title. He married, secondly, in 1807, Elizabeth-Anne, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Vignoles, of Cornalier House, co. Westmeath, and widow of Lieut.-Col. Grey, by whom he had further issue five daughters and three sons.

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR JOSEPH FULLER,
G.C.H.

Oct. 16. At his residence in Bryanston-square, Lieut.-General Sir Joseph Fuller, G.C.H. Colonel of the 75th Foot.

He entered the army in Aug. 1792, at an early age, as Ensign in the 2nd Foot, when he served in Flanders, and was present at the sieges of Valenciennes and Dunkirk, and all the actions of that campaign. During the rebellion in Ireland, when Capt. Fuller, he was actively engaged; and, after the pacification of that country, he went in the expedition to the Helder, and took part in all the principal engagements. He eminently distinguished himself throughout the Peninsular war, under Sir John Moore and the Duke of Wellington, particularly at the passage of the Douro on the 12th May, 1809, and at Talavera, where he was in the command of the Coldstream Guards; and for his services at that brilliant victory he received a medal. He attained the rank of Colonel, 1810; that of Major-General, 1813; and Lieut.-General, 1825. He was appointed Colonel of the 75th Regiment in 1832. For many years Sir Joseph was Chairman of the Board of General Officers, which he was obliged to resign on account of his ill-health.

In 1815, he married Miss Floyd, eldest daughter of the late General Sir John Floyd, Bart. and sister of Lady Peel, by whom he leaves issue one only daughter, who was married to Sir H. Purves Hume Campbell, Bart. M.P. one week before her father's death.

The body of Sir Joseph Fuller was interred in Keusal Green Cemetery.

GENERAL WHARTON.

Sept. 14. At Rossmoor Lodge, near York, aged 75, James Wharton, esq. a General in the army, a magistrate for the North and East Ridings, and a Commissioner of Taxes.

He was appointed Cornet in the 9th dragoons in 1782, Lieutenant in 1790,

and Captain in 1792. He served in Ireland, and commanded the detachment which suppressed the insurrection in the county of Roscommon in 1793, for which he received the thanks of Sir John Cradock, then commanding in that district, and of the Lord Lieutenant. He received the Majority of the 8th light dragoons, Feb. 28, 1798, and the Lieut.-Colonelcy the next day. He afterwards served for three years with that regiment at the Cape of Good Hope; was appointed Colonel by brevet, Jan. 1, 1798, and Brigadier-General in June 1801. In June 1803 he exchanged from the 8th to the 21st light dragoons. He attained the rank of Major-General 1805, Lieut.-General 1811, and General 1825.

CAPT. T. GARTH, R.N.

Nov. 10. At Leamington, Thomas Garth, esq. Captain R.N. of Haines Hill, co. Berks.

This gentleman was nephew to General Thomas Garth, Colonel of the First Dragoons, of whom a memoir will be found in *Gent. Mag.* for Jan. 1830, p. 85.

He was made a Commander on the 3rd March, 1804, and advanced to post rank 4th January, 1808. His first appointment afterwards was to act as Captain of the *Imperieuse* frigate, in which ship he sailed with the expedition destined against Antwerp. After assisting at the reduction of Flushing, Capt. Garth proceeded up the Scheldt, where he was actively employed during the whole of the operations in that river; and on one occasion very warmly engaged with a battery, the magazine of which was blown up by Shrapnell shells discharged from the *Imperieuse's* carronades. In the spring of 1810, Capt. Garth was employed under the orders of Capt. (now Sir George) Cockburn, who had been sent to Quiberon Bay for the purpose of co-operating with the Baron de Kolli, in an attempt to effect the liberation of Ferdinand the Seventh, then a prisoner at Valençay. On the 27th of June following, he sailed from Portsmouth for the Mediterranean station, where he was successively removed into the *Cossack* 22 guns, and *Cerberus* 32, and captured various armed vessels and merchantmen.

Capt. Garth married, April 18, 1820, Charlotte, elder daughter of Gen. Frederick Maitland, Colonel of the 58th Foot, and cousin to the Earl of Lauderdale.

JOHN DALTON, ESQ.

Sept. 29. Aged 83, John Dalton, esq. of Sleningford Hall, Yorkshire, and of Fillingham Castle, Lincolnshire.

This gentleman was the second son of

John Dalton, esq. of the East India Company's service, by Isabella, daughter of Sir John Wray, Bart. His elder brother, Thomas, assumed in 1807 the surname of Norcliffe, on inheriting the estates of his maternal grandmother, Frances, wife of Sir John Wray, and only daughter of Fairfax Norcliffe, esq. Mr. Dalton, sen. purchased Sleningford from Sir Cecil Wray, Bart. and devised it to his second son, the gentleman now deceased.

Mr. Dalton was formerly in the army, in which he attained the rank of Lieut.-Colonel. He succeeded to his estates on the death of his father in 1811.

He married in 1783, Susanna, eldest daughter of General Robert Prescott, of Rose Green in Sussex, and had issue five sons, and five daughters. The sons are: 1. John, late Captain in the 4th reg., married Elizabeth, only daughter of Richard Lodge, esq. of Leeds, and has issue; 2. James-Robert, Commander R.N.; 3. Charles, Capt. R. Art. married in 1832, Mary, daughter of Dr. Duncan, M.D.; 4. George, Lieut. R. Eng. married in 1829, Euphemia-Caulfeild, daughter of Thomas Hannington, esq. of Dungannon Castle, Derry; 5. William-Serjeantson, an officer in the army, married in 1830, Laura, daughter of Capt. King, R.N. The daughters: 1. Susanna-Isabella, married to Major-Gen. Dalbiac, and has issue; 2. Frances-Elizabeth, married to the Rev. John Walker Harrison, of Norton-le-Clay, co. York, and has issue; 3. Maria-Catharine, married to George Cleghorn, esq. of the Weens, co. Roxburgh, and has issue; 4. Albinia; and 5. Madelina-Agnes, married in 1830, to her cousin, the Rev. Cecil Wray Dalton.

SIR FRANCIS CHANTREY, R.A.

Nov. 25. At Eccleston-street, Pimlico, Sir Francis Chantrey, Knt. R.A. a member of the Academy of St. Luke's at Rome, D.C.L. Oxf., M.A. Camb., F.R.S. Lond. and Edinb. F.S.A., and M.G.S.

Francis Leggitt Chantrey was born on the 7th of April, and baptised on the 27th May, 1781, at Norton, a pleasant village about four miles south of Sheffield, which Mr. Hunter, in a late publication,* has noticed as "a very interesting parish, abounding in gentry, and having given in early times two Bishops

* See "A true Account of the Alienation and Recovery of the Estates of the Offleys of Norton," reviewed in our last Magazine, p. 620.



to the Church,* and in later, one eminent scholar to the Universities; while in our own time, it has been the birth-place of the most eminent sculptor that the English nation has produced." Within the last forty years, there stood on the lawn of Norton House, the ruins of an ancient *Chantry*, from which it was at one time assumed that the surname of the Sculptor's family had been originally derived. Fanciful as this may be, it is certain that his ancestors had been long settled in and about Norton, the name being of early and frequent occurrence in the church register. Their rank in life was humble: one of them was a huntsman, in connexion with the family at Norton Hall, and is traditionally remembered for his stentorian qualifications. The father of Chantrey, from all accounts a very worthy man, was a carpenter, who also rented and cultivated a few fields: besides which he owned some land at a distance, the old tenant of which used to tell of the goose pie which old dame Chantrey was wont to bring out of the meal-ark, on the rent day. The farm cottage in which the "British Phidias" was born, still exists, although greatly modified; as does also the "Village School," at which he learnt to read and write. His father died when he was eight years old, and his mother married again. Of the earliest development of that presentiment of genius towards sculpture, which it has pleased various biographers to attribute to young Chantrey, several accounts have appeared. That he at one period brought milk from Norton to Sheffield, in barrels on an ass, is certain; † but it has been added, he not only lingered on the road, to form grotesque figures of the yellow clay, but moulded his mother's butter, on churning days, into resemblances of various objects, to the great admiration of the dairymaid! He was placed a short time with Mr. Ebenezer Birks, in Sheffield, with the intention of his becoming a grocer! It was doubtless while he was in this situation that his attention was first strongly attracted to the shop window of a respectable carver and gilder named Ramsey, to whom, at his own request, he was apprenticed. At this time Mr. John Raphael Smith, mezzotint-engraver and portrait-painter, visited Sheffield, in his profession as an artist, and being occasionally at the

* John Blythe, Bishop of Salisbury, and his brother Geoffrey, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry.

† We derive these particulars of Chantrey's early years from the *Sheffield Mercury*, which, from its local knowledge, must be considered a good authority.

house of Mr. Ramsey, Chantrey's devotion to the study and practice of drawing and modelling did not escape his observation. He was the first to perceive and appreciate his genius; he took pleasure in giving him instruction, and some years afterwards the pupil, when he had become a proficient in art, perpetuated the recollection of his master in one of the finest busts that ever came from his hands. There also came to the town a statuary of some talent, who taught him as much as he himself knew of the manual and technical arts of modelling and carving in stone. This gentleman executed the two small figures that stand in niches on either side of the doors of the Sheffield Infirmary. This instruction, such as it was, the young sculptor turned to good account; while, at the same time, he no less zealously cultivated the sister art of painting.

His master, perhaps supposing that his predilection for the arts would make him a less profitable servant, was but little inclined to promote his pursuits. The whole of his leisure hours, however, were devoted to his favourite studies, and chiefly passed in a lonely room in the neighbourhood of his master's, which he hired at the rate of a few pence weekly. Chantrey separated from Ramsey before the expiration of his apprenticeship, making a compensation for the remainder of his term. He visited London, and attended the school at the Royal Academy, but was never regularly admitted as a student.

In April, 1802, when only 20 years of age, Chantrey advertised in Sheffield to take portraits in crayons; as in Oct. 1804, he announced that he had "commenced taking models from the life." In reference to painting, he modestly expressed himself, saying, that he "trusts in being happy to produce good and satisfactory likenesses, and no exertion shall be wanting on his part, to render his humble efforts deserving some small share of public patronage." Several specimens of his talent, both in chalk and in oil, remain in the town, most of them rather prized for the subsequent celebrity of the artist, than as striking likenesses.

Several years afterwards, when, having improved himself at the Royal Academy, he returned to Sheffield, he modelled four busts of well-known characters there, as large as life, namely, the Rev. James Wilkinson, Dr. Younge, Mr. Wheat, and Mr. Hunt, a painter, and afterwards the head of Dr. Chorley, of Doncaster. These were such masterly performances, that when it was resolved to erect a monument to the memory of the Rev. James Wilkinson, and Chantrey, (though

he had never yet lifted a chisel to marble,) had the courage to become a candidate for the commission,—it was readily entrusted to him by the committee. This assuredly was the most interesting crisis of the Artist's life,—the turning point that should decide the bias of his future course. Having employed a marble-mason to rough-hew the bust, he commenced the task, which was successfully achieved, and this very interesting work may now be seen in Sheffield church. Sheffield possesses two or three other works from his hand, namely, mural monuments to the late Rev. Alexander Mackenzie, in St. Paul's church; and for the late Thomas Watson, Esq., and Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, in the parish church. On the door of Sheaf House is also a small bas-relievo of his very earliest modelling.

His first exhibited work on the walls of the Royal Academy was in 1804, when he sent for exhibition a "Portrait of D. Wale, esq." He was then residing at No. 7, Chapel-street West, Mayfair. In 1805 he was living at 22, Vine-street, Piccadilly, and exhibited at the Academy, in that year, three busts—one of a Gentleman; one of W. Younge, M.D., F.L.S.; and one of the Rev. J. Wilkinson, late Vicar of Sheffield. In 1806 he lived in Charles-street, St. James's, and exhibited a bust of Bigland, the essayist. In 1808, when at 24, Curzon-street, Mayfair, he exhibited a colossal bust of Satan, still in his studio, and never executed in marble; and in 1809 he received his first order, from Mr. Alexander, the architect, for four colossal busts, of Howe, St. Vincent, Duncan, and Nelson, for the Trinity House, and for the Greenwich Naval Asylum. In 1809 he married, at Twickenham church, his cousin, Miss Mary Ann Wale, the present Lady Chantrey. He now removed to Ecclestone-street, Pimlico, a place he never left.

In 1810 he executed a bust of Mr. Pitt, for the Trinity House. But the year 1811 was that in which he may be said to have fairly commenced his career of fame and fortune. He had six busts in that year's exhibition: 1. Horne Tooke; 2. Sir Francis Burdett; 3. J. R. Smith; 4. Benjamin West, P.R.A.; 5. Admiral Duckworth; 6. William Baker, esq. Those of Horne Tooke, and Raphael Smith, are among the best of his busts. With one of them, Nollekens expressed his great approbation. He lifted it from the floor—set it before him—moved his head to and fro, and having satisfied himself of its excellence, turned round to those who were arranging the works for exhibition, and said, "There's a fine, a very fine busto ;

let the man who made it be known—remove one of my busts and put this one in its place, for it well deserves it." Often afterwards, when desired to model a bust, the same excellent judge would say, in his most persuasive manner, "Go to Chantrey, he's the man for a bust—he'll make a good bust of you; I always recommend him." He did recommend him, and sat to Chantrey for his own bust.

In the same year he became, moreover, the successful candidate for a statue of George III. for the City of London. He had nearly lost it, however, by a difficulty which shews how little he was then known, for when the design had been approved of by the Common Council, a member objected that the successful artist was a painter, and therefore incapable of executing the work of a sculptor. "You hear this, young man," said Sir William Curtis, "what say you—are you a painter or a sculptor?" "I live by sculpture," was the reply, and the statue now in Guildhall was entrusted to his hands. A man, it is clear, though a Michael Angelo, may have too many occupations. This was his first statue, and it is at once easy and dignified.

To give a catalogue of his works from this period is to tell the history of his life. In 1812 he exhibited busts of Jobnes of Hafod, of Curran, of Stothard, and of Northcote. In 1813 a bust of Cline and six others. In 1814 busts of the King and Professor Playfair. In 1815 a bust of James Watt. In 1816 busts of the Marquess of Anglesey, Sir Everard Home, and Sir Joseph Banks. In 1817, then newly made an associate of the Royal Academy, "The Sleeping Children" (the monument now in Lichfield cathedral), and busts of Nollekens, Sir James Clarke, Bone the enamelist, Bird the painter, and Hookham Frere.

There is not a more exquisite group in the whole range of modern sculpture than Chantrey's Two Children, the daughters of the Rev. W. Robinson, in Lichfield cathedral. The sisters lie asleep in each others' arms, in the most unconstrained and graceful repose. The snowdrops which the youngest had plucked are undropped from her hand, and both are images of artless beauty, and innocent and unaffected grace. Such was the press to see these children in the exhibition that there was no getting near them; mothers, with tears in their eyes, lingered, and went away, and returned, while Canova's now far-famed figures of Hebe and Terpsichore stood almost unnoticed by their side. There is a current report that the design for this monument was



supplied by Stothard, but all the particulars of its composition have been faithfully recorded by Mr. Rhodes, the author of "Peak Scenery." A request accompanied the commission from Mrs. Robinson, that Chantrey would see the monument, by T. Banks, R.A. to the memory of Sir Brooke Boothby's daughter, in Asbbourn church, previously to making his design, as she wished to have *something like it*. Chantrey obeyed these directions, Mr. Rhodes being in his company, and the same evening he made, at Asbbourn, the design which, with scarcely any variation, was subsequently executed in marble.

Orders now crowded in upon him as they were never known to crowd before upon a British sculptor. To busts and portrait statues, more than he could well execute, were added orders for poetic figures, left to his own selection, from the Prince Regent, the Duke of Bedford, the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Egremont, Lord Yarborough, Lord Dartmouth, and Jesse Watts Russell. But he still adhered to busts and portrait statues, and left poetic figures to hours of leisure, never, alas! to come to him. In 1816 he was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy, and an Academician in 1818. In the latter year he exhibited a bust of John Rennie, the engineer, one of his most admirable beads, and that exquisite little statue at Woburn, of Lady Louisa Russell, the present Marchioness of Abercorn. The child stands on tiptoe, with a face of the most exquisite and arch expression, proud with delight of the dove which she fondles in her bosom. All who have been at Woburn will recollect this little figure; but the trays of the Italian boys have given it a wider, and only its deserved celebrity.

In 1819 he exhibited his sitting figure of Dr. Anderson for Madras, perhaps the very best of all his statues; and a bust of Mr. Canning, for Mr. Bolton of Liverpool. The same year, in company with Jackson, the painter, R.A. he extended his acquaintance with ancient and Italian art beyond the treasures of the Louvre and the spoils of Napoleon. This tour was always spoken of by the sculptor with the liveliest pleasure, especially with reference to his companion, who, like himself, had sprung from a humble stock "North of the Trent." The first Roman work of the latter, "was that noble portrait of Canova, which he painted for the Canova of England." Allan Cunningham has given, in his "Lives of the Painters," an entertaining account of the execution of this portrait, and the interest which Chantrey took in the matter. It was on his return to England that Chantrey was

made the confidential bearer, by Lord Byron, of that so much talked of autobiographical memoir, a gift to his friend T. Moore, esq., which the latter sold for a thousand guineas to John Murray, but was said to have been afterwards burnt.

On his return from the Continent, Chantrey modelled four of his very finest busts, viz. those of Lord Castlereagh, Mr. Phillips, the painter, Mr. Wordsworth, and Sir Walter Scott; the Wordsworth for Sir George Beaumont, the Sir Walter Scott for his own gratification, and from sincere respect for the worth and genius of Sir Walter. Chantrey never excelled this bust—it is his very best; the best, perhaps, in either ancient or modern art. The man and the genius of the man are both there. It appears that he had sought at first, like Lawrence, for a poetic expression, and had modelled the head as looking upwards gravely and solemnly. "This," he said to Mr. Allan Cunningham, when Scott had left after his second sitting, "this will never do—I shall never be able to please myself with a perfectly serene expression. I must try his conversational look—take him when about to break out into some sly, funny old story." As he said this he took a string, cut off the head of the bust, put it into its present position, and produced, by a few happy touches, that bust which alone preserves for posterity the cast of Scott's expression—the most fondly remembered by all who ever mingled in his domestic circle.

In 1822 he exhibited his bust of George IV.; in 1824 his bust of the Duke of Wellington, his first statue of Watt, and the statue of Dr. Cyril Jackson, erected in Oxford; in 1826, his statues of Grattan and Washington, the one for Dublin, the other for Boston; in 1827, his statue of Sir Joseph Banks, now in the British Museum; in 1828, a bust of Sir William Curtis; in 1829, a statue of Sir Edward Hyde East, for Calcutta, the parting of Hector and Andromache, and Penelope with the bow of Ulysses (now at Woburn), and a bust of the Marquess of Stafford, now in the British Institution; in 1830, a bust of Sir John Soane, and Heber blessing two Hindoo girls, now at Madras; in 1831, busts of William IV. and the Duke of Sussex; in 1832, his statue of Canning, for the Town Hall, Liverpool; in 1833, his statue of Mountstuart Elphinstone, for Bombay; in 1837, his statue of Sir John Malcolm, for Westminster Abbey, that of Dr. Dalton, for Manchester, and busts of Southey the poet (for John Murray), Mrs. Somerville (for the Royal Academy), and Professor Wilson, of Ox-

ford (for Calcutta); in 1840, busts of the Queen and Sir Charles Clarke, his statue of Roscoe, for Liverpool, and of Northcote, for Exeter; in 1841 (the last he lived to honour and adorn), his statues of Bishop Bathurst and Bishop Ryder, for their respective cathedrals of Norwich and Lichfield.

Besides these works, exhibited at the Royal Academy, we have to add his statues of Francis Horner, James Watt, and Sir Stamford Raffles, in Westminster Abbey; of General Gillespie in St. Paul's Cathedral; of Spencer Perceval, at Northampton; of Mr. Wildman, at Chatham Castle, near Canterbury; of President Blair and Lord Melville, in Edinburgh; of Mrs. Jordan, for the late King; of Sir Charles Forbes, for Bombay; besides a bust of Sir Robert Peel, an excellent likeness; and a bust, the last he lived to execute, of Lord Melbourne, for the Queen. In St. Paul's cathedral, besides the statue of General Gillespie, are monuments, in alto-relievo tablets, to General Houghton, Major-Gen. Bowes, and Colonel Cadogan. These, from the number of the figures, are completely historical pictures in stone, and certainly show no want of invention in designing, where required. A beautiful statue of Marianne, only daughter of Johnes, of Hafod, the translator of Froissart, was allowed to remain in the hands of the artist, in consequence of the calamity which overwhelmed the father.

This is a very incomplete list of his marble progeny. Of his statues in bronze there are those of George IV. at Brighton and in Edinburgh; of Pitt in Edinburgh and in Hanover-square, London; of Sir Thomas Munro on horseback at Madras; of George IV. on horseback, for wherever her Majesty's ministers may choose to place it; and an equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington for the City of London. This last, though incomplete, is, we are happy to say, left in that advanced state by its great artist that an ordinary workman may give it all the finish that it wants. We wish that the same could be said of the two statues on one bench of those noble brothers by birth and genius, Lords Eldon and Stowell; or of the statue of Dr. Goodall, for Eton, or the Marquess Wellesley, for the India House.

Mr. Henry Weeks, who has for some years executed a large portion of the work of Chantrey's *atelier*, will be fully competent to complete his unfinished works. Mr. Allan Cunningham, who originally filled the humble office of rough-hewer of marble, and up to the present time was occupied with the business of the studio

—his numerous literary effusions being the produce of his leisure hours solely—has been with Sir Francis 28 years; and Mr. Heffernan, who has cut in marble almost every one of Chantrey's busts, literally from the first to the last, has been engaged during 30 years.

When the Marquess Camden was elected Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, Chantrey was made an honorary M.A. and he received from William IV. the honour of knighthood, in 1835. A baronetcy was offered him, but refused, on the ground that he had no one to succeed him in the honour. This was in 1836; he was then ailing, more corpulent than usual, and less inclined to active exertion; yet, in spite of disease and bodily inactivity, he, at times, worked with all his usual spirit and nicety of touch.

He had returned the day before his death from a visit to Lord Leicester, at Holkham, and from erecting his fine statue of Bishop Bathurst, in Norwich cathedral. On the day of his death, he looked over letters and accounts, gave his orders, and inspected with the greatest interest the progress that was making in the Wellington equestrian statue. At half-past five, when it was raw and foggy, he imprudently ventured out for a walk. He had gone but half a mile, when he was forced to return in the greatest bodily pain. His medical attendant at once readily relieved him, and he said that he felt better, and would be glad of his dinner. This he had, and he eat sparingly, as his medical attendant had advised him. It was at this time that the arrival of two friends was announced, and on his expressing an anxiety to see them, they were shown in where he was sitting, but entered only to witness the last moments of their friend. He fell back in his chair with a heavy respiration, and expired that instant without a word or a recognition. An inquest was held the next day, when a verdict was returned that he died from a spasm of the heart. This, when his body was opened by Sir Benjamin Brodie, was found the case; his brain was healthy, but a partial ossification of the heart had taken place.

Sir Francis Chantrey was about five feet seven inches high, of a stout make, and one of the most active and vigorous men of his time, but latterly inclined to corpulence. His head and face were very fine; his eyes round and lustrous, one useless for vision, but in no way apparently different from its fellow. He had been bald from an early age. His voice was agreeable, his conversation humorous and sarcastic by turns, and always animated. He had mixed much with the

world, and knew it better by experience than by books. He had that happy and rare art of learning from conversation what others sought for in books and in study. "England," wrote Mr. Cunningham, fifteen years ago, (*Quarterly Review* for June, 1826), "may be justly proud of Chantrey; his works reflect back her image as a mirror; he has formed his taste on no style but that of nature, and no works of any age or country but his own can claim back any inspiration which they have lent him. He calls up no shapes from antiquity; he gives us no established visions of the past; the moment he breathes in is his; the beauty and the manliness which live and move around him are his materials, and he embodies them for the gratification of posterity. The works of Chantrey," he adds, "are all of a domestic or historical kind. His statues are numerous, and we like his sitting ones the best. James Watt is still living as far as sculpture can prolong life; and the statue of Dr. Anderson is the literal and perfect image of the happy and benevolent old man. Of his erect figures Washington is our favourite; the hero of American independence seems the very personification of one wrapt up in thought—a man of few words, of prompt deeds, with a mind and fortitude for all emergencies. Grattan is a being of another class—his is a speaking statue. Horner is anxious, apprehensive, and mildly grave. Malcolm and Gillespie manly and martial."

"In all these works," says the same excellent authority, "we admire a subordinate beauty—a decorous and prudent use of modern dress. All its characteristic vulgarities are softened down or concealed. There is no aggravation of tassels, no projection of buttons." It would be well if all sculptors would recollect and imitate this.

Among Chantrey's early Sheffield friends was the late Ebenezer Rhodes, the author of "Peak Scenery," towards the illustration of which elegant work Chantrey gratuitously contributed a series of beautiful views (about twenty-five in number), a testimony at once of regard to his friend, and of attachment to his native county. It was published in four Parts, from 1818. to 1823, and in the last is included a memoir of Chantrey, which may be perused with pleasure, as it contains many interesting remarks, to which we cannot here refer. We make one extract: "It was many years the fate of Chantrey to experience what most men of genius have more or less endured, the pains of hope deferred and expectations disappointed. I have sometimes heard him say, when recurring to the dis-

couraging circumstances and the difficulties which he had to encounter when young in art, and totally unknown beyond the place where he lived, that for upwards of six years, spent in his professional pursuits, he did not receive so many pounds. But let young artists be cheered by his enduring perseverance, which conducted him through twelve long years of silent labour and privation, to fame and eminence. He modelled in a little retired room, his name and his works known only to a few, and his limited means of subsistence assisted by occasionally carving on wood; yet he never despaired, and here I may use his own words of encouragement to a young artist: "Let none be alarmed because fame is slow of foot—men can no more prevent genius from being known than they can hinder the sun from shining."

It may be mentioned here, that there is, among the treasures in the house of the poet of "Memory," a table, with the ornaments by Chantrey, which was recognised, the story goes, by the great sculptor when dining one day at the house of the poet. "Who made that table?" said Chantrey. The poet named the maker. "No, no," said Chantrey, "he did not make it, but I did; I was in his employment; I wrought those ornaments." Mr. Rogers directs the visitor's attention to the table in the MS. catalogue of his curiosities.

The marble woodcocks at Holkham, the plumage of which is not exceeded by anything of Grinling Gibbons, form another memorial of the delicacy of Chantrey's chisel. These birds (the sculptor having first shot their originals), have given rise to several epigrams. That by the Marquess Wellesley was inserted in our Magazine for Feb. last.

Chantrey's invention of the new-pointing machine, an instrument used by sculptors for measuring statues, though lying in a subordinate line of art, is truly valuable, and far surpasses that discovered by Bacon, the artist, for its accuracy and rapidity. Hudon, an eminent French sculptor, on visiting London, saw this instrument for the first time in Bacon's studio, and expressed himself so strongly concerning its beauty and its usefulness, that Chantrey made him an immediate present of one. Some time afterwards a gentleman who had come through Paris called on Bacon, and observing Chantrey's instrument, exclaimed, in surprise, "So you have got Monsieur Hudon's instrument for taking points! I see you don't object to copying the French in some particulars." An explanation took place, when it appeared that Monsieur



Hudon had passed it off for an invention of his own. Chantrey, indeed, was so pleased with his new instrument, that he caused correct working drawings to be prepared, and sent as a present to Canova. The illustrious Italian acknowledged the benefit which such an instrument would confer on art, but he lamented that he could not find a head in Rome mechanical enough to comprehend the drawings.

Chantrey possessed a very choice and exquisite cabinet of sculpture, antiques, medallions, &c. Many of these he purchased at public sales. It was an appropriate and affecting, though unpremeditated circumstance, that his dead body lay, at the Coroner's inquest, amidst many of the finest forms of the ancient sculptors, of which he had collected the best casts that could be procured.

His mortal remains of this celebrated sculptor were consigned to their resting-place at his native village,* on the 6th Dec. He built himself a vault on the north side of the church in 1840. The funeral procession was formed at the Oaks, the seat of W. J. Bagshawe, esq. and moved thence in the following order:—Twelve gentlemen on foot, two a-breast; two mutes on horseback, plume-bearer, and the hearse. Three mourning coaches, Messrs. Stokes, Turner, Bagshawe, and Shore, in the first; in the second, Messrs. J. Parker, M.P. for Sheffield, and J. Read, of Derwent Hall, with the Rev. Henry Pearson, vicar of Norton, and the Rev. William Pearson, curate; and in the third, the Rev. E. Bagshawe, the Rev. Henry Hunt Piper, George Jones, esq. R.A., keeper of the Royal Academy and executor to the deceased, and Mr. Brown, his attorney. Then followed the Master Cutler of Sheffield, and the Members of the Company, the Town Trustees, and a deputation from the Literary and Philosophical Society of Sheffield, in four carriages. Next came three more private carriages; and about twenty miscellaneous vehicles from Sheffield and other places.

It does not appear that Sir Francis realised more than 50,000*l.* or 60,000*l.* This sum, except a few legacies, is settled upon Lady Chantrey for her life; with a

reversionary interest to the Royal Academy in perpetuity, under trusteeship, the interest and profits to be expended in improving and enlarging the present modes of studying the arts, and for the purchase of the most valuable works of sculpture and painting that can be obtained, such works to be deposited in a public gallery for the improvement of general taste, and as models for the higher classes of artists; and it is hoped that Government will meet this liberal conduct by building a suitable place for their reception, to prevent any portion of the original sum being laid out in building, which would divert the means from the purchase of works as stated. It has also been reported that 300*l.* per annum of the bequest is to be paid to the President of the Royal Academy in succession. To Mr. Allan Cunningham, who for many years officiated as his secretary and manager of the financial department, he has bequeathed the sum of 2000*l.* with a proviso that Mr. Cunningham shall remain in the exercise of his duties until the close of the establishment. To Mr. Henry Weekes, who for the last fifteen years has been his chief assistant, he has left 1000*l.* on condition that he will complete the works in progress at the time of the testator's decease, a strong proof of the high estimation in which he held the talents of that gentleman. To the parish of Norton he has bequeathed, after the death of Lady Chantrey, 200*l.* per annum, for so long as his tomb remains, to be applied in the following manner, under the direction of the vicar or resident clergyman:—50*l.* to be paid to a schoolmaster, to instruct ten poor boys of the parish without expense to their parents; 10*l.* per annum to each of five poor men and five poor women, either widows or single women; and the remaining 50*l.* per annum to the vicar or resident clergyman to preserve his tomb.

A portrait of Sir Francis Chantrey, was published in the *European Magazine* for Feb. 1822. We are not aware whether this was from his picture by Jackson, or from one by Raeburn, from which there is another octavo engraving by Thomson, published in the *New Monthly Magazine*

* Since the former pages of this Memoir were printed, we have been favoured with a communication from Sheffield, containing the baptismal registry of Sir Francis Chantrey, as follows:

1781. May 27. Francis, son of Francis and Sarah Chantrey of Jordanthorpe.

From which we learn, 1. that Leggitt was not one of his baptismal names; and 2. that the house at Norton, in which he was born, was called Jordanthorpe. Chantrey's marriage took place at Twickenham church. The bust of the late Dr. Browne, one of the earliest modelled by Chantrey was sold among the effects of the late Dr. Ernest, at Sheffield, during the past month, for six guineas.

1820. A profile sketch, taken in 1839 by Mr Weekes, is just published, drawn on stone by Fairland.

REV. G. F. NOTT, D.D.

Oct. 25. In the Close, Winchester, aged 73, the Rev. George Frederick Nott, D.D. F.S.A. senior Prebendary of the Cathedral, and Rector of Harrietsham and Woodchurch, Kent.

Dr. Nott was the son of the Rev. Samuel Nott, M.A. of Worc. Coll. Oxf. a Prebendary of Winchester, Rector of Houghton, Hants, Vicar of Blandford, Dorset, and a Chaplain to the King, who died in 1793 (see *Gent. Mag.* LXIII. 576.) His mother was Augusta, daughter of Pennell Hawkins, esq. Serjeant Surgeon to King George III. and brother to Sir Cæsar Hawkins, of Kelston, near Bath. She died in 1813 (see *Gent. Mag.* IXXXIII. i. 491.)

He was nephew to John Nott, M.D. of Bristol Hotwells, author of *Translations from Petrarch, Catullus, &c.* and various other works: and another uncle was a surgeon at Worcester, and previously, we believe, at Stratford upon Avon. Of Dr. John Nott, to whom Dr. G. F. Nott was executor and heir, a memoir will be found in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for Dec. 1825.

He entered the university of Oxford as a member of Christchurch, and, having distinguished himself as a classical scholar, was elected a Fellow of All Souls. He proceeded M.A. 1792, B.D. 1802, D.D. 1807. He obtained considerable celebrity by his Sermons, preached at the Bampton lecture in 1802, which when printed were dedicated to the King; and, after this introduction, he obtained the situation of Sub-preceptor to her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte of Wales.

He was presented to the perpetual Curacy of Stoke Canon, in Devonshire, by the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, in 1807, and he also held for a time the vicarage of Broad Windsor, in Dorsetshire, in the patronage of the see of Salisbury. He became a Prebendary of Winchester in 1810. In 1812 he was presented by All Souls' College to the rectory of Harrietsham, with which he held that of Woodchurch, having obtained it in exchange for Broad Windsor. In the latter parish he established schools for the children of the poor of all denominations; and in each he rebuilt the rectory house, besides expending large sums of money in various improvements.

Dr. Nott distinguished himself as an elegant scholar, by his edition of the *Poems of the Earl of Surrey and Sir*

Thomas Wyatt. The following is a list of his publications:

Religious Enthusiasm considered, in eight Sermons preached before the University of Oxford, 1803.

The Proper Mode of studying the Scriptures: an Ordination Sermon, preached at Salisbury, 1811, 8vo.

The Works of Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, and of Thomas Wyatt the elder. 1815, 2 vols. 4to.

Nearly twenty-five years ago (on the 6th of Jan. 1817), whilst engaged in superintending the repairs of the cathedral of Winchester, he received a severe injury in his head, by a fall; but, even to a late period of life, he retained those great faculties of mind, which caused his opinion to be sought on many points of learning and passing events, by his former friends, by whom, as well as by all who knew him, he is sincerely regretted.

His severe illness, extending over several years, was borne with a resignation and Christian fortitude, the fruits of faith, which could stand the trial of the hour of death, affording the surest proof that his hope of salvation rested wholly on the only true foundation, the meritorious death and sacrifice of his Redeemer.

In the north transept of the cathedral, to the restoring of which, from a state of great dilapidation, he directed his attention, with much taste and correctness of judgment, his remains are now deposited, near the spot on which he unfortunately fell, from a height of 30 feet.

Dr. Nott was ever a kind friend to the distressed, and by his will has directed payments to be made, during their lives, to several poor persons, who have long participated in his extensive charity.

Amongst other bequests, he has given 1000*l.* to the Society for propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, to be applied in building churches in Canada; 500*l.* to the Benefactors' Fund of All Souls' College, Oxford; 300*l.* to the Dean and Chapter of Winchester, to be disposed of as they shall think most conducive to piety, in the ornament or repair of the Cathedral; 100*l.* to the County Hospital; and 50*l.* to the poor of each of his parishes. After several legacies, and providing for his servants, the residue of his property, which must be considerable, is bequeathed to the Dean and Chapter, in trust, for the increase of the incomes of the clergymen's widows resident in Bishop Morley's College, Winchester.

His very extensive and choice library, pictures and prints, will be dispersed by auction at Winchester, on the 11th Jan. and following days. The books alone will form eleven days' sale, the prints and

drawings one, and the paintings, vases, and bronzes one. The coins, &c. will be probably sold in London, at a later date.

G. F. BELTZ, Esq. K. H.

Oct. 23. At Basle, George Frederick Beltz, esq. Lancaster Herald, Gentleman Usher of the Scarlet Rod and Brunswick Herald of the Order of the Bath, Knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, and F.S.A.

Mr. Beltz was for many years in the office of Sir Isaac Heard, Garter King of Arms, who in July 1814 resigned in his favour the office of Gentleman Usher of the Scarlet Rod of the Order of the Bath, to which is annexed that of Brunswick Herald. During the same month he was appointed Secretary to the mission sent to Vienna to invest the Emperor of Austria with the insignia of the Garter; as he had been in the previous year to that sent to Toeplitz for the investiture of the Emperor of Russia with the same order. He was appointed Portcullis Pursuivant on the 22d May 1817; and promoted to be Lancaster Herald on the 4th June 1822. He was honoured with the knighthood of the Guelphic order in 1836.

Mr. Beltz was not only very accurate in his professional labours, but also exercised a love of historical research for its own sake, and a neat and happy method of developing its results to the literary world. His "Memorials of the Order of the Garter," for which he had been forming collections during a long series of years, was completed only in the present year, and is noticed in our Magazine for July last. His only previous work was, "A Review of the Chandos Peerage Case, adjudicated 1803, and of the pretensions of Sir S. E. Brydges, Bart. to designate himself *Per legem Terræ* Baron Chandos of Sudeley." (See our vol. VIII. p. 335.)

Besides these, Mr. Beltz communicated, in 1822, to the Gentleman's Magazine, a description of the armorial decorations of Fonthill Abbey (vol. xcii. ii. 201, 317, 409); in 1823, to the Retrospective Review (New Series, vol. ii. pp. 300-310), "Notices relating to the Ancient Collars of the King's Livery, and in particular those which are still denominated Collars of SS.;" and the following papers to the Society of Antiquaries:—

In 1823, Observations on the Coffin Plate and History of Gunilda, sister of the Saxon King Harold II.; printed in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxv. pp. 398-410.

In 1837, the Original Record of the form of Public Entry of King Henry

VIII. into Tournay, after the Surrender in 1513; and the Notification, by Queen Catharine of Arragon, of the Birth of the Princess Mary, to the Municipal Authorities of Tournay; printed in *Archæol.* vol. xxvii. pp. 257-261.

In 1838, Memorials of the last Achievement, Illness, and Death of Sir Philip Sidney; printed in vol. xxix. pp. 27-37.

In 1839, An Inquiry into the existing Narratives of the Battle of Cressy, with some account of its Localities, Traditions, and Remains; *ibid.* pp. 171-192.

Mr. Beltz was the heraldic friend of the late Sir Richard Hoare, and many of the most full and complete pedigrees in the History of South Wiltshire were from his hands.

It may also be mentioned that Mr. Beltz, in conjunction with the late Rev. Thomas Rackett, F.R.S. and S.A. was one of the executors of Mrs. Garrick, the widow of David Garrick. Dying in 1822, she bequeathed to him books and prints to the value of 50*l.* and 100*l.* in money; and Mr. Beltz wrote the memoir of Mrs. Garrick, which is printed in the Gentleman's Magazine for Nov. 1822.

Mr. Beltz left England early in the month of August last, and was first attacked at Zurich, while on his return from a brief visit to Upper Italy, by the fatal distemper—abdominal typhus—which occasioned his unexpected dissolution.

He was distinguished, and very generally respected, for his superior professional talents, classical and literary attainments, and uncommon proficiency in the northern as well as the more universally known languages of Europe. To the friends most intimately acquainted with his habits and character, and especially to those connected with him by the bond of natural affection, he was endeared chiefly by long and close observation of his more estimable qualities—purity of mind and heart, integrity of purpose, a disposition peculiarly gentle, kind, and benevolent.

His mortal remains are deposited (immediately beneath a small marble tablet erected to his memory), in the cemetery of the parish of St. Peter at Basle.

FRANCIS BAUER, Esq. F.R.S.

Dec. 11, 1840. At Kew Green, in his eighty-third year, Francis Bauer, esq. F.R. and L.S.S.

The following memoir of this distinguished naturalist is derived from the last annual address of the President of the Linnæan Society, the Bishop of Norwich.

Francis Bauer was born at Feldsberg,

in Austria, October 4, 1758. His father, who held an appointment as painter to Prince Lichtenstein, died while he was yet a boy, and the care of his education devolved upon his mother. So early was his talent for botanical drawing manifested, that the first published production of his pencil, a figure of *Anemone pratensis*, L. is appended to a dissertation by Störck, "de Usu Pulsatillæ nigricantis," which bears date in 1771.

In 1788 he came to England, in company with the younger Jacquin, and after visiting his brother Ferdinand, who was then engaged in completing the beautiful series of drawings, since published in the "Flora Græca," was about to proceed to Paris. But the liberal proposal made to him by Sir Joseph Banks on the eve of his intended departure, diverted him from this resolution, and induced him to remain in England, and to take up his residence in the neighbourhood of the Royal Garden at Kew, in which village he continued to dwell until the termination of his life.

It was the opinion of Sir Joseph Banks, that a botanic garden was incomplete without a draughtsman permanently attached to it, and he accordingly, with the sanction of his Majesty, fixed Mr. Bauer in that capacity at Kew, himself defraying the salary during his own life, and providing by his will for its continuance to the termination of that of Mr. Bauer. In fulfilment of this engagement with Sir Joseph, Mr. Bauer made numerous drawings and sketches of the plants of the garden, which are now preserved in the British Museum. A selection from his drawings was published in 1796, under the title of "Delineations of Exotick Plants cultivated in the Royal Garden at Kew," and this was intended to be continued annually; but no more than three parts, consisting wholly of Heaths, and containing thirty plates, were published.

In the early part of 1801, Mr. Bauer made for Mr. Brown, who had then been for some years engaged in a particular study of the Ferns, drawings of many genera of that family which Mr. Brown regarded as new. His drawings of *Woodzia*, made some years after, were published in the 11th volume of the Linnæan Transactions, in illustration of Mr. Brown's paper on that genus. At a later period he again directed his attention to that tribe of plants, his labours in which have within these few years been given to the world in Sir William Jackson Hooker's "Genera of Ferns." The 13th volume of the Linnæan Transactions is enriched with his elaborate drawings,

accompanying Mr. Brown's memoir on *Rafflesia*; and the part published last year contains a paper by Mr. Bauer "On the Ergot of Rye," from materials collected between the years 1805 and 1809.

The plate which accompanies the last-mentioned paper is derived from drawings which form part of an extensive series in the British Museum, illustrative of the structure of the grain, the germination, growth, and development of wheat, and the diseases of that and other *Cerealia*. This admirable series of drawings constitutes perhaps the most splendid and important monument of Mr. Bauer's extraordinary talents as an artist and skill in microscopic investigation. The subject was suggested to him by Sir Joseph Banks, who was engaged in an inquiry into the disease of corn known under the name of "Blight," and the part of Mr. Bauer's drawings which relates to that disease was published in illustration of Sir Joseph's memoir on the subject, and has been several times reprinted with it. Mr. Bauer has himself given, in the volume of the "Philosophical Transactions" for 1823, an account of his observations on the *Vibrio Tritici* of Gleichen, with the figures relating to them; and another small portion of his illustrations of the Diseases of Corn has since been published by him in the "Penny Magazine" for 1833. His figures of a somewhat analogous subject, the Apple-blight, and the insect producing it, accompany Sir Joseph Banks's Memoir on the Introduction of that Disease into England, in the 2nd volume of the "Transactions of the Horticultural Society."

Before the close of the last century, Mr. Bauer commenced a series of drawings of *Orchideæ*, and of the details of their remarkable structure, to which he continued to add, as opportunities offered, nearly to the termination of his life. A selection from these, which form one of the most beautiful and extensive series of his botanical drawings, was lithographed and published by Professor Lindley between the years 1830 and 1838, under the title of "Illustrations of Orchidaceous Plants."

His other published botanical works are: 1. The first part, published in 1818, of "Strelitzia Depicta," a work intended to comprise figures of all the known species of that magnificent genus; 2. "Microscopical Observations on the Red Snow" brought from the Arctic Regions by Captain Ross, the globules contained in which, by some regarded as an *Alga*, he described in the 7th volume of the "Quarterly Journal" of the Royal Institution, as a species of *Uredo*; 3.

“Some Experiments on the *Fungi* which constitute the colouring matter of the Red Snow,” published in the “Philosophical Transactions” for 1820; and, 4. The Plates to the Botanical Appendix to Captain Parry’s first Voyage of Discovery, published in 1821. One of the last productions of his pencil, illustrating the structure of a plant growing at Kew, which produces perfect seeds without any apparent action of pollen, will appear in the forthcoming part of the Linnæan Transactions.

In the year 1816, he commenced lending the assistance of his pencil to the late Sir Everard Home, in the various anatomical and physiological investigations in which that distinguished anatomist was engaged; and in the course of ten or twelve years furnished, in illustration of his numerous papers in the “Philosophical Transactions,” upwards of 120 plates, which were afterwards reprinted with Sir Everard’s “Lectures on Comparative Anatomy.” These plates, which form together the most extensive series of his published works, embrace a great variety of important subjects, chiefly in microscopic anatomy, and afford abundant evidence of his powers of observation and skill in depicting the most difficult objects.

It is this rare, and previously almost unexampled union of the observer and the artist, that has placed Mr. Bauer foremost in the first rank of scientific draughtsmen. His paintings, as the more finished of his productions may well be termed, are no less perfect as models of artistic skill and effect, than as representations of natural objects. Of all his predecessors, Ehret alone approaches him in these particulars; among his contemporaries, none but his brother Ferdinand can be regarded as his equal.

Mr. Bauer became a fellow of the Linnæan Society in 1804, and of the Royal Society in 1820. He died at his residence on Kew-Green, and was buried in the churchyard of that parish on the 16th Dec. 1840.

A sale of Mr. Bauer’s drawings took place at the rooms of Messrs. Christie and Manson on the 1st Nov. 1841. Among the principal purchasers was his Majesty the King of Hanover, who bought many valuable lots, particularly the original sketches of vegetation and diseases of Wheat, for £27. 6s. Generally, the drawings produced high prices: a dozen sketches of Roses, £9, and six of Camellias, £14 10s. Forty drawings of Indian orchidaceous plants, copied from originals, made by Dr. Buchanan Hamilton’s artist, £19 19s. The highest price

given for microscopes was £17 17s. for a compound instrument, by Plössl of Vienna.

F. ROSASPINA.

Lately. At Bologna, aged 79, Francesco Rosaspina, the celebrated engraver.

Rosaspina was born in 1762, in Monte Scudolo, near Rimini, where his father, Giambatista Rosaspina, a notary by profession, and a magistrate, resided. When almost an infant, he came with his parents to Bologna, where very early his taste for the beautiful began to develop itself, and turned to the art of engraving. But at that period Bologna did not possess one artist in that department who deserved a name; there were only Fabbri, Caponi, Foschi, and Nerozzi, who have left some very poor productions. The first rather excelled the others, and from him Rosaspina learned how to prepare the plate, and little else. He was his own teacher; some engravings by Bartolozzi having fallen into his hands, he formed his style in emulation of them in his greater works; in his smaller ones, he adopted the graceful manner of Bossi. His studies were truly labours, for he found his art in its infancy; how he left it may be judged by all who can appreciate the free and light manner of his line engravings, the careful study of the extremities, and a clearness in the flesh parts, which seems rather to be produced by the touch of the pencil than the burin. He used aquafortis with singular success; and some of his engravings, in imitation of the drawings of the old masters, can scarcely be distinguished from the original. Many of his best engravings are stippled; among these is the “St. Francis,” from the Zambeccari Gallery, which, if famous as possessing that picture from Dominichino, is no less so from the engraving of it by Rosaspina.

It was this engraving that first spread his fame over Europe; and many commissions were sent to him. Among his celebrated large works may be named, “The Dancing Children,” after Albano; “The Repose in Egypt,” Guercino; “The Deposition from the Cross,” Correggio; “The Last Judgment,” Rubens. One very beautiful work, “Abraham receiving the Angels,” after L. Carracci, is dedicated to H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex, who visited Bologna at the time it was published. One of Rosaspina’s greatest labours is the work known as “The Gallery of Bologna,” being engravings of one hundred of the best paintings in the Pinacoteca of that city. All the drawings were executed by his own hand, and most of the engravings;

the rest are by his brother Giuseppe, and his pupils Tomba, Asioli, Marchi, and Guadagnini. We cannot avoid observing with what admirable skill, the style—we we may almost say the touch—of the different masters are characterised in this work; it is a mine of study for those who would become acquainted with many of the greatest Italian painters. The whole of the letter-press is written by himself in a simple and clear style, and with reflections so just and appropriate, that every judge of art must be charmed with them. If Rosaspina was great as an engraver, he was equally great as the head of a school of engravers.

His last pupils are his best—Guadagnini, who succeeds him in his professional chair at the Academy, Marchi, Spagnuoli, Martelli, Paradisi, and others who now shed lustre on the Felsinean school. Rosaspina was a member of many academies, including those of France and Turin. In private life his character was singularly amiable in all its relations; he was unwearied in instructing the young to the last day of his existence; he loved to be surrounded by them, not from the vain glory of having many pupils, but that he might assist youths of talent and advance art. He used to say, "As an artist or a master, I know not what I am; but as an old patriarch I deserve to be remembered." All his colleagues in the academy, his friends, and the students of the fine arts, assembled at his funeral in the church of St. Magdalene; and the family were not permitted to be at any expense on the occasion.

MR. THOMAS DIBDIN.

Sept. 16. At his house in Myddelton Place, Pentonville, in his 70th year, Mr. Thomas Dibdin, the dramatic author.

His father was the celebrated Charles Dibdin, the naval song-writer, and author of the "Padlock." Thomas Dibdin had for his godfather the illustrious David Garrick, and was introduced to the stage in the year 1775, being then only four years of age, in the pageant of Shakspeare's "Jubilee," in the character of Cupid. Mrs. Siddons personated Venus on the occasion. He received the rudiments of a good classical education with Mr. Galland, in the North; and was, at the age of sixteen, placed as an apprentice to Mr. Rawlins (afterwards Sir William Rawlins), in Moorfields, to learn the trade of an upholsterer. But he inherited other predilections. After a servitude of four years he quitted his apprentice-

ship, and joined a small company of actors, under the management of Mr. Rickland, at Folkestone; this was in 1789. After six years spent in various theatres, during which time he had performed in every department of the drama, and written more than 1,000 songs, he returned to London in 1795, and after writing a number of dramas for the different minor theatres, all of which had met with success, he was engaged at Covent Garden, in the season of 1799, when his first production was acted, a piece founded on passing events, and called "The Mouth of the Nile." For fourteen years he continued a member of that theatre; and amongst his numerous comedies, operas, farces, &c. were "The Cabinet," "The English Fleet," "Birthday," "Mother Goose," "Jew and the Doctor," "Valentine and Orson," and "Past Ten o'Clock," pieces that are expected to keep possession of the stage. The number of his various dramatic writings during a period of fifty-nine years would form a very long catalogue.

He lived in intimacy with the most eminent men of the theatrical circles; but passed the last few years of his life in comparative indigence. At the period of his death he was employed in arranging and compiling a complete edition of his father's Sea Songs, by order of the Lords of the Admiralty, under the patronage of Lord Minto, for which a weekly sum was paid to him, and shortly before his death he received the sum of 100*l.* from the Royal Bounty Fund. He was married twice. One of his sons by his first wife holds a respectable employment in the Post Office. By the second wife (who is only thirty-five) he has left three children, the eldest not eleven years old, quite unprovided for; and it is hoped that some of the managers whose treasuries his writings have enriched,* and the actors whose present popularity his patronage aided so materially, will not permit the widow and children to endure the winter's blast, now that "poor Tom's a-cold."

His body was interred on the 21st of Sept. in the burial-ground of St. James's, Pentonville, close by the grave of his old friend Grimaldi.

* The pantomime of "Mother Goose" produced more than 20,000*l.* profit to the managers of Covent Garden Theatre; and "The High-Mettled Racer" 13,000*l.* to the proprietors of Astley's.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Aged 30, the Rev. *Henry Hamer*, Rector of Pointington, Somersetshire. He was the eldest son of Henry Hamer, esq. of Liverpool, and was presented to that living in 1836 by Lord Willoughby de Broke.

At Thame, Oxon, aged 42, the Rev. *Frederick Lee*, for seventeen years curate of that place, Rector of Easington, Oxon, and Vicar of Lullington, co. Derby. He was brother to the Rev. Charles Lee, Vicar of Yaxley, Hunts. He was presented to Easington in 1832 by the Bishop of Lincoln.

At his residence, Abercamlais House, co. Brecon, the Rev. *John Williams*, Canon of St. David's, Rector of Aberedw, and Vicar of Trallong. He became a Canon of St. David's in 1800; was collated to Aberedw by Bishop Burgess in 1814, and to Trallong by the Prebendary of that place in the collegiate church of Brecon in the following year.

Oct. 20. At Malta, aged 41, the Rev. *Vere Monro*, B. A. late Commoner of University college, Oxford; last surviving child of the late Rev. Thomas Monro, Rector of Little Easton, Essex.

Oct. 22. At Tutshill house, Glouc. aged 67, the Rev. *William Seys*, Vicar of Trelleck, Monmouthshire. He was of Jesus college, Oxford, M.A. 1799, and was presented to Trelleck by the Prince of Wales in 1800.

Oct. 23. At Uffculme, Devonshire, aged 70, the Rev. *Edward Manley*, for 37 years Master of the Endowed Grammar School at that place, and formerly for 31 years Curate of the adjoining parish of Welland. He was formerly Fellow of St. Peter's college, Cambridge, and graduated B.A. 1794, as 15th Senior Optime, M.A. 1797.

Oct. 26. At Cheltenham, aged 87, the Rev. *John Neale*, for forty-nine years Rector of Mary-le-Port Bristol, for forty-seven years Vicar of Staverton with Boddington, Gloucestershire, and for more than thirty years a magistrate of that county.

Oct. 27. At Otham parsonage, near Maidstone, aged 52, the Rev. *John Hollams*. He was of St. Peter's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1821.

Oct. 27. The Rev. Mr. *Swain*, Chaplain to the Earl of Harrington. He was returning on foot from Derby, when he fell down and suddenly expired.

Oct. 28. At Brighton, aged 40, the Rev. *Nathaniel Best*, M.A. He was the younger son of George Nathaniel Best, esq. a Bencher of the Middle Temple; entered a Commoner of Balliol college, Oxford, in 1820, proceeded B.A. 1824, and M.A. 1827.

Oct. 29. At the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, aged 66, the Rev. *William Wheeler*, D.D. for thirty-seven years Chaplain to that institution, and for thirty-four years Rector of Saltfleetby All Saints, Lincolnshire, Chaplain to the Earl of Munster, and formerly to the late Duke of York. He was of Magdalene college, Oxford, M.A. 1799, and was presented to Saltfleetby by that society in 1807.

Oct. 31. Aged 73, the Rev. *Henry Sainsbury*, Rector of Beckington, Somersetshire, and one of the oldest magistrates of that county. He was presented to Beckington in 1792, by a member of his own family.

Nov. . . . At Lynchburg, Virginia, the Right Rev. *Richard Channing Moore*, D. D. Bishop of the diocese of Virginia for nearly twenty-eight years.

Nov. 1. At Ottery St. Mary, Devon, aged 78, the Rev. *George Smith*, Vicar of that parish, Rector of Charlton, and one of the oldest magistrates for that county. He was presented to the former living in 1794, by the Lord Chancellor, and to Charlton in 1808, by Lord Boringdon (now Earl of Morley).

Nov. 9. Aged 76, the Rev. *J. K. Cleene*, D.D., Rector of St. George's, Exeter. He was presented to that church in 1818, by the Dean and Chapter of Exeter.

Nov. 11. At Camberwell, aged 33, the Rev. *Henry Geary*, M.A. Minister of Christ Church, Herne Bay. He was of Trinity college, Camb. B.A. 1831.

At Lewes, aged 34, the Rev. *Henry Watkins*, M.A. of St. Peter's college, Cambridge, incumbent of South Malling, Sussex. He was the eldest son of the Rev. Henry Watkins, Rector of Silkstone, Yorkshire.

Nov. 13. At Chawson, in the parish of Roxton, Beds, in his 63d year, the Rev. *William Lambert Aspinwall*, B.A. late Curate of Roxton and Great Barford. He was son of the Rev. James Aspinwall, formerly Vicar of Kempston, in the same county. The deceased had recently lost his wife and daughter nearly together, and before that, all his other children but one, a son, who remains to lament his loss.

At the vicarage, Ganton, Yorkshire, the Rev. *R. B. Scholefield*, sen. He was presented to Ganton in 1830 by Sir T. D. Legard, Bart.

Nov. 17. At Great Waldingfield, Suffolk, aged 79, the Rev. *Francis Cresswell*, B. D. Rector of that parish. Mr. Cresswell was born at Babworth, near Retford, and was the only brother of George Cresswell, esq. of East Retford, at which place he received the rudiments

of his education. At Clare hall, Cambridge, he particularly distinguished himself, and came out as the 4th Wrangler in 1785. He was afterwards for many years tutor of Clare hall. Having obtained his master's degree 1788, he ultimately proceeded to B. D. 1796. In 1808 he was presented to the living of Great Waldingfield by the Fellows of his hall, in whom the presentation is vested. After having settled there for some years, he was placed in the commission of the peace for Suffolk, in which capacity he was most extensively useful, and in a few years afterwards was elected chairman of the quarter sessions for that division of the county held at Bury St. Edmond's.

Nov. 18. Aged 66, the Rev. *George Ferne Bates*, for many years Vicar of West Malling and South Mimms, Middlesex. He was of Queen's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1805, M.A. 1808; was presented to West Malling in 1814 by T. A. Douce, esq. and to South Mimms in 1812 by the Rev. P. Hamond. Besides legacies to numerous relatives, and to some private friends, and each of his servants, he has bequeathed 500*l.* Three per Cent. Consols, to St. David's college, Lampeter, South Wales; 500*l.* of the same stock to the Metropolitan Church Building Fund; 250*l.* stock to the Church Missionary Society; 250*l.* stock to the Prayer Book and Homily Society; 500*l.* for the use of a school in West Malling, founded by a Mr. Tresse; and the interest in perpetuity of 250*l.* Consols to each of the parishes of West Malling and South Mimms, to be laid out in the purchase of coals, and distributed among the poor of those parishes.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Oct. 24. In Cavendish-sq. William Fowler Jones, esq. of Ashurst Park, Kent.

Nov. 12. John Baseley Tooke, esq. of Thompson, one of the Magistrates of Norfolk.

Nov. 14. At Gray's-inn, aged 45, Richard Brown Jackson, esq.

Nov. 16. Aged 60, Joseph Ireland, esq. late of Osnaburgh-st. Regent's Park.

Nov. 17. Sarah-Dorothea, wife of John Sheringham, esq. of Kent-lodge, Hanwell, Middlesex.

Nov. 18. Aged 59, J. C. Clifton, esq. Theresa-house, Hammersmith.

Nov. 19. At Herne-hill, aged 64, Thos. Devas, esq.

Nov. 20. In Orchard-st. Elizabeth, widow of Richard Wroughton, esq. and

dau. of the late Rev. J. D. Thomas, D.D. Rector of Kirby Misperton, Yorksh.

Nov. 21. At Pentonville, aged 78, George Arnald, esq. A.R.A.

In Piccadilly, aged 68, James Buck, esq. late of the War Office.

Nov. 23. In Eaton-pla. aged 40, Joseph Jekyll, esq.

Nov. 24. In New Bridge-st. Blackfriars, aged 70, Edward Kensington, esq.

Nov. 25. Aged 78, Mrs. Anne Denison, of Portland-terr. Wandsworth-road, and King's Stanley, Gloucestersh. relict of James Denison, esq.

In New Park-road, Brixton-hill, aged 80, Joseph Morris, esq.

Nov. 26. Aged 84, William Wickins, esq. architect, of Barnsbury-pla. Islington.

Nov. 27. At Sheffield-house, Kensington, aged 53, Mary-James, wife of Dr. Lang, of Newman-st.

Nov. 28. Dorothea, wife of Jas. Prior, esq. of Oxford-terr. Hyde Park.

In Bernard-st. Russell-sq. Mary-Ann Clements, wife of George Johnston, esq. late of Tan-y-graig, Carnarvon, and Camden-place, Bath.

At Hampstead, Sophia, youngest dau. of the late William Kilburn, esq. of Wallington, Surrey.

Aged 78, Thomas Holt White, esq. of Chase-lodge, Enfield.

At Tottenham, Elizabeth, widow of J. Waldron, esq. Cashier of the Bank of England.

Nov. 29. In Russell-sq. aged 72, Jas. Dunlop, esq.

In New Norfolk-st. aged 82, R. Deverell, esq.

Nov. 30. Aged 73, Joshua Savage, esq. 47 years in the Excise Office.

In Claremont-sq. C. Fallowdown, esq.

Lately. In Brunswick-sq. aged 71, Elizabeth, relict of Richard Worsley, esq. Vice-Admiral of the Red.

Catherine, second dau. of Lord John Somerset.

Mr. W. H. Nightingale. His imitations of modern actors, at the Adelphi Theatre and elsewhere, have been the best since the days of Mathews. His death was caused by nervous excitement.

Dec. 1. In Upper Seymour-st. aged 83, the Right Hon. Elizabeth dowager Countess of Winterton, relict of Edward-Garth first Earl of Winterton, and subsequently of the late William Richardson, esq. She was the daughter of John Armstrong, esq. became the second wife of the Earl of Winterton in 1778, and his widow in 1788, having had issue the Hon. and Rev. E. J. Turnour, the late Lady Elizabeth, wife of Francis Richardson, esq. and two children who died young.

At Kensington, aged 38, Richard Atkinson, esq. of the Middle Temple.

Dec. 2. In York-st. Portman-sq., aged 40, Frederick William Montague, esq. only son of William Montague, esq. of Guildhall.

At Beevor Lodge, Hammersmith, aged 9, Anne, second dau. of the Rev. Francis Thomas Atwood, Vicar of that parish.

Dec. 4. In Russell-pl. aged 64, David Daniel Davis, M.D. He had resigned the chair of obstetric medicine in University College, London, and the physicianship to University College Hospital, only one month previous to his death. He had been physician to Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital, was the author of several standard works, and was physician-accoucheur to the Duchess of Kent upon the birth of her Majesty.

At Balham, aged 57, Samuel Turner, esq.

Dec. 5. In Mecklenburgh-sq. aged 59, Edward Richard Comyn, esq.

Aged 59, John W. Bennett, esq. of the Audit office, Somerset House.

Dec. 6. Aged 39, Eliza, wife of Sydney Braithwaite, esq. in Bath-pl. New-road.

In Bedford-row, aged 90, Elizabeth, widow of Harry Smith, esq.

Dec. 7. In Gloucester-terr. Mile-end, aged 72, Sibella, relict of Richard Redman, esq.

Dec. 8. Aged 83, Charlotte, relict of Thomas Stanger Leathes, esq. of Stockwell Common.

Mary, wife of Stephen Cleasby, esq. of Cornwall-terr. Regent's Park.

Dec. 9. In Berkeley-sq. aged 78, Sarah, widow of Thomas Johnson, esq. of Bute Ironworks, Glamorgan. Her body was interred at the Highgate Cemetery.

Dec. 10. At Notting-hill-terrace, Morton Balmanno, esq.

At Brompton, aged 40, Henry Clarke, esq. formerly of Lamb's Conduit-st. and afterwards of Walton-on-Thames.

In the Wandsworth-road, at an advanced age, Thomas Palethorp, esq. late of the Exchequer.

At Clapham, aged 72, Frances, widow of Thomas Chattley, esq.

Dec. 12. At Blackheath, aged 82, Caroline, relict of William Butley, esq.

Dec. 13. Aged 31, James Brandreth, esq. of Raymond-buildings, Gray's-inn, eldest son of William Brandreth, esq. of Liverpool.

Dec. 14. In Avenue-road, Regent's Park, aged 47, Charles Garneys Kett, esq. late of the Royal Art.

Dec. 15. In Parliament-st. aged 67, Mrs. Jane Corney.

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Aged 69, Mr. Stephen Sweet, law-bookseller, of Chancery-lane. Having been awakened from his sleep by a riot in the street under his windows, which he mistook for an alarm of fire, he came down stairs, called to a woman passing to ring his son's bell next door, fell down, and expired almost instantly. His body was interred at the Highgate Cemetery.

BEDES.—*Nov. 18.* At the vicarage, Hawnes, aged 65, John Pulley, esq.

Nov. 25. At St. Mary's rectory, Bedford, Sarah, wife of the Rev. Edw. Lockwood.

BERKS.—*Oct. 24.* Aged 58, Adam Blandy, esq. of Kingston House, Justice of Peace and Deputy Lieut. of the County.

Nov. 2. Aged 81, John Ormond, esq. of Wantage.

Nov. 23. In a Railway Carriage, Stephen Darby, esq. He had lately retired from an extensive brewery establishment, and resided at Cookham. He was travelling to Maidenhead, when he died suddenly from disease of the heart.

Dec. 4. At Wargrave, aged 61, T. N. Elwyn, esq. late of Albemarle-st.

BUCKS.—*Nov. 20.* At St. Leonard's, aged 77, Jane, widow of Thomas Ludbey, esq. of Orchard Hill.

CAMBRIDGE.—*Oct. 9.* At Cambridge, aged 19, James Barker Johnson, eldest son of W. Johnson, esq. of Llandaff House, Cambridge.

Nov. 2. At Cambridge, Abner Richard Harrison, esq. an Undergraduate of Queen's coll. He was drowned in the river near Jesus Green Sluice. Owing to the strong current caused by the flood, his boat became unmanageable; he jumped out, and was carried over the water-fall. Verdict "accidental death," deodand on the boat 40s.

Nov. 29. At the College in Ely, aged 21, Maria, eldest dau. of the Rev. Philip Durham, one of the Minor Canons.

Lately. At Linsfield, near Cambridge, Miss Emma Wilkins, second dau. of the late William Wilkins, esq. of Newnham, and sister of H. Wilkins, esq. of Bath.

CHESHIRE.—*Nov. 2.* At Chester, aged 79, Murtha, relict of the Rev. Isaac Riley, late Incumbent of Waterton.

Nov. 29. Aged 77, John Twemlow, esq. of Hatherton, eldest son of the late William and Phebe Twemlow, of the same place. He was a constant attendant at Drayton barley market for upwards of sixty years, and for indefatigable industry, unquestionable honesty, and strict integrity, will be long remembered.

Dec. 7. At Bradwall hall, aged 86, Mary, wife of John Latham, esq. M.D.

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CORNWALL. — *Nov.* 14. At Penryn, Josiah Lane, only son of J. Collis, esq. of Upper Bedford-pl. Russell-sq.

Nov. 19. At Chace parsonage, near Truro, aged 31, Margaret, wife of the Rev. D. Jackson.

DERBY. — *Nov.* 30. At Chapel-en-le-Frith, Henry Kirk, esq. of Parr's House, near Stockport. He was in search of game; when in passing through a hedge, the gunlock came in contact with the hedge, and shot him dead on the spot. He has left a widow and two or three infant daughters.

DEVON. — *Nov.* 10. At Exeter, Lieut.-Col. Tufnell.

Nov. 15. At Devonport, Henrietta-Sophia, widow of John Commerell, esq.

Nov. 17. At Exeter, Capt. Webber, formerly of the 25th Regt.

Nov. 21. At Cornborough House, near Bideford, aged 71, Robert Studley Vidal, esq. F.S.A. formerly of the Middle Temple.

In Plymouth, aged 98, Eleanor, relict of James Higham, esq. of Greenhithe, Kent.

In Plymouth, aged 86, Mrs. S. Featherstone, relict of Capt. Featherstone, R.N.

Nov. 29. At Hayne Bridge, near the village of Zeal Monachorum, the wife and son of the Rev. H. A. Hughes, Rector of Clanaborough. They were returning from Bondleigh, when their passage over the bridge was obstructed by the waters of the river Yeo, which had risen to an unusual height. In attempting to proceed, the phaeton, which contained Mr. and Mrs. Hughes, and a servant boy, was carried over the bridge into the river by the velocity of the current, and Mr. George Hughes (aged 17), who was on horseback, also shared the same fate. The Rev. Mr. Hughes alone was saved by the intrepidity of Mr. Bibbings, of Zeal, who incurred considerable risk in the attempt. Mr. Hughes has eight surviving children.

Lately. At Ashburton, Mrs. Mary White, sister of the Rev. John White, Incumbent of Woodland.

Dec. 4. At Exeter, aged 82, Miss Anna Snell, formerly of Northtawton, sister of the late John Snell, esq. solicitor.

Dec. 7. At Teignmouth, aged 74, Stanley Bullock, esq.

Dec. 9. At Stonehouse, Margaret, widow of Lieut.-Col. George Fearon, 31st Regt.

Dec. 11. At Torquay, aged 74, Mr. Nicholas Hellings, formerly Comptroller of the Customs of Penryn, lately principal officer of the Customs of Torquay.

DURHAM. — *Nov.* 27. At her son's house, the Deanery, Chester-le-Street,

Ann, widow of Francis Johnson, esq. of Newcastle.

Dec. 13. At Durham, in the College, Thomas Heming, esq. formerly of Magdalen Hall, Oxford.

ESSEX. — *Oct.* 21. Aged 56, Eliza, wife of W. P. Paine, esq. of Farnham, and dau. of the late John Manwaring, esq.

Dec. 4. At Skreens, near Chelmsford, the seat of Mr. T. W. Bramston, M.P. her ladyship's son-in-law, aged 84, Lady Louisa Harvey. She was the youngest dau. of Robert Nugent, first Earl Nugent, great-grandfather of the present Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, by Elizabeth, dau. of Mr. Henry Drax and the dowager Countess Berkeley. Her ladyship married on the 15th of May, 1784, Adm. Sir Eliab Harvey, G.C.B. who died on the 20th of Feb. 1830.

Dec. 12. Aged 59, Miss Margaret Fowke, of Castle Hedingham, youngest dau. of the late Major Thomas Thorpe Fowke, R.M.

GLOUCESTER. — *Nov.* 26. At Cheltenham, George Patrick O'Malley, esq., late Capt. in the 88th Reg.

Dec. 4. At Wotton-court, aged 99, Elizabeth, widow of George Cæsar Hopkinson, esq.

Dec. 13. Aged 67, Charles Martin, esq. late of her Majesty's Customs of Bristol.

Aged 61, Miss Brown, of Bristol, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Brown, esq. of Salisbury.

HANTS. — *Nov.* 17. At Southampton, aged 89, Mrs. Amelia Talbot, eldest dau. of the late Sir C. H. Talbot.

Nov. 18. At Gosport, Lieut. A. G. Rothery, R.N.

Nov. 27. Aged 70, John Parsons, esq. of Southtown, near Yarmouth.

Nov. 30. In Winchester, aged 90, Mrs. Emily Coxe.

Dec. 2. In Portsmouth, George Welch, jun. esq. late of the Gen. Post Office, London.

At Somerley, the Right Hon. Diana Countess of Normanton. She was the eldest dau. of George-Augustus Earl of Pembroke, by his first wife Elizabeth, second dau. of Topham Beauclerk, esq. and was married in 1816 to the Earl of Normanton. She leaves issue James Viscount Somerton, the Hon. Herbert, the Hon. Charles, and the Lady Mary Agar.

Dec. 8. At Ventnor, I. W., aged 21, William-Osborn, only son of William Bland, esq. of Hartlip, Kent.

Dec. 11. Aged 53, James Ede, esq. of Ridgeway Castle, near Southampton.

Aged 14, Alfred, son of the late Thomas Naghten, esq. of Crofton.

house, Tichfield. He was cadet at the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, and was killed by a fall from his pony.

Dec. 14. Mr. Charles Hill, aged 79 years, and upwards of 55 years the leading tenor of Winchester Cathedral. His constant attention, and the admirable performance of his duties in the choir, merited and received the respect of his Dean and Chapter.

HEREFORD.—*Nov. 20.* At Shecknell Cottage, near Hereford, Elizabeth, relict of George Campbell, esq. of London.

Lately. At Hereford, aged 66, Mr. W. Griffiths, solicitor and proctor.

At Priors Court, near Ledbury, aged 66, James Barrett, esq.

Aged 120, Hannah Pinner, of Lyde.

HERTS.—*Nov. 22.* At Ware, aged 71, Sarah, wife of Philip Powell, esq., formerly of Snettisham, Norfolk.

KENT.—*Nov. 8.* At Sandgate, William Henry Williams, esq. M. D.

Nov. 17. At Seven Oaks, aged 87, Mrs. Frances Machin, youngest dau. of the late John Machin, esq. of Kensington.

Nov. 21. Aged 55, Martha, wife of Francis Woodgate, esq. of Ferox Hall, Tonbridge.

Dec. 9. At Gravesend, aged 55, Nathaniel A. Austen esq. late of Ramsgate.

LANCASTER.—*Oct. 18.* At Turton, aged 68, Mrs. Scholes, dau. of the late Rev. Amos Ogden, Incumbent of Turton.

Nov. 18. At Liverpool, Mr. Egerton Smith, the founder, editor, and principal proprietor of the Liverpool Mercury.

Nov. 27. At Great Crosby, near Liverpool, S. Parry, esq.

Nov. 29. At Pendleton Priory, aged 69, George Gardner, esq.

Dec. 2. At Hulton Park, Emma Louisa, youngest dau. of William Hulton, esq.

Dec. 4. At St. Ann's Hill, near Liverpool, aged 85, G. Henderson, esq.

Dec. 10. At the Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool, Philip Courtney, esq. Q.C. a Bencher of the Inner Temple. He was of Trin. coll. Camb. B.A. 1805; M.A. 1808; and was called to the bar July 1, 1808. He attended the Common Law Courts and the Northern circuit, and was standing counsel to the Mint. His death was occasioned by an overdose of morphia.

LEICESTER.—*Lately.* At Kensington, aged 85, Ann, relict of the Rev. John Jones, Vicar of Althorpe, Northamptonshire, who died in 1793.

LINCOLN.—*Nov. 22.* At Lincoln, at the house of her brother, the Rev. F. R.

Crowther, Charlotte, dau. of the late Mr. Crowther, of Great Yarmouth.

Lately. At Grantham, aged 92, Thomas Gosna, esq.

MIDDLESEX.—*Nov. 17.* At Bushey Heath, aged 86, Mrs. Mary Appleyard.

Nov. 19. At Hampton Court Palace, aged 26, the Hon. George Augustus Frederick Clarence Graves, Lieut. 14th Light Dragoons, second son of the late Lord Graves. He was lately Lieut. 31st foot, and Aide-de-Camp to the Governor of Madras.

MONMOUTH.—*Lately.* At Abergavenny, aged 23, Emma-Ann, niece of Wm. Little, esq. of Llanvaw Grange.

At Cwmcavvan, near Monmouth, aged 62, J. Richards, esq.

NORFOLK.—*Nov. 19.* At Great Yarmouth, Louisa, relict of Lieut. - Col. Dickens, R. Eng. fourth dau. of the late Thomas Smyth, esq. of East Dereham.

Nov. 21. Aged 29, Anna, wife of the Rev. Richard B. P. Kidd, M.A. Rector of St. Swithin's, Norwich, eldest dau. of the Rev. William Robbins, M.A. Rector of Heigham.

Nov. 25. At Cromer, aged 42, Margaret, wife of Capt. King, R.N.

Lately. At Toft Monks, aged 67, Louisa, relict of William Carpenter, esq. of that place, and sister of the late Adm. Sir Edward Berry, Bart.

NORTHAMPTON.—*Oct. 27.* At Peterborough, aged 92, Ann, relict of John Bailey, esq. of Thorney Abbey, Camb.

OXFORD.—*Nov. 21.* At her son's house in Oxford, aged 84, Margaretta, widow of the Rev. John Cleobury, 41 years since Vicar of Abingdon, Berks, and of Medmenham, Berks.

SALOP.—*Nov. 14.* At Aston Hall, aged 84, Sarah, relict of the late Egerton Leeke, esq. of the Vineyard.

Lately. At Ludlow, aged 84, the relict of John Lewis, esq.

Harriett, wife of the Rev. James Horsman, Rector of Middle.

Dec. 2. At Ludlow, aged 69, Mary, relict of the Rev. Thomas Hodges. Her son, Capt. Alexander Hodges, Bengal Army, died at Lucknow on the 6th of September.

SOMERSET.—*Oct. 26.* At Bath, aged 75, Rear-Adm. John Wentworth Holland. He had been upwards of fifty years in the service, and his commission as Lieutenant was dated in June 1794, having been a midshipman on board the Queen Charlotte in Lord Howe's action, when he was severely wounded; and in 1801, when Senior Lieutenant of the Phoebe, he took an active part in the gal-

lant engagement between that vessel and *L'Africaine*, which was captured; and was promoted for his wounds. He attained post rank in 1806, and became a retired Rear-Admiral in June 1838.

Nov. 3. At Bathampton, Mary Anne Catharine, only dau. of the late Rev. Charles Cole, Rector of Stutton, Suffolk.

Nov. 19. At Bath, aged 77, William Corben, esq. formerly Barrack-master at the Royal Establishment, Dublin.

At Bath, aged 25, Georgiana Favell, dau. of Vice-Adm. Sir Robert Lewis Fitzgerald, K.C.H.

Nov. 21. At East Harptree, Charlotte, wife of the Rev. T. N. Davidson, and second dau. of the late T. G. Bramston, esq.

Nov. 28. At Frome, aged 86, Mrs. Cuff.

Nov. 29. At Bath, John Strange, esq. late of St. John's Wood, London.

Nov. 30. At Clevedon, Elizabeth-Anne, eldest dau. of the late William Tuffnell, esq. of Langley's, Essex, relict of Sir Thomas Pilkington, Bart. of Chevet, Yorksh. and wife of William Mules, esq. of the Grove, Dedham.

Lately. At Bath, Annabella, widow of Geo. Colin Campbell, esq. of Southpark, near Campbellton, Argyllshire.

Dec. 4. At Bath, aged 74, J. C. Horton, esq.

Dec. 8. At Wincanton, at an advanced age, Letitia, dau. of the late Moulton Messiter, esq.

Dec. 9. At Blackwell, aged 17, Frederick Rhodes Prestwood Barclay, youngest son of the late Col. J. V. F. Barclay, of the 56th Regt. and grandson of Gen. John Barclay, R. M. of Taunton.

Dec. 10. At Coker Court, aged 63, Wm. Helyar, esq. an acting magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of the county.

Dec. 13. At Bath, aged 86, the Rt. Hon. Mary-Anne Countess dowager of Belmore. She was the eldest dau. of the late Sir James Caldwell, of Castle Caldwell, and third wife of Armar first Earl of Belmore, grandfather of the present Earl, to whom she was married in 1794.

SUFFOLK.—*Nov. 6.* At Claydon, aged 96, Elizabeth, relict of Col. Montgomery, of the 12th regt. and eldest dau. of the Rev. George Drury, formerly Rector of Claydon.

Nov. 28. At Stratford, aged 89, Arabella, relict of the Rev. Narcissus Proby, late Rector of that parish, and of Tuddenham, near Mildenhall.

SURREY.—*Nov. 18.* Eliza, wife of Edward Rose Swaine, esq. of Herne-hill, and eldest dau. of the late Mr. Samuel Boord, of Bristol.

Nov. 19. At Cobham, aged 81, Ro-

setta, widow of E. Hughes, esq. of Tyn-dale-place, Islington.

Nov. 21. At the parsonage, Farnham, aged 75, Martha, relict of Samuel Jones, esq. of Limehouse, Middlesex.

Dec. 9. Aged 65, Thomas Whitmore, esq. of the Elms, Epsom.

SUSSEX.—*Nov. 15.* At Brighton, Miss Mary Skeggs, of Highbury-pl. Islington, second dau. of the late Thomas Skeggs, esq. of Norstead, Kent.

Nov. 18. At Worthing, aged 84, Betty, wife of John Thring, esq.

Nov. 19. Eliza, wife of the Rev. Henry Warren, Rector of Ashington.

Nov. 22. At Brighton, aged 71, Elizabeth, sister of W. R. Cartwright, esq. M.P. of Aynhoe, co. Northampton.

At Brighton, aged 84, Selina-Mary, wife of the Right Hon. Sir Wm. Henry Fremantle. She was the only child and heiress of Sir John Elwell, Bart. by Lady Ranelagh, his wife. She first married Felton Hervey, esq. who died leaving three sons and two daughters, viz.:—1. Col. Sir Felton Hervey, Bart. 14th Dragoons, formerly Military Secretary to the Duke of Wellington; 2. Sir Frederick Hervey Bathurst, Bart. who took the name of Bathurst in conformity with the will of his great uncle, Gen. Bathurst, of Clarendon Park, and is succeeded by his eldest son, the present Sir Frederick Hervey Bathurst, Bart.; 3. Lionel Hervey, esq. late Minister in Bavaria and in Mexico; 4. Selina-Mary, married to Sir Charles Knightley, Bart. M.P. for Northamptonsh.; 5. Elizabeth, unmarried. Having become a widow in 1785, she married, secondly, in 1797, Sir Wm. Henry Fremantle.

Nov. 30. At Brighton, Elizabeth, wife of L. J. Biggs, esq. of Emmetts, West Kent, late of Notting-hill-sq. Kensington.

Nov. 30. At Brighton, Alice, widow of C. G. Hoffman, of Bishopsgate-st.

Dec. 1. At Worthing, aged 74, John Wood, esq.

Dec. 3. At Brighton, aged 78, the Hon. Ann Lucy Fortescue, sister to the late and aunt to the present Earl Fortescue. She died of fever, in consequence of the injuries received from accidentally setting fire to her clothes while dressing.

Dec. 7. At Midhurst, aged 67, Miss Yaldwyn.

WARWICK.—*Oct. 21.* At Coventry, Mr. Geo. Eld, Scholar of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and eldest son of Mr. Eld, of Coventry.

Lately. At Birmingham, Mr. John Crisp, formerly Manager of the Wolverhampton, Worcester, and other theatres.

Dec. 13. At Hampton Lucy, Priscilla,

youngest dau. of Count and Countess Farrand, of St. Germain's, near Paris.

WILTS.—Nov. 11. At Warminster, Washington Buckler, esq.

Nov. 23. Isaac Sadler Gale, esq. of Bulidge House, and of Bath.

WORCESTER.—Nov. 29. At Birlingham, aged 82, Martha, widow of Thomas Chinnall Porter, esq. of Birlingham, and Fulham, Middlesex.

Lately. Stephen Griffiths, esq. of the firm of Messrs. Rufford and Co. bankers, of Stourbridge.

YORK.—Nov. 4. At Stanley, near Wakefield, aged 66, Mr. Abram Sharp, formerly of Gildersome, co. York, a descendant of the family of Archbishop Sharp, and of Mr. Abram Sharp, the mathematician, the coadjutor of Newton and Flamsteed.

Nov. 24. At Wigan, aged 89, Miss Mary Aspull. On searching her house, bags of money and notes were found, in the shape of 3000 guineas, bank notes, and a number of old coins, amounting in the whole to upwards of 5000*l.* The old lady has also left four tenements and some land, perhaps worth another 1000*l.*

Nov. 29. At Ottringham, Frances, widow of Mr. Thomas Wright, and also relict of the late celebrated scholar, Dr. Alexander Geddes, LL.D. the Scotch poet, and biblical philologist.

Dec. 7. At the parsonage, Waddington, Frederick, youngest son of the Rev. J. F. Parker, and grandson of Thomas 1st Lord Ribblesdale.

Dec. 11. At Hull, aged 77, Mr. John Danvers, cousin to the late Sir John Danvers, Bart. of Swithland, Leic.

WALES.—Dec. 5. At St. Hilary, near Cowbridge, Glamorganshire, in his 76th year, Llewellyn Traherne, esq.

SCOTLAND.—Nov. 18. Aged 66, James Adams, esq. brother of Joseph Adams, esq. of Leith and Glasgow Wharf.

Nov. 19. In Edinburgh, aged 81, Mary, widow of John Stockwell, esq.

Nov. 22. At Dumcrieff, Dumfriesshire, the relict of Dr. Rogerson, of Wampnay.

Dec. 9. In Glasgow, John M'Nair, esq.

IRELAND.—Nov. 5. Robert Charles Walsh, esq. He was a magistrate of Waterford county, and was waylaid on his route homewards, and murdered, when within about a mile of his own house. This deplorable occurrence, there is little doubt, sprung from the clearance system adopted by the deceased. It is not long since the entire village of Crowbally was depopulated, and the houses razed to the ground, to make way for a wealthy farmer, and about fifteen families were cast upon the world. The friends of the unfortunate gentleman had remon-

strated with him upon the danger of his proceedings, and his reply was, "There is no danger—I have the police at my back, and I shall turn out sixty of them in November Term." Mr. Walsh was for several years a ward in Chancery, and came into his property about three years ago. He is succeeded by his brother, Mr. Astell Walsh, an officer in the army.

Nov. 18. At Valencia, aged 105, Mr. John Murphy, commonly called "Paul Jones." He had been taken prisoner by that pirate, commanding a French squadron off the coast of Kerry. When he sent a boat ashore at Valencia for a supply of water, the people seized on the boat and crew, and young Murphy being on board his vessel at the time, as pilot, Paul Jones carried him off, and he was compelled to serve for two years in a French frigate, during which time he accumulated a good sum of prize-money. He lived on potatoes and milk, and, notwithstanding his wealth, never increased his comforts. He was a remarkably strong man, and, till within the last two years, hale and robust. He voted at the election of 1834.

Nov. 27. At Dublin, aged 62, Lady Anne Beresford, sister to the Lord Primate, and aunt to the Marquess of Waterford.

Dec. 2. At Ballymacrook, Wexford, two sisters, Anastatia and Mary Furlong, the former 103 and the latter 105 years of age. They literally lived and died together, and their mortal remains now occupy the same resting place. Neither ever entered into the bonds of wedlock.

EAST INDIES.—Aug. 1. At Meerut, aged 61, the lady of R. Bluntish, esq. paymaster of Her Majesty's 9th foot.

Aug. 12. At Cawnpore, aged 39, Capt. William Richard Maidman, of the Horse Artillery.

Aug. 23. At Cawnpore, aged 33, Caroline-Charlotte, lady of Captain Charles Campbell, Deputy Paymaster, and eldest daughter of James Wemyss, esq. civil service.

Aug. 25. At Rajcote, Licut. C. Williams, 14th Bombay N. I.

Aug. 26. At Calcutta, aged 55, R. Davidson, esq. of the house of M'Intyre and Co. merchants and agents.

At Darjeeling, of Chusan diarrhoea, James Howe, esq. of the firms of Jamieson and Co., of Calcutta, and Jamieson and Howe, of Canton.

Aug. 29. At Barrackpore, Ensign Henry S. Money, 8th Bengal Native Inf.

At Guntoor, P. H. Strombon, esq. late third judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for the Northern Division, Madras.

Aug. 30. At Calcutta, aged 36, Robert Cunningham Paton, esq. of the firm of Allan, Paton, and Co. merchants.

Aug. 31. At Arrah, Henry Case Bagge, esq. of the Bengal Civil Service, fifth son of the late Thos. Philip Bagge, esq. of Stradsett hall, Norfolk.

Sept. 11. At Sewgowlie, Major Bunbury, of the 40th Bengal Native Inf.

Sept. 2. At Surat, aged 30, Lieut. J. C. Supple, 13th Bombay N. I.

Sept. 7. At Madras, Major F. Welland, of the 2d N. V. B.

Sept. 11. At Bangalore, the wife of G. Knox, esq. garrison surgeon.

At Madras, Lieut. D. G. Taylor, of the 1st N. V. B.

Sept. 22. At Howrah, Calcutta, Alfred Ward, esq. Commander of the ship George the Fourth.

Sept. 26. Capt. J. R. Lumsden, of the 63d Nat. Inf. Senior Assistant to the Commissioner of Arracan. He was bathing at Khyook-Phyoo, when a shark carried off his leg, and very soon afterwards he was a corpse.

Sept. 27. At Trincomalee, in Ceylon, Mortimer Jones, esq. of the Ceylon Rifle Regt. second son of the late John Jones, esq. of Woolley House, Wilts.

Oct. 2. At Secunderabad, aged 21, Ensign Samuel Waller, of the 1st Madras European Regt. eldest son of S. Waller, esq. of Cuckfield, Sussex.

Oct. 11. At Chittagong, Mary, wife of G. J. Morris, esq. of the Civil Service, Bengal.

At Coimbatore, aged 26, Second Lieut. R. F. G. Fast, of the Madras Engineers, second son of Gen. J. W. Fast, of the Bengal army.

Oct. 21. At Rajkote, Capt. Charles George Calland, 14th Regt. of Bombay Nat. Inf. eldest son of the late C. Calland, esq. of Upper Forest, Glamorgan.

Oct. 22. At Bangalore, W. E. Monteith, eldest son of Major-Gen. W. Monteith, of the Madras Engineers.

Oct. 27. At Bombay, aged 25, Lieut. Edward Lockley, 2d Grenadier Regt. Nat. Inf. son of the late George Frederick Lockley, esq. of Half Moon-street.

WEST INDIES.—*Sept. 13.* At Falmouth, Jamaica, aged 34, Mr. Bennall Barnsdale, printer and publisher of "The Baptist Herald and Friend of Africa."

Sept. 15. At Jamaica, aged 22, Lieut. Frederick Le Mesurier, of the Royal Engineers.

Oct. 1. At Eve Leary Barracks, Demerara, Mary Rawson, wife of Lieut.-Col. Bush, K.H. commanding the 1st West India Regt.

Lately. Col. George Marshall, K.H. of the 82d regiment. He was appointed En-

sign 6th Dec. 1799; Lieut. 15th Aug. 1804; Captain 27th Oct. 1808; brevet Major 27th May, 1825; Regimental Major 23d Oct. 1835; brevet Lieut.-Col. 28th January, 1838. He served in the Peninsula, and had been 41 years in the service, all on full pay.

ABROAD.—*Feb. 28.* At Sydney, aged 23, Arthur, son of the late Rice Price, esq. of Chancery-lane and Stockwell.

June 1. At Sydney, Emily, wife of William à Beckett, esq. Sol.-Gen. of New South Wales.

At Beaudesert, Port Macquarrie, New South Wales, aged 38, William Danvers, esq. the elder son of the late James Danvers, esq. of Richmond, Surrey.

Aug. 22. At Bonn, aged 23, Alexander Chisholm Gooden, B.A. scholar of Trinity coll. Cambridge, B.A. 1840, and second son of James Gooden, esq. of Tavistock-square.

Aug. 23. At Dieppe, Barnard Topham Foord-Bowes, late Capt. 95th Reg. son of the Rev. Timothy Fysh Foord-Bowes, D.D. of Cowlam, county York, and nephew of the late Major-Gen. Foord-Bowes.

At Calais, aged 66, John Bradley, esq. late of John-st. Berkeley-sq. a member of the College of Surgeons, &c.

Aug. 27. In Florida, of yellow fever, Helen, and, on the 29th Aug. Russell, (the wife of Joseph Chaires, esq. of Tallahassee), both daus. of the late James Ormond, esq. of Leith, North Britain.

Aug. 29. At Paris, aged 63, Baron d'Este.

Lately. On his voyage to England, Octavius Palmer, esq. M.M.S. son of the late Very Rev. Joseph Palmer, Dean of Cashel, and nephew of the late Marchioness of Thomond.

At Paris, aged 72, Sir Nicholas B. Skottowe.

Sept. 1. Off Paris, the Dowager Lady Prescott. Her ladyship, who was dau. of the late Baron Moucheron, was second wife of the late Sir George Beeston Prescott, Bart. who died on the 25th of Oct. last year. (See our Magazine for April, p. 341.)

Sept. 2. In China, of his wounds, on board her Majesty's ship Modeste, Lieut. Edward Fitzgerald, grandson of the late Edward Fitzgerald, esq. of Carrigoran, co. Clare, and nephew to Sir William Fitzgerald, Bart.

Sept. 4. At Leghorn, Dr. Crook. He was attached to the Court of the Grand Duke, and fell in a duel with M. Plowden, a banker of Florence, who has been arrested for the offence.

Sept. 5. Near Chippawa, Upper Canada, James Sawbridge, esq. third son

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From November 26 to December 25, 1841, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.					
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.		Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Nov.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Dec.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	30	43	41	29, 88	foggy	11	35	45	43	29, 90	fair
27	45	51	52	, 70	rain	12	48	52	52	, 63	rain
28	50	52	52	, 63	do.	13	52	50	46	, 32	do. fair
29	50	54	59	, 23	do.	14	45	45	35	, 78	do. do.
30	45	55	40	28, 70	heavy, do.	15	44	45	47	, 72	rain, do.
D. 1	49	53	50	20, 33	fair, do.	16	43	45	38	, 36	fair
2	50	53	50	, 47	do.	17	34	38	33	, 44	do.
3	50	53	48	, 2	much rain	18	30	35	30	, 56	foggy
4	50	49	40	, 28	do. do.	19	30	35	31	, 24	snow
5	48	50	58	30, 2	fair	20	30	35	32	, 27	do. fair
6	50	49	40	29, 63	rain	21	33	35	37	, 67	do.
7	44	40	50	, 94	fair	22	33	38	37	, 83	do.
8	52	55	47	, 44	rain, do.	23	43	45	37	, 84	rain
9	43	45	48	, 98	fair, clou. rain	24	45	47	50	30, 4	do.
10	49	51	43	, 30	rain, do.	25	45	47	47	29, 71	do.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From November 27 to December 28, 1841, both inclusive.

Nov. & Dec.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent. 1818.	3½ per Cent. Reduced.	New 3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
27		88½	89½	97½	97½	99½	12½				2pm. 1 dis	8 10 pm.
29	164	88	89		97½	99	12½			249	1 dis 1 pm.	7 10 pm.
30	163½	88	89		97½	99	12½	86½		249	par 2 pm.	8 10 pm.
1	163½	88½	89½	97½	97½	98½	12½		99	247½	2 pm. par.	10 8 pm.
2	164½	88½	89½	97½	97½	99½	12½				par. 2 pm.	8 10 pm.
3		88½			97½	99½	12½			249	par. 1 pm.	9 11 pm.
4	165	88½		97½	98½		12½				1 pm. par.	10 12 pm.
6	165½	88½		98½	98½		12½				2 pm.	10 12 pm.
7	165	88½		98½	98½		12½				par.	12 10 pm.
8		88½		98½	98½		12½				2 pm.	10 12 pm.
9	165½	88½		98	98½		12½				1 pm. 1 dis	12 10 pm.
10	165½	89½			98½		12½					12 10 pm.
11	165	88½			98½		12½				2 1 pm.	10 12 pm.
13	165	88½			98½		12½				1 3 pm.	10 12 pm.
14	165½	89		98½	98½		12½				3 1 pm.	10 12 pm.
15	165½	89½			98½		12½				3 2 pm.	12 10 pm.
16	166	89½			99		12½				1 3 pm.	12 10 pm.
17	166	89½			99		12½	87			1 pm.	10 12 pm.
18	166	89½			99		12½					12 10 pm.
20		89½			99		12½				1 pm.	10 12 pm.
21	165½	89½			99		12½				1 2 pm.	12 10 pm.
22		89½			98½		12½				3 1 pm.	12 10 pm.
23	165½	89½			98½		12½				3 1 pm.	12 10 pm.
24	165½	89½			99		12½					12 11 pm.
27		89½			99		12½					11 13 pm.
28	165½	89½		98½	99		12½					11 14 pm.

J. J. ARNULL, English and Foreign Stock and Share Broker, 1, Bank Buildings, London.

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, PRINTERS, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET.



MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

B. Z. requests us to call the attention of antiquaries to some extensive forgeries of Roman Pottery, pretended to have been found at Cirencester. He states that on visiting that town six vases were shown to him of various sizes, composed of coarse ware and very heavy,—one proof of their being spurious. The surfaces of some of them are engraved with elaborate figures in outline, representing combats of warriors on horseback, with accoutrements not worn till many centuries after the Romans departed from our shores. In one instance there is even a series of perspective views in Rome (copied from some Italian guide-book). Others of the pots are carved out in relief, with an intention of imitating the Samian ware. Though these articles would not impose on any experienced eye, our correspondent desires us to notice the operations of this crafty and very industrious forger, hoping that he will meet with the fate of the *now* well-known Birmingham coin forger, an excellent likeness of whom has been etched and freely circulated with good effect by an able and learned antiquary of the city of London, with the following information:—"You see they are marked by Pinkerton, RRR.; but I know nothing about them myself."

CYDWELI says, Is Mr. Dyke correct in calling the horse's head *Merry Lewid?* *Merrick Llwyd*. Query, Was there ever such a personage, who may be thus commemorated? There was a custom attending it, that the bearers spoke in Welsh at the door where they stopped, and the inmates answered them in that tongue; but if they could not keep up the talk in it, they were bound to open the door and admit the bearers to their supper. This, however, I believe, is wearing out; at least many persons do not choose to be troubled with it.—To come to a more serious subject, J. R. has not mentioned that Gobel, the apostate *bishop* of Paris, happily came to feel remorse for his conduct, and renounced his error. His mind, though perverted, was not entirely corrupted. My authority is the additional article *Constitutionnels*, in the Besançon edition of the *Dictionnaire des Hérésies*, 1817.

Mr. RICHARD SAINTHILL, of Cork, acknowledges the receipt from C. W. Loscombe, esq. of the Penny of Eadred, coined at Exeter, which he inquired for in our pages. He has since discovered a Harthcnut, of the Exeter Mint. These coins fill two gaps in Ruding. The Cure-

dale hoard has afforded pennies of Aelfred, struck at Exeter, carrying us back one reign further than previously known. Mr. Sainthill wishes again to address himself to collectors of Saxon coins, and to state, that, being anxious to engrave specimens of all the coins that have been struck at Exeter, from Aelfred to Edward I., he is at present deficient of any of the following:

Edward the Elder,
Eadvvig,
Eadgar, with the head,
Edward the Martyr,
Harold I.
Henry I.
Stephen,

and would therefore feel extremely obliged to any gentleman who may have any of these coins, if he will send by post, unpaid, impressions in sealing wax, on card, or tin: the latter is the safest, as it resists the pressure of the letter-bag.

We are not aware that any account of the Cock Tavern, Fleet-street, near Temple-bar, or of its carved chimney-piece, mentioned by a Subscriber, has been published.

P. B. B. asks where the following line occurs, which, when Sir Walter Scott was asked to supply a legend for a medal of himself (taken from Sir F. Chantrey's bust) he suggested, it appears, in allusion to his collection of the Scottish Minstrelsy—"Bardorum citharas patrio qui reddidit Istro." It is probably from some *modern* Latin poet, but we do not know the author—perhaps Buchanan.

H. G. solicits of our correspondents an explanatory description of the badge or crest of "Walys" (Wales) which accompanies the portraiture of King Richard the Third, in Dallaway's *Heraldic Inquiries*, p. 133, derived from an illuminated Roll of the Earls of Warwick, in the College of Arms.

Several communications are unavoidably deferred. The series of papers on the History of King Arthur will be acceptable, and shall be commenced in our next.

In our last Obituary, p. 117, it is mentioned that Mrs. Wright was relict of Dr. Geddes, "the Scotch poet and biblical philologist." This must be erroneous, as Dr. G. was a priest in the Romish Church. Probably he is confounded with some other person of that name.

P. 97. The Countess of Harewood died *before* the Earl, as we are informed.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

THE AUTHOR OF THE PURSUITS OF LITERATURE.

IN that long and crowded gallery, on the walls of which are suspended the portraits of those authors whose names are emblazoned in characters of fadeless lustre, and enrolled for ever in their country's history, there is *one* frame to be seen, from which the dark and mystic veil that originally covered it has never been removed; the name of *Junius* is indeed written under it, but no one has yet seen the authentic features of the original; and time, that for the most part discloses all secret things, has long failed in dissipating the obscurity which surrounds this. On this subject, however, it is not necessary for us to deliver any opinion at the present time, as only a few months have elapsed since we considered the amount of the evidence that existed, and the probable correctness of some new conjectures that had been formed.* But there also exists another work, certainly of far inferior fame, as of later date, that once excited in the learned world almost as much curiosity and surprise as Junius did in the political, and which, like its illustrious predecessor, appeared without the authority and sanction of a name. The sharp arrows of its satire were shot by an unseen hand; they fell promiscuously over the whole field of literature; names the most venerable and illustrious were attacked equally with the obscure and unknown; and the wounded victims knew not in what quarter to look for the lurking place of their foe. Gradually, however, rumour sprung up, which pointed more and more decidedly to a cer-

* On the question of the authorship of Junius, as relates to Sir Philip Francis, see the review of Gleig's *Life of Warren Hastings* in the *Edinburgh Review*, Oct. 1841, No. 149, p. 183, in addition to what we had observed in the *Gent. Mag.* March, 1841. "As to the position, pursuits, and connexions of *Junius*, the following are the most important facts which can be considered as clearly proved:—1. That he was acquainted with the technical forms of the Secretary of State's office; 2. That he was intimately acquainted with the business of the War Office; 3. That he, during the year 1770, attended debates in the House of Lords, and took notes of speeches, particularly of the speeches of Lord Chatham; 4. That he bitterly resented the appointment of Mr. Chamier to the place of Deputy Secretary of War; 5. That he was bound by some strong tie to the first Lord Holland. Now, Francis passed some years in the Secretary of State's office. He was subsequently chief clerk of the War Office. He repeatedly mentioned that he had himself, in 1770, heard speeches of Lord Chatham, and some of those speeches are entirely printed from his notes. He resigned his clerkship of the War Office from resentment at the appointment of Mr. Chamier. It was by Lord Holland that he was first introduced into the public service. Now here are *five* marks all of which ought to be found in Junius; they are all *five* found in Francis. We do not believe that more than two of them can be found in any other person whatever. If this argument does not settle the question, there is an end of all reasoning on *circumstantial* evidence. The *internal* evidence points the same way. The style of Francis bears a strong resemblance to that of Junius; nor are we disposed to admit, what is generally supposed, that the acknowledged compositions of Francis are very decidedly inferior to the anonymous Letters, &c. We beg leave in addition to observe, that the handwriting of Francis and Junius correspond; and lastly, that Francis never *denied* the authorship, though he never would own it. We may also add, that a friend, whose name stands in the foremost ranks of literary fame, and who is, *supra omnes*, distinguished for the delicacy of his taste, informed us, in a late conversation on the subject, that the style of one of Francis's pamphlets strongly reminded him of Junius: thus strengthening the opinion of the reviewer on this branch of the question.

tain quarter; the vanity of successful authorship, perhaps, led the writer to put off the "immunities of invisibility," and emerge from his concealment, and at length it seemed gradually admitted as a truth, which no one cared to dispute, that John James Mathias was the author of the Pursuits of Literature.

We were, therefore, not a little surprised when the inquiry of a correspondent showed us how much uncertainty still remained on his mind connected with the subject of this satire; and how widely his speculations appeared to us to wander from the truth.* It is now long since we opened a volume that we remember in our boyhood so strongly engaged the curiosity of the public, and excited the fears or awakened the anxiety of most of the popular writers of the day, who suddenly found their well-earned laurels drooping on their brows, and their claims to public gratitude or admiration examined, disputed, or overthrown. We had only a faint and general recollection of the series of *tableaux vivants* that appeared in it; we remembered that, to our taste, its prose was somewhat more studied and ambitious than we liked; it had an artificial and elaborate verbosity; while its poetry was neither so finely tempered nor so highly polished as what we had been used to in the pages of Dryden and Pope; that it was wanting in compactness and elegance, in suppleness and ease; in that point and finish we expect in such compositions; and that it did not confide in its own powers of attraction, but was rather auxiliary and subsidiary to the notes below it; like those light troops and skirmishers, in military evolutions, which can only effectually act, when supported by the presence and proximity of the heavy brigade of infantry in the rear. Satire, we considered, which had glowed with such intense force and brilliancy in the poems of Pope, and which threw out some brilliant but irregular corruscations in the contemporary pages of Young, had, after a long interval, appeared with a faint reflection and dying gleam in the Heroic Epistle of Masou; for we thought Mr. Gifford's poems much wanting in variety of subject and lightness of handling; we objected to the meanness and obscurity of the productions that were animadverted on; and we disliked the furious and angry spirit with which he seized in his crooked talons a flock of poor harmless singing birds, male and female, who were cooing and warbling their amorous ditties amid the Turcan groves. The subject was not worthy of the effort: it was like breaking a butterfly on a wheel; erecting a battery to destroy an ant-hill; calling out a regiment of grenadiers to bring a girl's boarding-school to submission.

The Pursuits of Literature was more popular than the Baviad and Mæviad, though certainly inferior in poetical merit, because its subject

* "Mr. Urban, That the poem of the Pursuits of Literature was written by the late Mr. Mathias, is, I believe, an indisputable fact; for, though he may not have publicly acknowledged it, yet he tacitly admitted it by not contradicting the report. But an ingenious friend of mine has persuaded himself, and by the pains he has taken in collating some passages and arranging dates, would fain persuade others, that the verses were written by Edmund Burke, and the notes by his brother Richard, though it is well known that some were supplied by Dr. Mansel, the Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Dr. Kennell, the Dean of Winchester. The very strong and flashy epithet of Edmund Burke, he contends, was only a ruse to conceal the real author. As it is not easy to eradicate the "mentis gratissimus error" of this gentleman, I shall be obliged to you to communicate in your Minor Correspondence, in answer to this note, whatever is particularly known respecting the claim of Mathias, that some satisfactory evidence may convince my friend that his conjecture is erroneous and his labour useless. I AM, Sir, P. R. S."

matter was more curious and amusing. To use a phrase of Bacon's, it "purged the peccant humours of literature;" it embraced all subjects, political, social, or literary, from the French Revolution to the Symposium at Wimbledon; and from the splendid diatribes of Burke to the feeble poetry of Hayley, and the shallow sophistries of Godwin; it ranged from William Pitt to Peter Pindar and the laureat Pye; and what either of anecdote or animadversion could not be introduced into the text, was reserved for a more copious expansion in the notes; if the victim was only stunned by the discharge of the one, he was despatched by the bayonet of the other. There was also an affectation of mystery and importance that pervaded the whole body of the work, which was attractive by the singularity of its language, by ænigmatical announcements of future projects to be fulfilled, and dark intimations of danger to those who attempted to discover the author's secret, or to pierce through the cloudy concealment of his retreat. But, further, this poem was popular because in many points it well deserved to be so. There was a nobleness of aim and purpose in it, an originality in the view and treatment of the subjects, a display of elaborate erudition to captivate the learned, and a swelling nerve and energy of language to arouse the indifferent. The author was earnest in his cause, both in politics and literature. He had formed strong and decided opinions both as a statesman and a scholar, which he delivered with freedom and defended with vigour. In literature, he directed the attention of the rising generation to the long-established models of excellence, both among the ancient writers and our own. He was among the first to point out the false and tawdry glitter of Darwin's poetry, and to predict its early fall; and he was only betrayed, by his fondness for Italian literature, to be too indulgent to Roscoe's prose. As a citizen his aim was to support the venerable institutions of the country against the open attacks, or insidious attempts, of their enemies; he defended our constitution against republicans and revolutionists; and our established religion against atheists and infidels. He was urgent in his defence of the monarchical rule, and of the Protestant Church. He repudiated and detested the loose and dangerous doctrines of the new school of moralists in England, as he did the open and undisguised blasphemy of their teachers and philosophers in France. His good sense, his sound education, and his correct philosophy, kept him right in these important points. In the works of Volney he descried the real purpose under the fictitious garb, and saw that the metaphysical theory was but a medium through which to convey a powerful attack on all religious creeds; and he looked with equal clearness, but with more severity than Mr. Gibbon did, on the direct tendency of Dr. Priestley's opinions. His feeling also of the importance of a sound literature on the country was right, and strenuously urged by him. His knowledge of society was considerable; and though he spoke rather as one who contemplated than intermingled in its scenes, and though in his language there was something of the sternness of the secluded and solitary genius; yet his anecdotes of various characters were pleasant, his opinions on passing events judicious, and his biographical portraits fanciful and amusing. His book attracted the attention, and indeed commanded the praise, of scholars, who saw it enriched with the chosen spoils of his Greek and Latin studies.* His sentences were enamelled with brilliant

* "You write, if not with the simplicity to which you lay claim, or with the clearness which results from order and connexion, or always perhaps with precision and correctness, yet certainly with a depth of thinking very seldom exceeded, with a fund of learning at which scholars themselves stand amazed; with great earnestness, energy, and spirit, as your subject required, and I believe with great sincerity too, even when

and *novel* quotations from the old writers, from Homer and Plato, to Proclus and Tzetzes; while he showed himself yet more deeply imbued with the exalted spirit of Italian poetry, and that, like Milton, his studies on the banks of the Tiber and Ilissus, had not deterred him from lingering also with no inferior delight in Arno's vale, and especially in the company of that great injured Florentine, the history of whose exile and whose wrongs he himself has recorded in lines of adamant strength, and imperishable fame. Do we then inquire why such a work as this has not maintained its place in the literature of the country? What has been the change, since we saw it last, in its prosperous course, and with its swelling sails? why has it already passed into an oblivion as rapid as its rise? We must answer that, in the present multiplicity of well-written books, in the redundance of literature in every shape, which prose or poetry can assume, and in the constant succession of new subjects rising into view, nothing but of distinguished excellence, and of superior workmanship, can hope to survive the obliterating effect of time, and counteract the rivalry of rising reputation. Literature in modern times, like other things, hurries on its course in a ceaseless rapidity of progression, that leaves no time for ordinary merit to be observed; and the last page of this book had just closed, when the master-spirits of the present age were rising in the ascendant. Further, that the "Pursuits of Literature" was employed on subjects of a temporary interest, in many cases of very inferior consequence; and as, in the interval which has passed, most of the authors on whose works it animadverts, have fallen away from the public view, and are now like figures in the distance, only dimly seen, the commentary has shared the fortunes of the text; and, lastly, that there was little in the execution of the poem, apart from its subject, that could ensure its prolonged existence. It is true that the *Dunciad* still is read, though the dunces are no more remembered; but then these worthless flies are preserved in shrines of choice and costly amber. Pope's *Lines on Lord Hervey* are still admired and repeated, though few who read them know more than the name of the person who excited the Poet's indignation; but the case in which the mummy was inclosed, was formed of the costliest materials, was fragrant with the richest odours, and finished with the most elaborate design. But of the *Pursuits of Literature* it must fairly be said, that the poetry was on the whole faint in spirit and of inferior workmanship; and sometimes so weak in execution as to have given rise to the witticism * (which much galled the author), "that it was only a peg to hang the notes on." In addition, in the critical examination of contemporary merit, there was some partial and some erroneous judgment; as in the excessive praise of Jacob Bryant, and his fanciful mythology—in the disparagement of the curious and extensive acquirements of Mr. Payne Knight in literature and art †—in the estimate of the scholarship of Professor Cooke,

your opinions are most erroneous; when I know your statement of facts to be false, and when your representation of persons and characters would be indecent and improper, although it were true," &c. Vide *Remarks on the Pursuits of Literature*, by John Mainwaring, B.D. Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity at Cambridge, 1798, p. 3.

* This saying has been given to George Steevens, but we believe that Colman was the author of it. The author of the *Pursuits of Literature* told his readers it was taken from Pindar! but what says the Theban Bard ἄπο πασσαλῶν φόρμιγγα λάβε, What connexion is there between these words and the jest?

† With regard to the extensive reading of the author in Greek and Latin literature, and the occasional aptness and fluency of his quotations, we agree in the common opinion entertained; but we deny him the possession of an intimate and critical

and his translation of Gray's Elegy—and in the various characters of the Shakspeare commentators. In all these cases there was much caprice and spleen, mixed up with many judicious opinions and learned decisions. There was also something which we have always considered defective in the taste of the author, that led him to quote the authorities and exaggerate the merits of authors of *inferior* power and confined reputation. Thus he extols the obscure and enigmatical prophecy of Lycophron, and quotes with approbation the verbose and inflated lines of the poet of Pannopolis. To make good quotations, requires a fine and delicate taste, as well as a faithful memory and choice reading; and, as a *general* rule, we should say, quote from the best authors: and this, from a higher principle than actuated old Bentley, who, when he found his nephew reading a novel, said, "Never read a book you cannot quote." If these authors were brought forward to show unusual extent of reading, it was pedantic and contemptible; if from any other cause, it would lessen our estimation of the writer's taste and judgment.

But we have too long wandered from our subject, which was not to discuss the merits or peculiarities of this poem, but to bring forward some evidence regarding the authorship, which had not been produced before. We believe that this object might be attained by the testimony of friends, and even by some recorded acknowledgment of the author himself, without much difficulty; but we will take a different ground, and produce a conviction on evidence furnished by the author himself, and by the striking resemblance between his acknowledged writings and the poem that still remains, like

acquaintance with the treasures of the Greek language. We will give a confirmation of our opinion on this point in two instances, which we submit to any scholar's judgment. In his *Shade of Pope*, p. 249, in a note on Professor Porson, he says, "I hope Mr. Porson will proceed in this important revision, and perhaps effect the final establishment of the Greek text of all the tragedians; he will be entitled to the public gratitude of the learned world." Professor Porson's views were much clearer, and his ambition bounded to a far more limited plan than this. Fancy the Professor only finally settling the *choral odes* of all the tragedians! as well might the Duke of Wellington finally settle the peace of all Europe. Again, in the *Pursuits of Literature* (part ii. vs. 282), speaking of the Professor's wonderful and successful labours on the *Lexicon of Photius*, a work which no one but himself could have executed, the author says, "But, in my opinion, the lovers of literature would be infinitely more obliged to him for a new edition of the *Greek Bibliotheca of Photius*, which abounds with the most curious and valuable excerpts of writers, whose integral works are lost for ever," &c. Now, to those who know the latter work, and the *age and character* of the writers it quotes, it would be perfectly preposterous to suppose that Porson would waste a moment of his time, or suspend the exercise of his refined and finished learning, to edit Greek writers, historical and ecclesiastical, of the Lower Empire, barbarous in style and obscure in facts. We repeat, that these two passages are sufficient to show that the author of *Pursuits of Literature* might be a great reader of Greek, but was not a Greek scholar, nor could estimate the relative value of its different classes of literature. At p. 168 (edition 7th) he gives a long quotation from the 13th Olympic Ode of Pindar as *Prose*! At p. 28, he says, "Mr. Knight would remand me to the Greek Alphabet (to any one, I hope, but his own)," &c. Now this sneer is either a mere trifling and affectation, or it is something even less pardonable, for P. Knight's *Greek Alphabet* is a work abounding in curious learning and research; and further, it was Reviewed by Professor Porson himself, and highly spoken of by him in *Maty's Review*. We shall only add to this too long note, on a subject of not much importance, that the praise given to Professor Cooke's *Greek Translation of Gray's Elegy*, and the specimen stanza given, are quite sufficient to place the Satirist's scholarship on a lower level than he would claim. We have heard that the learned Mr. Kidd had some still stronger proof in his possession on this subject; but we are willing to confine the evidence to our own statement, to be judged by any scholar in England—George Burgess, esq. being in the chair.

a deserted child, without the honour of a parent's name. The object then we have in view, is to shew that the poem called the Pursuits of Literature was written by Mr. Mathias; but, as it was never *publicly* acknowledged by him, we must have recourse to internal evidence, and endeavour to prove, by the similarity of style between that and some other of his productions, the identity of the authorship. It is true that *they* also (our witnesses) bear no superscription on the title page, no stamp of authenticity to which we can at once appeal; but the works which we are now going to produce were always attributed to Mr. Mathias, at the University to which he belonged, as well as in other places; nor did we ever hear an attempt, on the part of himself or friends, to decline the questionable honour of their parentage. In the year 1780 appeared, from the office of T. Becket, in the Strand, the following pamphlets, in quarto:

1. Heroic Epistle to the Rev. Richard Watson, D.D., F.R.S. &c. enriched with elaborate notes and many learned references. 1780. 4to.
2. Heroic Address, in Prose, to the Rev. Richard Watson, D.D. on his late Discourse delivered to the Clergy, &c. adorned with notes, entertaining and instructive. 1780.*
3. Epistolary Treatise, addressed to the Rev. Richard Watson, &c. By the Author of the Heroic Epistle to the same Rev. Personage. 4to. 1780.
4. Dissertation by Martinus Scriblerus, concerning the Utility and Importance of the Oriental Languages, with short notes by the Editor. 1780.†

* "The Heroic Address, in prose," was noticed in Monthly Review, No. LXIII. p. 393. "Though we do not estimate the talents of this self-complacent writer so highly as either he or the Cambridge Undergraduates may, to whom, no doubt, a *bailed professor* must be excellent fun: nevertheless, we are ready to own that he has struck out some ideas that are laughable and humourous, and his *quotations, though frequently brought forward with an ostentation that is disgusting*, are sometimes not ill applied. With respect, however to the general merit of the piece, we think it contains nearly as much misrepresentation as argument, and full as much pertness as wit."

† In reviewing this discourse, the Monthly Review, Nov. 1780, says, "Some pert bantling of the Muses hath lately exerted all his *little* talents of wit and humour to throw a ridicule on the character and writings of Dr. Watson; but when wit bears no proportion to malice, and the vivacity of humour is sicklied o'er by the pale lust of envy, we feel disgust when the author meant to afford us diversion, and our esteem for Dr. Watson is only confirmed by those arts which have been made use of to depreciate his merits; but we would not produce a *bastard* to the view of the public. Let that 'which dropped dead born from the press,' be buried where it fell," &c. The Critical Review (July, 1780,) noticed the "Heroic Epistle," and the "Heroic Address," at more length, p. 73—80. In the former, it says, "our young Drawcansir is possessed of some poetical abilities which, in riper years, and under the conduct of judgment and discretion, may enable him to make some figure in the world of literature; at present, without sufficient skill,

' He runs a muck, and tilts at all he meets.'

With regard to the disgusting features by which this gentleman may be known from every other author, e. g. an ostentatious parade of learning, and a tedious unre-mitted verbosity, we do not remember to have met with his equal; for no sooner does he light upon an image, or start a thought, but he immediately pours upon you such a torrent of passages from ancient and modern writers, as totally overwhelm you. Nor was honest Sancho Panza so fond of proverbs as this gentleman is of heaping quotation on quotation, to the utter destruction of all style, method, and argument, &c. The farrago of quotations which we meet with in the notes, far outrunning the bulk of the text, as an Irishman's postscript is larger than his letter, they come so thick upon you there is no sticking a pin between them, &c. In the notes, the characters of Dr. Warner, Dr. Halifax, law professors, Dr. S—m—ds, Mr. Hodson, the ingenious author of Zoraida, and several others, are treated with contempt and asperity they by no

Of these pamphlets the first alone is written in verse. The last is intended to ridicule some advice which Dr. Watson gave in his Charge as Archdeacon, to the Clergy, to study the Oriental Languages. They are all filled with quotations in the same manner, and often from the same authors, as the Pursuits of Literature; and the whole family likeness is too strong to admit a moment's doubt that they are the children of the same parent. We shall now give such quotations from them as we think will be decisive of the question.

Epistolary Treatise, addressed to the Rev. Richard Watson, &c.

P. 8. "I have done with their theology for the present; and, by a transition rather easier and more natural than what I have already mentioned, I come to government. Law and religion are intimately connected: ask Bishop Warburton and my Lord Mansfield if they are not—I need no other testimony. I must own, the above Divine's arguments wear only the *affectation of philosophy*, which Mr. H. Walpole calls 'the trite mantle of the learned,'" &c.

P. 12. "Mr. H. Walpole is an author whose very absurdities denote the man of genius, but whose curious and useful researches demand the warmest tribute of grateful applause from the votary of taste and science."

P. 20. "I think proper to inform such of my readers as it may concern, that I have bidden a long farewell to the more

Dissert. by Martinus Scriblerus.

P. 32. "I remember Mr. Bryant once told me himself that he did dispute the existence of Prince Arthur. Geoffrey and his giants he would not meddle with, being but a little man himself. However, he was a mortal foe to the Trojan horse (or mare), and had a few scruples about the

Heroic Epistle to the Rev. Richard Watson, D.D. &c (from the Notes)

P. vi. "On motives like these I have, in my degree, attempted, in this barren remnant of an age early adorned with the flower of British genius, to tread the solitary path, atque unum civem donare Sibyllæ; for, though I have no *superbia quæsitâ meritis*, my vanity leads me to think some indulgent reader may look propitiously on me; and should some

enchancing dreams of poetry, that I may cultivate the powers of prose; nor shall I ever resume my poetry again, except I should *endeavour to accomplish a very extensive design, which is now in embryo*, upon imposture in general, but particularly on the worst species of it, *literary imposture*. If my necessary avocations should not permit me to complete it, I may then possibly reduce it to the form of an Heroic Epistle to the celebrated Dr. Graham, of the Adelphi. I never expect to be a favourite with the public at large, who certainly cannot relish compositions like mine; but there are some who understand and know their author. If I am asked who they are, I reply, the

——— ' *Pauci, quos æquus amavit
Jupiter, aut ardens evixit ad ardua virtus,
Diis geniti.*' "

Trojan war itself. But while he was decanting on the aforesaid Trojan mare, methought

——— ' *Stetit illis tremens, uteroque recusso,
Insonuère cavæ, gemitumque dedere cavernæ.*' "

un-Latined, genuine Englishman, inquire of that reader the meaning of the above verse of the Roman Satirist, my ambition prompts me to hope he may reply, with some warmth, of the author of this Epistle,—

' He gives Macgregor one true brother more.'

means deserve. We would advise, therefore, this unknown critic to behave with more decency, moderation, and candour for the future, if he hopes to meet with that applause from an impartial public which he seems very solicitous to obtain. In the mean time, we shall only observe that the best talents and abilities, extensive learning, and tenacious memory, may all fail in their desired purpose, when obscured by affectation, sullied by vanity and self-conceit, unrestrained by temper and judgment, and exerted on improper subjects. If we were indeed, therefore, to speak of the author of the Epistle in the same style and manner he speaks of others, we might, perhaps, tell him, that with all his pretensions to the *vivida vis animi*, and *curiosa felicitas*, which he is so fond of, he is but a thing of shreds and patches; that when every writer from whom he has borrowed takes back his feathers, he will remain a naked jay; that his Epistle is prose run mad," &c.

But after all, in Dr. Johnson's own words, 'I dismiss it with frigid tranquillity;' and though I cannot absolutely say, with Mason, that 'my years mature have learned to slight the toy of worldly applause,' yet can I join in opinion most cordially with Horace—

—————'Valeat res ludicra, si me
Palma negata macrum, donata reducit
opimum.' "

P. 9. "It is something singular that *Sir William Draper* and *Sir William Chambers*, should have attracted the notice of perhaps the first prose writer and the first poet (if we except Mr. Gray) of this century, who are both concealed in impenetrable darkness, notwithstanding the sagacious discoveries of modern coxcombs, or cognoscenti, who, as Pope says, 'know all authors by their style.' "

Ib. "As the immortal author of the Heroic Epistle to Sir William Chambers, Knight, Comptroller of his Majesty's Board of Works, &c. in the Heroic Postscript to the Public, (which,

—————'To greatness still too near,
Perhaps yet vibrate on the Sovereign's
ear,')

has thought proper that the appellation Macgregor should stand for the umbra of his real name, it is here given him. Whatever *that* be, I would address him as Junius, in the words of the great satiric poet,—

—————'Salve Getulice, seu tu
Silanus, quocunque alio de sanguine rarus
Civis, et egregius patriæ descendis ovanti.'

P. 11. "When fashion's motley wreath young Tickel wove.'—Alluding to the elegant poem entitled *The Wreath of Fashion*, and *The Project*, addressed to Dean Tucker, though every one knows that the Dean was so taken up with his own as scarcely to admit of any rivalry. It is here insinuated that Sheridan and

the author of *Anticipation* acted with equal propriety—the one in giving his name to the public, the other in withholding it from these primitiæ of his Muse, which, though they may not have received a *finished hand*, yet bear the strong impress of real genius. From writers like these I am obliged to make a very *unnatural* transition to myself and my hero."

P. 25. "In my remote situation from the world, I must be contented to be supplied with information from the few books in my study, and the conversation of a learned friend who drops in now and then. He informed me that there was in the possession of this gentleman (Dr. P—r—y) a sort of green or red roll relating to Rowley, or Chatterton. Warton, I think, says *yellow* (but I can hardly credit him on the subject); however, quisquis erit labor, albus an ater, perhaps it may be of the nature of a chameleon, which changes its colour according to its own convenience, and *eludes the most vigilant search*."

P. 165. "This aspiring young man, George Atwood, M. A. was represented to me as a sort of Romanorum Ultimus in the University, the effulgence of whose philosophic genius gave splendour to our institution, perhaps almost expiring, and who, in the expressive phrase of the great critic, *olim nominabitur*."

P. 27. "The present deeply learned and worthy Bishop of London (Lowth), and the ingenuous and exemplary Bishop of Chester, both in different degrees eminent for their professional learning, as well as for extensive erudition in profane subjects.

'Quales esse decet quos ardens purpura
vestit.'

—————'It much repairs me
To talk of these good fathers.' "

Shakspeare.

Epistolary Treatise, addressed to the Rev. R. Watson.

P. iii. pt. 1.—"It has been a matter of very interesting speculation to me to observe the various gentlemen to whom my work has been ascribed: in which has been exercised much ingenuity and great

good-nature. I have, indeed, heard of several, though I find the generality of cognoscenti or coxcombs, who know all authors by their style, have *fixed* it on a Reverend *Mr. Rennell*,* late Fellow of

* In Milner's Letters to a Prebendary, Dr. Sturges, Winchester, 1800, 4to. are the two following passages :

P. 10. "The modern Menippus, note writer to the P. of Literature (a distinct person from the versifier), did, on a sudden, transform his notorious partiality for the French Emigrant Clergy, into as marked an hatred of them. V. Purs. part iii. note to v. 131.

Look from that vale, what tribes the fortress fill,
Then frown indignant on the *opprobrious Hill*.
(The College of Priests in the King's House at Winchester.)

King's College, Cambridge, and now a Prebendary of Winchester. I am proud of the honour conferred on me; though I believe these cognoscenti will be soon convinced it is not the performance of so *very young a man* as Dr. W[atson], and Co. imagined, but one long conversant with men and manners; I mean, by a work* which I intend to publish with the most convenient speed. However, in justice to Mr. Rennell, I must say, he has been represented to me as a man of first-rate abilities, glowing fancy, and real genius, to which he has added a depth of erudition, and solidity of judgment, rarely to be met with in men of his age. I would advise him to beware of the poppy which *stalled Theology* is apt to wave over the heads of her chosen sons, to unfold his uncommon talents, and in the words of Corneille's Poet,

Successus urgere suos, instare favori
Numinis.

I have not spoken thus highly of him because he is an *Etonian*, from a fond foolish predilection for the place of his education, though it would be neither foolish nor *unnatural in me*, to speak with reverence of

'Those distant spires, those antique towers
That crown the watery glade,
Where grateful Science still adores
Her Henry's holy shade.'

I can assure all those whom it may concern, that I *stand single*: and this is all the information they ever will have concerning me: I have no Eurialus whatever to assist me in my enterprizes, however bold they may seem; Volscius may rave; Nisus will never tremble.

Hast a volans noctis de verberat umbras, &c.

P. iv.—“As to myself, I am no longer to be deceived by ostentation; I know the power of my Plume; its towering pride may be hawked at by mousing owls, but was not made to be killed by them. I believe, however, that there are a chosen few, who may perhaps remember with some sentiment of gratitude, when he is no more, a man who dared to bring forth publicly those labouring thoughts that rolled within his breast; who, while Imposture was stalking abroad with shameless front, in the eye of garish day, stood forth, and with the spirit of the unbending Grecian,

— Mortales tollere contra
Est oculos ausus, primusque obsistere
contra;
Quem nec fama virum, nec fulmina, nec
minitanti

Murmure compressit *Granta*,—

who, in an honest thought of common good, rose up to rescue the abilities of our rising youth from the drudgery to which he saw certain men were endeavouring to condemn them, that they might lord it at large, in unopposed freedom: a man, I say, who strove to deliver them from the labyrinths of laborious Oriental nonsense, from ploughing that unfruitful ocean, that *ἀλα ἀτρυγετον*, as Homer would call it, and guided them with a friendly hand to the haven of useful literature, where he wished they should be. Such were the motives which I could not withstand, or I never would have engaged in so tedious a research, with not a hope of profit or of pleasure, and with little prospect even of being read.

P. 11. “His name is less a secret at Winchester, than in most other places. The literary and moral features of his character have *there* been traced. An insatiable thirst for knowledge of every kind, an unwearied application to study, a vast memory, a lively imagination, an overpowering fluency and energy of language, accompanied with a strange deficiency of judgment, the most whimsical capriciousness, the most violent prejudices, a boundless liberty of Satire, a disgusting pedantry, particularly in the use of Greek, a flaming zeal for the reformation of all his neighbours, and a prurient warmth in defence of modesty, by calling up ideas which burn her cheeks with blushes. In the conversations of that individual, have been remarked the prejudices for and against certain political characters, and the sentiments expressed in the very same terms, together with a number of standing jests, and favourite quaintnesses and stories, that are to be found in the aforesaid notes. It is also known that the person alluded to has an intimate friend of sufficient poetical merit to have composed the verses, which have been pleasantly called *Pegs to hang the verses upon*, some of which he probably added himself.”—The person here alluded to is Thomas Rennell, King's Coll. Camb. B.A. 1777; M.A., &c. Lit. Reg. 1779; D.D. 1794; Preb. of Winchester, &c. The other, Thomas James Mathias, Trin. Coll. Camb. M.A. 1777.

* “I mean a work in prose, in which Dr. W. will be the vehicle for a bold display of various well-known characters, and then I really shall leave Dr. W. for ever. I have also, like Mr. Giles Jacob, or Dr. R. W. a *Poem of my own writing in MS.* by me not yet finished, which begins—but I won't say how it begins: suffice it to say, and I will answer it will prove true, that, as Mr. Theobald profoundly observes, ‘none but itself can be its parallel.’”

Αλλα θεοι των μεν μανην απετρεψατο
 γλωσσης,
 Εκ δ' οσιων στοματων καθαρην οχετευσατε
 πηγην

Junius beheld a *Grafton* placed on the highest eminence of envied power; he aimed the shaft; the region round about trembled as he sent it forth; it was the shaft of unerring vengeance: the *black spotted* dove already quivered on the mast; then fell loosened and transfixed at once:

— Liquidis in nubibus arsit arundo
 Signavitque viam flammis —

But it was not the flame of idle portent. No — Junius blazed like another comet; he was felt through the Arctic sky; each lesser orb that rolled along the void shrunk at his caustic approach, ere he *fired the length of Ophiucus*. It is not so with my weak efforts; what has the general world to do with me and them? I aim at no dove of State; and though I should transfix a theologic owl perched on a pinnacle of the Temple, the sable bird and well-spiced shaft will drop to earth by other avenues, and unregarded; no sky will lour, no minister will give a second groan; but if, conscious of efficient faculties, I should ever bid my spirit assume a nobler part, that spirit, which never yet bowed to indolence or fear; if, with subject changed, and enlarged thought, I should rise in my career, and appeal to a higher tribunal; if I should take the trumpet and blow a *dolorous and jarring blast*, it might rouse a dormant state, it might perhaps command the attention of mightier men, who would hear the sound, though they knew not whence it came; for, though I have resolved to sink without even the umbra of a name, and *make wing to the rouky wood*, compassed round with star-proof darkness, yet my obscurity may be of such a nature, as to remind certain men of what the historian of the Hebrews has recorded, *a darkness that might be felt*. This is not the language of an upstart coxcomb; he would hardly understand the terms; but I know not what should hinder me from speaking boldly, as I ought to speak, and declaring the nature of my sentiments. *

* * * I shall be told, I know not what to say; perhaps I shall be told right. I am sure I speak only of embryo consequences, which may perhaps be registered in the iron leaves of the dark and eventful book. But such are my sentiments, which, had I not expressed, I had still harboured in my breast,

— For silence lesseneth not my fire;
 But told, it flames; and hidden, it would
 glow.

I knew the contempt which such a generous avowal of them will naturally draw upon me. I already observe the critic's frown, the politician's surly snarl, and the petty sarcasms of the witling. But these are considerations which move me not. I know it is the property of the hyena never to be tamed, and of malice seldom to be appeased. I know the toothless serpent can hiss, and that envy will grin with distorted impotence. However, there are *some*, who, feeling within them the same powers, will tacitly acknowledge their own sentiments when they read mine; who will bear honourable testimony, that they neither do nor can proceed from little vanity, but from that laudable desire of honest though unknown reputation, which is declared by Tacitus to be the last infirmity of noble minds. But I am not selfish. I have not the disposition of the Turk; I wish to behold many a man of genius, whom I might style in the language of the Roman orator,

'Socium et consortem gloriosi laboris.'

A man has little to fear, who, like me, is contented with his *small preferment*, who loves a quiet morsel of bread better than a stalled ox, and wishes, with Sterne, that heaven may shower down its mitres upon those heads which are aching for them. Yet, whatever be our preferment, whatever our accomplishments, whether the hand of Nature hath liberally imparted her choicest gifts, or the lamp of study enlightened the pages of scientific lore, and *unsphered the spirit* of ancient sages; whether Ambition hath had her perfect work, and raised us, Thurlow like, to the highest pinnacle of envied eminence, or stored our coffers with the patrician treasure of a *Holland* or a *Rigby*; whatever, I say, be our accomplishments, we should all do well to remember that we must all feel and know, at the tremendous hour when the cold pause of life is creeping over our enfeebled faculties, that 'virtue with content is the greatest gain.' But as the term virtue implies the exertion of some energy, and as the moments of rest and obscurity in any man's life are the same, he should take heed that idleness repress not the current of his faculties, and trim his lamp with hallowed assiduity, that the flame of genius wax not pale and ineffectual. * * * If we feel within us a spark of the celestial radiance, we should be lifted up by the free gale which once sustained the pinion of the *Dircean eagle*; we should, like him, behold with a calm still face the *be-all* and the *end-all* of terrestrial substances, and endeavour to lengthen the date of our existence in other times and in other ge-

nerations. I should be ashamed of myself, if I blushed for what I have advanced, or did not glory in the spirit which has dictated words like these. But, whatever be my destiny, I will think for myself, and utter my sentiments with the ingenuous freedom of a gentleman; but I will bow neither to 'Bishops in cumbent attitudes, nor to cross-legged Templars, who (as Mr. Horace Walpole observes) admit no grace, nor require any.' But when I speak of men whose reputation envy may attempt in vain to blast, it shall be of the venerable LOWTH, and the science-sealed BRYANT; and when I wish to contemplate the expanding blossoms of unlimited

genius, I should turn with rapture to WILLIAM JONES* and GEORGE ATWOOD;† but the altar of luxury and pride shall never flame with any incense of mine; for I am a person not to be intimidated by the menace of the great, or provoked by the contempt of what is called the world: but I will boldly stand forth, and address myself to such men who can judge and understand what I say. I can no longer bear with patience the effrontery of literary imposition, or the mock dignity of assumed character,—

Ναφε, και μεμνασ' απιστειν. αρθρα ταυτα των φρενων.

HEROIC EPISTLE, &c.

V. 13, p. 8.

“ Nor thou o'erlook, with supercilious frown,
This humble tribute of a bard unknown;
For such the temper of these hapless times,
Fools only trust their titles with their rhymes,
Proud of some little fame, whate'er it be,
Knight, or Esquire, A.M., or LL.D.
Fired with his country's wrongs, when Junius hurl'd
His patriot thunder o'er a courtier world,
When with each meaner, pension'd minion lord,
Thy Grafton trembled at his fiscal board;
A Roman own'd the more than Roman strain,
But Draper's well-meant signature was vain.
Macgregor bade Sir William's † deathless name
Stand aye recorded in the rolls of fame.

* “Spirits are not finely touched,
But to fine issues.”

This ingenious and agreeable man is so well known to the world, that his character needs no illustration from my pen. Elegance, learning, and genius are united in all his various works. He is almost the only modern who has treated Eastern subjects with propriety; but, it is to be remembered, he has considered them merely as matters of amusement, and not as of serious importance, in which I cordially join with him. Every reader of taste admires his Commentaries on Asiatic Poetry, in which, to use his own words, are displayed, “Et eruditi auctoris singulum judicium, tum Latini sermonis venustas, et nitor.” Com. c. 1, p. 2.

† This is the young man of whose abilities I have made such frequent and honourable mention; (see my Heroic Epistle to Dr. W., v. 165, with the note, and my Heroic Address, p. 3 of the Advertisement). This is the genius, “E silentio et tenebris in lucis et gloriæ transferendus æternitatem.”—GEORGE ATWOOD, M.A. I wish it were in my power to lift him up to light, or to recommend *him* to the notice of *those*, whose *duty* it is to search for unbefriended merit. In his prosperity he shall never hear of me; in the *moment* of adversity, always. I know such a man is of consequence; *if he lives, we shall know something*. As to his various attainments, in the more trifling department of learning, “Illas in tanto viro referre, injuria virtutum fuerit.”

“ Meek Newton's self bends from his state sublime,
And views with mystic ken his *Atwood's* hour of prime.”

‡ The immortal author of The Heroic Epistle to Sir William Chambers, Knight, Comptroller of His Majesty's Board of Works, &c. The Heroic Postscript to the Public, which

— “to greatness still too near,
Perhaps yet vibrates on the *Sovereign's* ear,”

For him, for you, Yvenming and sage Le—tsong
 Pour'd the full tide of energetic song,
 Struck with a magic hand the genuine chords,
 Gave strength to wit, and thrilling power to words.
 Yet think not here, with ordinary rage
 I'd tear each honest author from his page.
 When late the woe-begone Britannia mourn'd,
 And saw her Roscius quietly inurn'd,
 Of all her sons rose *Sheridan* alone,
 He spoke a Nation's feelings in his own,
 Hung the poetic tablet on his hearse,
 Stood forth, confess'd, and dignified the verse;
 But lighter themes a lighter care demand,
 Nor asks each subject for a finish'd hand.
 When Fashion's motley wreath young Tickell wove,
 And vied with Gloster's Dean for Tucker's love,
 Though keen the sense, and musical the lays,
 He fear'd t' *anticipate** his future praise.
 Me, tho' no fortune gilds, no genius fires,
 Nor Brinsley's wit, nor Gregor's muse inspires,
 Tho' nor the Polar nor great Brunswick's star
 Guide my lone course y-pointing from afar;
 Tho' round *my* Richard's temples lambent play
 No beams from Britain's King, nor rich Cathay;
 Yet will I burst my chains in prudence' spite,
 And dare assert my long-neglected right.
 Heavens! can I view, indignant, yet supine,
 E'en snuffy Pinchy † raised to heights divine,
 Say, shall Sir William's bard, well-bronzed Shebbeare,
 Ring in the fragment of the Tory ear
 His studied pomp of verse and accents big,
 Rise, Muse, and vindicate the Christian Whig.
 The Proteus *Hill* shone forth in Churchill's line,
 The Proteus *Watson* shall illumine mine.
 How shall I trace thee, varied as thou art,
 Thro' all the windings of thy head and heart?
 How shall I style thee, in this laggard age,
 Chemist, Archdeacon, or Professor sage?
 Thee fire, air, earth, thy ministers, obey,
 And own reluctant thy arch-chemic sway,
 Thro' Church, thro' State, in Halcyon calm, in storm,
 Thou runn'st 'perpetual circle multiform.'
 'Tis thus in Burke's unequalled page, we find
 The British Sovereign shifting like the wind," &c.

“ Attend, ere yet too late, Discretion's voice,
 That Gospel first you chose, be still your choice;
 Then from your high-raised throne energetic call
 To penitence and faith with sainted Paul,
 The state to *Edmund* leave, who knows the ground,
 Lest deeds like yours, Fame's postern trump should sound.

has thought proper that the appellative of Macgregor should stand for the umbra of his real name, it is here given to him. *Whatever that be*, I would address him, or Junius, in the words of the great satiric Poet—

— “ Salve Getulice, seu tu
 Silanus, quocumque alio de sanguine rarus
 Civis, et egregius patriæ descendis ovanti.”—Juv. Sat. 8, 26.

We do not know whether Mr. Mathias, at the time this note was written, was aware that the “ Heroic Epistle ” was the production of William Mason, and that Horace Walpole was in the secret.

* Alluding to Tickell's clever pamphlet called “ Anticipation.”

† See Macgregor's Ode to Dr. Pinchbeck on his Patent Snuffers, &c.

The chiefs of willow'd Academe survey,
 How each one plan pursues, one constant way,
 See Tully's fire from Granta's Ulpian breaks,
 And Celsus still in aged *Plumtree* speaks,
 Mark cloister'd *Glynn*,* with well extended foot,
 Wrapt up in Rowley and his red surtout ;
 Nor George, nor North, nor Fox, his cares engage,
 But P—r—y's roll and Warton's glossy page ;
 While Atwood dares the philosophic war,
 His spear a sun-beam, and his shield a star," &c.

" If straws like these should urge you to explore
 The wave that beats upon the world's high shore,
 Those dangerous paths a Wolsey trod before,
 Reflect how oft humanity has thrown
 The snow-white surplice o'er the heart's black gown.
 Should ere kind Fortune to the suppliant yield,
 And grant that crosier which you burn to wield ;
 Should you sublime in the Prelatic chair
 Forget in full-blown pride what once you were ;
 Refuse to act great Lowth's or Porteus' part,
 And on the fore front of an honest heart
 With them, in sun-bright characters record,
Unstained holiness to Heaven's dread Lord ;
 Yet condescend this humbling truth to know,
 And bind it high upon your mitred brow—
 The slippery path ambition's sons prepare,
 May lead to Lambeth, or the K—g knows where."*

A Heroic Address in Prose, to Rev. R. Watson, &c.

P. 3. " I must again make honourable mention of the name of *George Atwood*, M.A.

' Si quid *mea* carmina possunt,
 Nulla dies unquam memori *illum* eximit
 ævo.

" Philosophy beholds him, as it were, *dubiam per umbram*, like the daily hope of imperial Rome in the fabled shades of Elysium, *melioribus ævi auspiciis*,—she calls him to her assistance, she commands him

' To assume the port
 Of that eternal Majesty, that weigh'd
 The world's foundations.'

She bids him survey the wide vessel of the universe ; she leads his highly favoured steps to the *mundi magnum et versatile templum*, exhorts him to enter with confidence, delivering into his hand the *golden keys*, and *golden compasses* ; but I speak to him, who *ought* to hear.

' ——— Flacci
 Verba per attentam non ibunt Cæsaris
 aurem ?'

The *work* he meditates must be prose-

cuted in honourable leisure, it is for the purged and vapoured † ear. It requires that calm investigation, whose silent powers command the world ; it is a

' *Magnæ mentis opus, nec te colice paranda Attonitæ.*'

' What liberal heart, what judging eye,
 The flower *unheeded* shall descry, &c.'

This tribute to real genius comes from a hand he never can suspect Genius is, or ought to be, superior to vanity ; it knows its own worth, it rests in silent consciousness.

Ψυχῆς ὄμμα φαεινὸν ὑπὲρ βιωτοῦ τι-
 ταινῶν.

I make no apology for my *unsought, unpremeditated* quotations : he who feels not their force, was not made to read a note like this."

P. 4. " I have been told also that there are some *college prigs*, and pompous, *shallow*, specious senior-fellows in Cambridge and Oxford ; some of whom affect to know me by my style, and some affirm me to be an academic. * * * But as to the spell muttering crew, and out of

* P. of Literature, iv. 600.

" While Granta hails (what need the sage to name,) Her loved Iapis on the banks of Cam."

See the note. " I will add the name of the dilectus Iapis."—Robert Glynn, &c. p. 421, ed. 7th.

† Vaporatâ lector mihi ferveat aure. Pers.

body cry, let them take heed, my lion may be roused, as well as Dr. Watson's; *my lay will live*; it has some vital signs about it," &c.

P. 7. "I am in that age,* when the

Heroic Address in Prose.

P. 1. — "Ne sævi magne sacerdos, Discedam, explebo numerum, reddorque tenebris."

"I had little expectation of being called forth from the shade of that obscurity to which I had consigned myself, of renewing any correspondence with you at so early a period. You, however, cannot imagine that in so short a notice, I should entertain you with such a sublime stream of genuine poetry, as late I warbled to the *Gregorian* lyre. You may possibly wonder that I gave it as my opinion in the closing note to my Heroic Epistle, that an address to a great man in *prose* was generally but a *telum imbelles sine ictu*. You will therefore in the present case, perceive that I have no design of wetting my grey goose-quill in your heart's blood; far be from me such sanguinary thoughts; my harmless aim is only to win my easy way to the region of your sensibility, and to play gently about your '*warm cheek and rising bosom*.' But trust me, sir, I have no design to mislead you. I hang out no false lights: I shall give you no '*posita pro nomine signa*.' I never partook of the *same* college board, or attended the same college lectures with you. I boast of no alliance with the names of Jenyns, Cumberland, Hayley, or W——r [Warner]. I am but a plain man, to use Mr. Locke's words to the Bishop of Worcester; yet can I behold you in full possession of your great abilities, and in the plenitude of your academical power, without one secret silent murmur at the mediocrity either of *my* fortune or *my* talents. However, as Sempronius cursed the boy's hand by which he fell; so you perhaps may show a few

Heroic Address in Prose.

P. 45. "As to my own insignificance, and '*destiny obscure*,' if any '*kindred spirit should inquire my fate*,' I can say with La Bruyere in his discourse to the French Academy, '*Je n'ai ni poste, ni autorité, ni credit, ni richesses, ni titres, ni faveur, je n'ai rien de ces choses, tout me manque*;' but I will speak in English (the language I love the best, though I have tasted of many), that I may have a spirit that will never murmur at the dis-

tribution of earthly honours. I have the first, genuine, rapturous felicity, which nature can bestow: parents who regard me with the unaltered eye of affection; an honest, independent obscurity, which I am proud to consider as their gift, and from which my '*sober wishes*' have not as yet '*learned to stray*.' I have also a few bosom friends, to whom, though not distinguished by the lavish hand of fortune, or the gaudy titles which partial

irksome signs of fatal curiosity, to discover your young Juba. But let me tell you, my bookseller is a man of honour: it will be vain to dispatch any disciple of the Watsonian school to the metropolis, or even to invest a brother professor with the character of plenipotentiary, and ambassador extraordinary, in order to *sound* Mr. Becket: his experience has taught him to beware the glozings of an artful tongue, and the insidious questions of a civilian sophist. He loves an open, frank, generous behaviour, he despises any *thing*, be it fiend or man, that can

— 'Thro' strait, rough, sun, or rain,
With head, hands, wings, or feet pursue
his way,
And swim, or sink, or wade, or creep, or fly.'

"Let me assure you he will spurn even an *Ulpian* from him with indignation, as I *hope* Mr. Cadell did. He will boldly tell the Roman juris consultus that *secrecy* is a duty which he and every honest man owes to an author, who generously entrusts him with his name. Mr. Becket will remember Hamlet's advice: he will never, by pronouncing some doubtful phrase, as '*Well, well, we know*'—or, '*We could an' if we would*'—or, '*If we like to speak, or think, an' if we might*'—denote that he knows ought of me. And if Quincilian thought that Rhetoric suffered no disgrace from his dedication to Trypho; and if Horace has consecrated in his immortal works the name of the Roman Sosii, surely the dignity of my humble address can receive no diminution by inserting therein the name of Mr. Becket, &c."

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* In 1760 when this was written, Mr. Mathias was about thirty years of age.

power can confer, I think it an honour to have approved myself, these are blessings which I feel with gratitude to the 'Giver of all good gifts,' and while I have it in my power, will cry out with Cowley,

— Nec vos dulcissima mundi
Nomina, vos, musæ, libertas, otia, libri,
Hortique silvæque, animâ remanente, re-
linquam

"As to either of my productions, I can declare with truth, that no part of them whatever, nor the characters of authors incidentally interwoven into the subject, have proceeded from any malignity of my heart. I have sported in a field open to the world; I have striven to read the volume of Nature; to seize characters which stand in relief, and are perhaps only 'similar of virtue.'* I will bow before no golden image Nebuchadnezzar may set up; I have made and will always make it my endeavour to undermine the foundations of any Colossus that seems willing to bestride this narrow world: to shew men what they really are, while they pretend to lord it over their equals: to cure them of the fitful force of pride,

La guarir della lor superba febre;

to tear from before their face the visor that deceives the vulgar, or, to adapt the immutable language of Shakspeare to such a character. "I will name his name, and half his face shall be seen through the lion's neck, and he himself shall speak through, saying thus, or to the same effect: 'If you think I come hither as a lion, it were pity of my life, no, I am no such thing, I am a man, as other men are;' and then indeed he shall name his name, and tell the spectators plainly he is Snug the Joiner."

Tendiam le reti, si eh'io pigli
La Lionessa, ce Lioncintalvarco. Inf. c. 30.

"These are my motives, and the public will, I trust, applaud them; but whether

We will now compare an extract from the later Poem, and ascertain, judging by similarity of style, and manner of composition, whether the author of these *Treatises* is not also the author of

"THE PURSUITS OF LITERATURE."

Pref. p. 11. "If any part of my work is 'blasphemous, immoral, treasonable, schismatical, seditious, or scandalous,' let it be produced 'publicly, and publicly punished,' but I maintain that under these restrictions I have an undoubted right to lay my sentiments before the world on public subjects, public men, and

that be denied me or not, I think them just, and I will once more use the words of Dante (for the sake of recommending to my compatriot youth this neglected, wondrous man, who next to our Shakspeare has made the strongest draught of men and their passions, that stands on the records of modern poetry)

— Conscienza m'assicura

Le buona compagnia, che l'uom fran-
cheggia

Sotto l'usbergo del sentirsi pura. Inf. c. 28.

"Innocent merriment, and the proper application of the most powerful weapon intrusted to man, I mean ridicule, are the best means of effecting this bold purpose; and the judges I rely upon as the most unbiassed, impartial deciders, on almost every species of merit, are the youth of the age, whom nature has enlightened and study improved. In this opinion I am not singular: two of the ablest men of this century, or of any other perhaps, concur with me, I mean D'Alembert and Helvetius. The former says, 'Les jeunes gens qu'on regarde d'ordinaire comme d'assez mauvais juges sont peut-être les meilleurs dans des matières philosophiques et dans beaucoup d'autres, lesquels ne sont pas dépourvus de lumières, parceque tout leur étant également nouveau, ils n'ont d'autre intérêt, que celui de bien choisir.' The reader will not, I hope, consider me such a fool as to desire he would apply these deep and important observations to such a trifling brochure as this *Heroic Address*, for I mean that it should be the vehicle of my opinions on many other subjects, besides Dr. Watson's ludicrous Arabian scheme, as I never probably shall have such another opportunity, I will therefore say with the poet,

'Et vos, o lauri, carpam, et te proxima
myrtus
Sic posita, quoniam suaves miscetis odo-

public books, in any manner I may think proper. If I am denied this right, there is an end of the freedom of the press, and of the rational and guarded liberty of England. If the matter of my book is criminal, let it be shewn. I appeal to the courts and ages of the law: but I will not be intimidated by the warwhoop of

* A divenir del mondo esperto

E degli vizi umani, e del valore. Dante, Inf. c. 26

Jacobins, and democratic writers, or the feeble shrieks of withings and poetasters. While I have power, I will plead in behalf of learning, and in the cause of my country. I have not in this work violated the precepts of Christianity, or the laws of the land, and till I have done both or either, it is not in the power of any man to degrade my character and reputation with my country. If I have drawn any supposed characters, without a name or designation, I have done no more than Theophrastus or La Bruyere. I shall not condescend to a discussion of such a subject," &c.

Again, p. 13. "I am represented as having threatened any person who makes inquiry after me or my name. It was not my intention to do so. I said, 'It will be more than foolish to be very inquisitive.' I say so still; for, when the avenue to my knowledge is strongly and effectually closed, who would ramble after it fruitlessly? I maintain it boldly, no man has a right to demand either my name or my situation. It has been observed on such occasions, 'that some might fight, but others would assassinate;' for I believe I have no real enemies but the lovers of confusion, and the troublers of states. I will acknowledge it—I come armed into their confines, and I come in the darkness of the night. If I was required or called upon to choose my com-

panion, you know I am prepared with the weapon of Diomedæ; and if I am forced to descend into the lower regions of sorrow and confusion, among the perturbed spirits of anarchy and democracy, I shall hope for the safe conduct of the Sibyl. She might produce the branch to the ferryman of France or Tartarus. I would wish her to exhibit this Poem as the '*Donum fatalis Virgæ, longo post tempore visum*;' but, to leave these allusions, my book is open to all the accumulated severity of public criticism, and public reprehension. I shrink from neither of them. When I am wrong (I have never been so intentionally) I will correct myself, and have done so frequently. In a field so extensive, candour, I think, will allow that my mistakes have not been very numerous," &c.

P. 15. "I attack no man in his individual capacity. I have nothing to do with the vanity or injudicious conduct of friends but as they affect the community; and I can have no personal malignity against those of whom I am personally ignorant. But they shall neither disturb nor overthrow the State of England, civil or religious, if any observations of mine can avail. They may wish to know me; but they may depend upon it, I will never give a proof of my spirit at the expense of my understanding," &c.

At page 18, we find a passage in which a few hints are given as to the author's situation and aims, which give some of the strong peculiarities of his style and manner.

"I can stand aloof from the scene itself, but I am no stranger to the moving principle. I was not formed to wait in the antechamber of a Duke of Lerma, or of a Don Calderone. A little experience is sufficient for the observing. It is with my advantage my misfortune, not to have adopted any profession. I never could decide that point. But as you well know, I framed an early and an undaunted resolution (perhaps not wholly justifiable, but certainly not degrading to the character), that I never would do *personal* suit or service for lucre or emolument to any man, however high, in a subordinate station. I framed that resolution; I adhered to it. Privacy is my lot, be it so; it is the soil in which learning and reflexion strike deepest. In these days it is my desire that obscurity should gather round me. Now and then, indeed, the thoughts of times which are no more, will bring with them a casual, momentary, doubtful glimpse of what might have been; and often with the poet of Vaucluse, and by the fountain of Sorga, I have

regretted some periods of inactivity, not of sloth, which have passed; but if the laurel which I have now planted should thicken round the temple of my retirement, the pillars will support it; the materials are solid, and the ground firm."

P. 43. "I am sure I have nothing of the wild American in my composition. I never wished to destroy any man, either to inherit his wit, or plunder him of his understanding. But I will bow to no Cyril of Alexandria, to no executive director of a modern republic, to no lordly president of factious councils, of democratic delegates, or of societies in open defiance of established authority in regulated empires. There is darkness mixed with fire, and fire and volumes of smoke are rolling from the mouth of the cannon. I love no atheist French bishops, nor unfrocked grammarians in England. Horne Tooke is still living, and Edmund Burke is no more. '*Sol occubuit*.' I hope Mr. Pitt will assure us of the old prodigy. '*Nox nulla secuta est*.' We must now all assist in our various capacities, and

feel and act as public men. In times like these, we may assume a virtue, a character, a courage, a firmness not originally our own. I protest, I have no private animosity in my nature; but I come forth (boldly enough I will confess, but as I ought to do,) in behalf of my country,

her liberties, her laws, her religion, and her government. Nor would I publish this Satirical Poem but from a full conviction of its tendency to promote the public welfare, in its degree and according to its import, when it is, if it ever should be, studied and considered with impartiality.*

And now, having we hope performed our task successfully, it is but in justice to the memory of Mr. Mathias to add, that, whatever may be the opinion formed of him as a poet and satirist; whatever may be thought by competent judges of his skill, either in the design or execution of his great popular work; the remembrance of his extensive erudition, and of his commanding intellect, is still faithfully preserved and warmly cherished among his learned friends. One of them,* himself highly distinguished in the walks of art and literature, will not refuse us permission to use his own language, in which he describes him whom he intimately knew, as "a man of gigantic mind, and of wonderful comprehension, stored with the most recondite learning." And even of Dr. Samuel Parr himself he became the idolized friend, "and Mr. Mathias's letters were spoken of by him with a fervour of devotion such as a Roman Catholic limits to the very holiest class of reliques." †

DIARY OF A LOVER OF LITERATURE.

By THOMAS GREEN, Esq. of Ipswich.

(Continued from Vol. XVI. p. 472.)

Dec. 29, 1820. Negotiated with Carey for his Rembrandt; he was delighted with my account of *Gainsborough* in my Notices, † as just, appropriate, and happy. Carey, himself full of simplicity and earnestness, carried away by his feelings, entirely corresponding with the character given of him by M——; "eloquent from the intensity of his feelings, and failing only from inadequacy of expression." He was enraptured with my *Bartolomeo*, expatiated on its grandeur and magnificence, beyond any thing he had ever seen. Count Linsingen said yesterday, that Lord Granville said Thompson Martin (the dealer) had a capital eye for pictures, and that Lord Stafford had purchased some of him at enormous prices. Carey ‡ says, he bought for 35 guineas, twelve sketches of Cartoons, by Raffaele, which he sold the next day for 150 guineas, to a person who obtained another 100*l.* for them.

Jan. 15, 1821. Went to see Downton in Sir Peter Teazle; rich in broad humour, but wanting the gentlemanly feeling of King; admirable in the affecting disclosures to Joseph Surface, in the last scene. The audience, from a strange want of proper feeling surely, burst with laughter, whilst I

* Dawson Turner, Esq.

† See Blackwood's Magazine, May 1831, p. 771.

‡ L. c. "Notices of the Drawings of the Old Masters, by H. Reveley, Esq." 1820, edited by Mr. Green, a work referred to by us before.—EDIT.

§ Mr. William Carey was an enthusiastic lover of art, and was a dealer in pictures, prints, &c. in Marylebone-street, Piccadilly. We believe that he was one of the first who discovered the great genius of our illustrious sculptor just deceased. Mr. Carey wrote much on art in various periodicals, as well as in other works; and he was the chief person consulted by Sir John F. Leicester in the formation of his gallery, the descriptive catalogue of which he composed. He also printed "Cursory Thoughts on the present State of the Fine Arts," Liverpool, 12mo. 1810, and "Letter to J^{es} A^{es}, Esq. a Connoisseur in London," 1809 (private), 12mo. He died on the 21st May last, at Birmingham, at the age of 80. He was some time in America.—EDIT.

brushed away my tears with my hand. Capital in Sir David Dunder; acted up to the very life, and above it. Went the next evening to the new Assembly Rooms, in buckles and chapeau de bras, a brilliant and numerous assembly; afterwards attended in a chair, and full dress, a grand gala party at Christ Church,* where I had much chat with Mr. Leonard, &c.

Jan. 20. Went with the Ellises to the play. The Hypocrite; Downton in Dr. Cantwell admirable: the concrete essence of piety, rotten, as Carey observed, with religion, capitally and intensely sustained in every look and movement; exquisite transition in the scene with Lady Lambert, and grand final burst of rage at defeated villany. The most perfect piece of acting I have seen. Mrs. Jones nature herself in the fanatic grandmother; the whole an admirable and seasonable satire on the religious folly of the day.

Jan. 22. Went to Mr. Carey's to see his Sleeping Venus, the size of life, by Cambiasi: altogether of an uninteresting character, though extolled above all pictures by its enthusiastic possessor. Carey was full of the historical picture at King's, from Stowmarket, Edward the Sixth on his Throne, surrounded by his Council. Henry the Eighth, I suppose, in a bed to the left: tolerably well executed in parts, but clearly not by Holbein.

Jan. 24. Looked into Mrs. Stothard's Tour in Normandy. By not pursuing my designed route on my return in my last tour, I seem to have avoided wretched roads, miserable accommodation, and a brutal race of inhabitants, as distinguished from the French nearly as the Welch from the English, but far more rude, and without their interesting peculiarities and traditions. The country, however, I suspect to be sylvan, wild, and delightful, though her praise of the scenery near Tours damps one's confidence in her taste for the picturesque. I am glad she considers the celebration of high mass at the cathedral of Amiens as the most impressive display of that ceremonial, in the finest gothic structure in France, and far exceeding its exhibition at Notre Dame at Paris. Her character of French manners seems perfectly just: "a Frenchman, with all his politeness," she truly observes, "is naturally coarse;" and I quite agree with her, when she says, "France is very well to be visited, but *this* is the country to live in."

Feb. 4. Colonel Gravatt looked over my pictures: attracted and delighted with my Hobbima, the most pure and perfect specimen he had ever seen, but struck and overpowered with the Bartolomeo—a magnificent landscape. The Rembrandt and Murillo fine specimens. The *air* of Claude, he thought produced, as in nature, by diluted white, or at least an opaque colour, and scumbled in. Wilson, as P. Sandby used to say, after finishing his picture in a tame manner, would retire with his pallet and a pencil at the end of a long stick, to a considerable distance, gaze intently upon it for a long time, then rush suddenly forward and give the supreme and inspiriting touch. Many of the old masters, he is persuaded, painted in water colours first, and superadded the oil pigments; hence their brilliancy, transparency, and lustre: this is proved by a friend of his in a fragment of Rembrandt.

Feb. 8. Finished Edinburgh Review, No LXVIII. This work falls off deplorably: several of the articles display the dash without the talent; but

* Mr. Fonnereau's house at Ipswich.—EDIT.

the last, on Parliamentary Reform, is excellent, and founded on principles truly constitutional: a species of maxims which they truly describe as holding a middle place between precise rules of law, and loose notions of general expediency, notions often disregarded, and never rigorously adhered to, but which are supported, and alone supported, by a general conviction, growing with experience, of their fitness and value.

Feb. 7. Began Wordsworth's Collection of his Poems. The philosophy of the preface is most pitiable: his babyism and affected homeliness of thought and expression, unredeemed by any powerful strokes of sentiment and feeling, are utterly disgusting and provoking.—Read, "The White Doe of Rylstone." The first cantos are very delightful, but in the last he degenerates into his mysticism and inanity. He quotes in the supplement to his preface an observation of his friend Southey, which is deep and just, "That a great original writer must, in a great measure, create the taste that relishes his excellencies."

Feb. 13. The Rev. Charles Brook, of Ufford, called on me—my old schoolfellow—wished my assistance to trace his pedigree from his father's title deeds, in my possession, for Mr. Davy's projected history of Suffolk, deduced for four hundred years. The family, originally from Somersetshire, entitled, he believed, to the peerage of Lord Cobham. His uncle George Green Brook, from an intermarriage of his grandfather with a Green of my family.—Sir P. Broke's grandfather, who changed the previous spelling of his name from Brook to Broke, was from Cheshire.

Feb. 16. Attended a Subscription Concert. The Miss Patons there, to whom I was introduced. Miss Paton, with a rich, flexible and powerful voice, of extensive compass, particularly downwards, and perfect in intonation, but with a taint of vulgarity in her manner of singing, and horribly conceited, perpetually lifting up her eyes like a Madonna, and appearing as fully pleased with herself as any of her auditors. Signor Vercellini refined and polished in his style, but moving too frequently in roulades, and wanting power, terseness, and spirit. His voice is manifestly feeble at the best, and incapable, I suspect, of sustained tones. The Miss Patons most effective in a duet of Bishop's, "As it fell upon a day." Miss Paton herself most successful in "Black-Eyed Susan," and the Scotch song of "Duke Hamilton."

Feb. 17. Much chat with Mrs. Cobbold,—glad I purchased the Rembrandt of Carey. Mrs. C. remembered it well in Sir Joshua Reynolds's collection, who valued it highly as a study, particularly for drapery. Mr. Carey stated, that he had heard this, and believed it, and quoted in corroboration Sir Joshua's own portrait of himself in the Academy at Somerset House. Sir W. Hamilton remarks, from his own experience and common observation, that of those who perished under ruins, in the earthquake in the south of Italy in 1783, the males were generally found in the attitude of struggling, while the females had their hands clasped above their heads, as if in hopeless despair, unless their children were with them, when they were always discovered in the act of endeavouring to protect them. A fine anecdote in the history of human nature.

Feb. 20. Pursued Wordsworth's Poems, the description of the feelings with which he first viewed romantic scenery in early youth is just and beautiful—v. Poem on Tintern Abbey. The prologue to the poem of Peter Bell is uncommonly pretty. The "Thorn" is a pleasing and effective composition. The poem of P. Bell itself, though rich in the

terrible and thrilling graces, and freer than most from his peculiar taint, violates my sense of fabular probability more than any of the Arabian Tales.

Feb. 21. Called at M. Dupuis; Mr. Henry Berners there: had lodged at the convent at Lausanne. Did not visit Gibbon, but met him frequently in the evening parties. Fond of a rubber — not pleasant — peevish and arbitrary. Looked up to extremely by the Lausanne. Mr. Owen, the present secretary to the Bible Society, (who travelled with Mr. B.) was invited home by Gibbon; but at the second meeting, letting out his principles, was asked no more. Looked over Sir J. Reynolds's Discourses and Tour. His recommendations are often just, though the theory upon which they are founded is delusive.

Feb. 27. Looked into Christian on the Bankrupt Laws. He is a coxcomb, but unquestionably clever. "The excessive zeal for substantial justice (he observes), has led some eminent judges to overstep the modest and simple bounds of the common law; but the consequence has only been litigation and confusion." This applies emphatically, I conceive — at all events, most aptly — to Lord Mansfield.

Feb. 28. Looked over the second volume of Price on the Picturesque. I cordially concur in his passion for the richly ornamented style of the ancient gardens, terraces, balustrades, treillages, fountains, and statues immediately about the house, to connect a scene entirely artificial — the mansion — with the picturesque scenery around it, to which pleasure grounds might form an intermediate gradation. His idea of taking hints for made water from pools in old gravel pits, is just and happy; but it is very difficult to accomplish by design what accident produces. Price's taste was excellent; but he rambles about till he perplexes himself and his readers. I had never felt the power of *fountains* till I saw the one at the bottom of the garden of the Tuilleries.

March 2. Price observes, that there are very few examples of Claude's introducing absolute ruins in his landscapes; only two instances occur in the *Liber Veritatis*, and one of these, a shattered castle on a rock, is found in one of the *only two sea storms* of his painting, most probably the one of which I have an etching. Gaspar Poussin, he thinks, introduced his perpetually regular architecture to *contrast* with the picturesqueness of his scenes. Rembrandt's grand aim, he remarks, was richness and striking effect from light and shade.

NEW CHURCH IN ST. EBBE'S PARISH, OXFORD.

A PUBLIC appeal was made some time ago in behalf of building a new Church in the populous parish of St. Ebbe's at Oxford, which contains nearly 4,000 inhabitants, with only one small Church. A site has since been purchased, and the design represented in the annexed Engraving has been prepared by Mr. Derick, architect, of that city. It has been submitted to the Oxford Architectural Society, and approved (conditionally as to details) by the Bishop of the Diocese. The sum of 300*l.* has recently been voted by the University towards the endowment. As, however, exclusive of this, the sum in hand, after purchase of site and other preliminary expenses, only amounts to 774*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.*, the Committee do not feel themselves warranted in proceeding to the work of building, for which not less than 3,000*l.* (with a spire, 350*l.* additional) will be required. They are therefore still earnestly soliciting subscriptions (received at Messrs. Parsons and Co., and all the Banks in Oxford,) in order that the building may be commenced early in the ensuing spring.



This design differs so much from the generality of modern designs for Gothic Churches as to call for particular notice. At first sight the imposing tower and spire seem to overwhelm the rest of the Church, but this, we believe, arises more from the nave being seen in sharp perspective than from any want of proportion, and it is necessary to see the elevations and ground-plan, in order to judge fairly on this point.

As a whole, there is more of the feeling and spirit of an architect of the thirteenth century in this design than it has often been our good fortune to meet with in these days. We observe with pleasure that the architect has the courage to design a chancel of its proper dimensions, instead of the make-believe things which have been recently called by that name. Another important point is, that, although this design is thoroughly ecclesiastical, and in the spirit of the olden time, it is by no means an expensive one for the number it is calculated to contain, and we are informed that a builder is ready to take a contract for it at the architect's estimate. It is evident, indeed, on examining the design, that, though the effect is good, and even grand, yet economy has been rigidly studied. The walls are to be built of small stones, hammer-dressed only, or what is called range-work, the manner in which almost all our old Churches are built, and which is far less expensive than the modern fashion of building the walls entirely of large blocks of hewn stone. The expense of parapets,

and all needless ornament, is also avoided, and the whole of the money is given to the essentials—size and height.

The roof also has the *true ancient* high pitch, as distinguished from the modern builder's *true pitch*, which is far too low for a Gothic Church, and destroys the effect of most of our modern Churches. If the Oxford Society can prevail on our architects and their employers to study the fine old Churches with which our country abounds in all parts, and to shake off the trammels of modern prejudice with which their minds are too generally imbued, it will indeed merit the cordial praise and thanks of every lover of ancient art and every man of taste in the kingdom. For the credit of the University of Oxford, who have so recently raised thousands for the purchase of a collection of sketches,* we trust that this design will not be suffered to be given up for want of funds.

CHRIST CHURCH, STREATHAM.

MR. URBAN, Jan. 25.

A FEW weeks ago I sent you a short account of the new Church, then nearly finished, in the parish of Streatham, in Surrey. I had always admired the design of this structure, from the time of its first exhibition to the public in the Royal Academy. I regarded it as a well-chosen and judicious specimen of the transition from the Norman style of architecture to the Early English, though not exactly according to the practice of this country at the period when it was in use. In my letter above alluded to, which appeared in your Magazine for November last, I described the building as being constructed after the peculiar fashion of the North of Italy during the period I have mentioned. I was then unacquainted with a circumstance that has lately been communicated to me by one of the parishioners. This gentleman, one of my most valued friends, informed me, that while it was in contemplation to build a new Church, the worthy Rector was residing for a time in Italy for the benefit of his health. He added, that the Rector had been much pleased with the style of some of the small Churches he met with, which had been erected late in the twelfth century. He thought it a desirable one to be adopted for the intended new Church on Brixton Hill, and his ideas have been carried into effect by Mr. Wild, the architect, admirably well.

It has been with great truth remarked by the late Mr. Thomas Rickman, that the three styles in succession, after the decline of the Norman in this

country, are peculiarly English. There were, indeed, styles of architecture, in some degree corresponding with them, in practice among the nations of the Continent; but these were varieties of each successive style, having certain distinguishing characteristics by which they are easily discerned from the English, and from each other. These styles, as they prevailed in Italy, have sometimes been called Lombardic, which may well be applied to them, as an appropriate distinguishing term.

You have noticed the consecration of this Church in your Magazine for December, wherein its architecture is said to be *Byzantine*, or *Eastern Romanesque*. Other writers have designated it *Moorish*.† None of these terms belong to it: we need not go so far from home to obtain for it a name. What has for many ages been done at Constantinople partakes of peculiarities that had their origin still further to the eastward. Of *Eastern Romanesque*, it would be difficult, perhaps, to find an example in any part of the empire, and the term *Moorish* is by no means applicable to the building at present treated of.

I conclude this letter by adverting to a passage in my last, which, owing to the haste it was written in, requires to be stated with more clearness. After noticing the elevation on which the altar is placed, I *should* have written (after placed), "*without verging in the least to the peculiar opinions which the Church of England rejected three hundred years ago, this portion might have been better managed.*"

Yours, &c. SAXON.

* See our last Magazine, p. 73.

† The Ecclesiologist, No II. p. 20.

Mr. URBAN,

IN the Magazine for November, your able correspondent J. R. has devoted a space to my recent communications, of which they were hardly worthy; and the cause of my troubling you is to offer some remarks in reply.

1. Your correspondent says I am "unjustified in my sharp reproof of M. Brunet," whereas no reproof whatever was meant. I said (p. 143) that he had taken no notice of the incongruity of a volume's being dated 1787, when its contents allude to 1792. J. R. considers the objection wholly removed by the information in the *Manual*, 1787-1796 (which I could myself have supplied, as my edition is also that of 1820), but that this removes the objection, in any degree, I really cannot perceive. I had shewn that the dates were *erroneous*; your correspondent informs me that they are *successive*; does not the difficulty remain the same?

2. Your correspondent excepts the Duke of Marlborough from the silence of French writers, when praising their enemies. His remarks are just; but the following passage (which has only now been recovered from long oblivion among various transcripts and memoranda,) speaks so clearly to the point, that I readily adduce it, though in disparagement of my own remarks.—"Le nom d'un patriote comme Hector est consacré par ceux mêmes qu'il combat, comme l'ont été par nous les noms du prince Eugène, de Marlborough, de Montecuculi, et du prince Charles." This passage is taken from a French translation of Ovid's *Art Amandi*, entitled (with some latitude of expression,) *L'Art de Plaire*, and published in 1818. The note occurs at b. i. l. 16. *Quas Hector sensurus erat*; where the translator remarks, from Schrevelius, that Hector is a Greek name, *ἠκτορ*, *Ancora*, and thus introduces the remark above cited. The translation is anonymous, but its author was M. PIRANLY des Chaumées, as I learned from his handwriting, in a copy presented to M. Passard, secretary to the late Duc de la Châtre. Of the Duc, thus brought to my remembrance, and whose company I frequently enjoyed in younger days, let me say, Mr. GENY. MAU. VOL. XVII.

Urban, in the words of Horace, *Flebilis occidit*.

3. If your correspondent terms William III. *glorious*, is it uncharitable to suppose (from the italic in which the word is printed) that he does so ironically? This is not a subject on which an Irish Romanist and an English Protestant can be expected to agree; but the Abbé Millot, whose prepossessions were doubly adverse to William, for national and religious reasons, has connected that epithet with his name in seriousness. Speaking of the false report of his death, at the battle of the Boyne, that historian says, "Cette nouvelle passa rapidement jusqu'en France; et le peuple de Paris, crédule et aveugle dans la haine, fit des jouissances publiques, glorieuses au prince qu'on insultait." (*Hist. d'Angleterre*, i. 275.) Henault expresses himself much in the same way, using the word *honorable*. Again, Millot, in the midst of such animadversions as are usually made on William by his enemies, makes these important admissions:

"Les taches de son caractère ne peuvent couvrir le mérite rare qui le distingue de la foule des souverains. Se maintenir sur le trône d'Angleterre malgré les dégoûts de la nation, malgré les efforts du monarque le plus puissant de l'Europe, gouverner la Hollande sans despotisme, et néanmoins avec une sorte d'autorité absolue, fondée sur l'estime et la confiance; diriger par une profonde politique les conseils des cours étrangères, et commander les armées avec autant d'habileté que de valeur,* être toujours à craindre après avoir perdu des batailles toujours infatigable dans le cabinet et dans les camps, sous le poids de la maladie et des travaux, lutter enfin contre Louis XIV, et affaiblir une puissance si terrible, si longtemps victorieuse; ce sont de traits dignes de l'immortalité." (*Ibid.* p. 315-16)

We may safely allow public characters the praise which their enemies concede, and therefore, this eulogy, joined to that which was formerly quoted from La Harpe, may justly be claimed for William by such as respect his memory. When J. R.

* I draw your readers' attention to this word, because *valeur* is the term used by La Bruyère's editor, when speaking of James.

observes that he gained but one single victory, that of the Boyne, in his belligerent career, and James had *more than once* distinguished himself in younger life, to what does the contrast amount? James gained no victories; for he was not a commander-in-chief, but served under others. Did William only once distinguish himself, because he gained but one battle? Such a test would be fatal to Hannibal, after his last victory at Cannæ. The battles which were gained against William, were like that which was gained by Pyrrhus against the Romans, as injurious to the victor as to the beaten. When Henault says, "il fut toujours battu sans jamais avoir été défait," he gives him the highest praise. Blucher, I may observe, was not successful as a general against Napoleon, yet contributed greatly to his overthrow. If your correspondent makes William's single victory a reflection upon him, it is what the writers I have cited refrain from doing. "La valeur (says the Abbé Gerard) agit avec vigueur; elle ne cède pas à la résistance, et continue l'entreprise malgré les oppositions et les efforts contraires." (Synonymes François, p. 87.)

A comparison was made between William and James, just after the battle in which they were opposed to each other. "Quelques Irlandais prisonniers dirent aux Anglais, non sans apparence de raison: Changeons de roi; demain nous livrerons la bataille, et nous sommes sûrs de vous vaincre." (Millot, p. 276.) If it be true what is said of James, "il reprocha aux Irlandais leur lâcheté," it shews that he was ungrateful as well as incompetent, for cowardice is not an Irishman's defect. Mr. Gorton, in his Biographical Dictionary, does but doubtfully allow James the praise of valour; "in this action, so important to his interests, James kept at a distance from danger, and shewed so little spirit, that it has been thought his former displays of valour were either forced and unnatural, or that his misfortunes had deprived him of all his pristine energy." The latter opinion, certainly the fairer, is also probably the more just.

4. Your correspondent says, that the

passage in La Bruyère "was assuredly never aimed" against James. Now in commenting on the works of a professed satirist, the difficulty lies, not in shewing whom he means, but whom he does *not* mean. A person who could speak of William with the meanness which La Harpe so justly condemns, was not likely to be very sparing of James, though the cousin-german and special protégé of Louis XIV. Satirists rarely give up a sarcasm, when it has once presented itself to their minds. With regard to the *applicability* of the passage, persons of different sentiments will differ on this point, but the editor's opinion is clearly pronounced. The name of Antoine-Augustin-Renouard in the title-page, is a guarantee for the care which has been taken with this edition, for this distinguished *litterateur* is not only a publisher, but also an editor of works he publishes. The application therefore has his assent; but whether he has made it on his own judgement, or adopted it from others, I cannot say. Allow me further to observe, that it is quite natural that La Bruyère, when speaking of William, and various contemporaries, should also think of James. Had the two passages occurred in different chapters, the supposition would be a shade less probable, but they occur in the same.

5. In marking the epithet *mendacious* as faulty, and proposing to substitute *erroneous*, I conceive I have expressed myself both justly and charitably. The flight of James, I observed, might, with some little latitude of expression, be termed an abdication. Whoever leaves the throne (I mean the actual, not the theoretical) vacant, may be said to abdicate, though in proposing to say *deserted*, the Lords employed a clearer term than the Commons, who insisted on the other. Burnet has shewn, however, that the term *abdicate* was used advisedly, and under a sense of its propriety, from former usage. Supposing it to be wrong, is every confusion of language a positive *LIE*?

But leaving abstract questions, I will give a cruel instance of practical mendacity, from the Memoir on the situation of the French Protestants, presented by the Baron de Breteuil to Louis XVI. in 1786. Speaking

of the *loi contre les mourans*, which the Jansenist party had dropped, but which the Jesuits revived, he says,

“ C'est ainsi qu'on vit reparaître, quand Louis XIV. touchait au dernier terme de sa vieillesse, dans un temps plus particulièrement consacré à la piété, et où l'empire de son confesseur était plus absolu, cette loi assoupie depuis dix-sept ans; et un changement de quelques mots la rend un loi nouvelle, dont le seul titre fait frissonner, qui ordonne que ceux qui auront déclaré qu'ils veulent persister et mourir dans la religion prétendue réformée, soit qu'ils aient fait abjuration ou non, seront réputés relaps.”

6. When your correspondent says, in distinguishing between the personal and official authority of the Popes, that “ submission is due to their interpretation of doctrine—not to their assertion of facts, beyond the credibility consequent on proof,” has he not drawn the restriction too close? A great many official acts of the Popes are neither interpretations or assertions of facts, but enactments. Take, for instance, the excommunication of Elizabeth by Pius V., whereby “ her subjects are declared absolved from the oath of allegiance, and every other thing due unto her whatsoever; and those which from henceforth obey her, are innodated with the anathema.” Now, it is well known that the English Romanists were divided in their opinion about this document. They questioned its validity, the truth of its grounds, the expediency of the act, and the extent to which it bound them. (See Fuller, b. ii. cent. 16.) If the Pope was wrong, how comes it, that he, who is a judge in other respects, should be amenable to general opinion in this? Llorente relates that the Inquisition-general at Rome (which was founded in 1543) was involved in a dispute with that of Spain, and mentions that the Cardinals, who composed the Inquisition-general, asserted the Pope “ to be infallible when he acted, as in this case, as sovereign pontiff.” In the same chapter, he observes, that “ the sovereign pontiff is infallible when he pronounces *ex cathedra*,”—which I take to be the clearest summary of opinions on this subject.*

* Llorente, Hist. Inq. c. xvi. He says, “ Although the inquisitors of Spain

And, Mr. Urban, if submission is not due to the papal assertion of facts, how came the Jesuits to act as if it were, in their edition of Newton's *Principia*, in the last century?† In the preface to the third book, occurs this extraordinary declaration:

“ *Newtonus, in hoc tertio libro, telluris mota hypothesis assumit. Auctoris propositiones aliter explicari non poterant, nisi eadem quoque facta hypothesis hinc alienam coacti sumus gerere personam. Ceterum latus à summis pontificibus contra telluris motum decretis, nos ubique profitemur.*”

7. With regard to Montesquieu's distinction between the bigoted and the fanatical character, I would say, (with all respect,) that to me it has long appeared to be one of his happiest thoughts. “ C'est que la différence est totale entre une armée fanatique et une armée bigote.” The Scots were fanatics at Newburn, and perhaps at Marston-Moor; but when they came to contend against a *Covenanting* enemy, their ardour subsided. The Independents had all the advantage of being a newer sect, with a fresher zeal, and were eager to extend their principles, while the Scots were only desirous to preserve theirs. Perhaps, however, it is taking too much on one's self, to vindicate Montesquieu.

8. The remarks on Lord Chatham, which previously appeared in October, 1840, had escaped my memory, though I am not accustomed to read your correspondent's communications inattentively. Owing, however, to their copiousness and diffusiveness, it is difficult always to remember their contents. However, to him belongs the priority of the remarks, which thus unintentionally confirm each other. I am glad that my error

pretended that their authority was canonical and spiritual, and had been delegated to them by the sovereign pontiff, who is infallible when he pronounces *ex cathedra*, yet they always opposed this infallibility in fact, and refused to submit to his decrees, when contrary to their particular system.”

† *Philosophiæ naturalis, auctore Isaaco Newtono, perpetuis commentariis illustrata, comitum studio, P.P. T. Lesueur et F. Jacquet, 1760.*

is corrected, concerning the Bibliothèque of M. Barbier; but, if I assumed that it meant the work he edited, J. R. has also assumed, that the conversation between the Archbishop of Narbonne (Dillon) and Cardinal Lomenie, was the one alluded to in the *Genl. Mag.* for Sept. p. 236, between Dillon and Calonne. I give the anecdote as M. Aignan relates it.

“Cet archevêque, que du moins on ne taxera pas d'hypocrisie, eut une entrevue fort curieuse avec le cardinal de Lomenie, qui venait d'être mis à la tête des finances. 'Eh bien, petit gueux, (lui dit-il, dès que la porte du cabinet fut refermée sur eux); te voilà donc ministre. Si je demande une bonne abbaye, et que tu ne me la fasses pas donner, qu'est-ce que je te ferai?' Tu me donneras', (répartit l'autre,) 'des coups de pieds dans le ventre.'—Ah! pardieu, je n'y manquerai pas.' Telle fut, suivant le recit de l'archevêque de Narbonne, en rentrant chez lui, la première conférence entre les deux chefs de l'église Gallicane”

This anecdote finds its place in the author's work “*De l'Etat des Protestans en France*,” as a note, illustrative of the Archbishop's character. Before the edition of 1787, when measures were concerting, between Malesherbes, the baron de Breteuil, and La Fayette, for the relief of the French Protestants, the Gallican church “proclama ses alarmes, dans l'assemblée du clergé, par la voix de son président, l'archevêque de Narbonne, qui, comme il le disoit lui-même, ne pouvait pas être soupçonné d'agir par devotion.” (P. 45, and note 27.)

9. The reference to the original vouchers of Galileo's trial, does not tend (as J. R. apprehends) to “throw the first stone,” but to shew, that the received accounts of that deplorable transaction are fully confirmed by authentic documents. The subject has of late years been brought several times before the public, by Sir D. Brewster, Mr. Drinkwater, and Mr. Mark Napier, in his *Memoirs of John Napier*, the ninth chapter of which comprises the State of Science in Europe after the revival of Letters. The question is not a comparative, but a positive one,—whether the received accounts are correct or not? And

what, I would ask, can speak stronger to the purpose, than the statement, that the original papers exhibit the good faith of the prisoner, and the perfidy of his accusers?

But, as your correspondent has deviated into the general subject of judicial prosecutions in that century, let me add a passage concerning them in the present, as carried on in Spain, in the prisons of the HOLY OFFICE. It forms a note subjoined to the preface of Llorente's *History of the Inquisition*, to which a reference has been made already.

“The following fact shews that the inquisitors of our own days do not fall below the standard of those who followed the fanatic Torquemada. * * * * was present when the Inquisition was thrown open, in 1820, by the orders of the Cortes of Madrid. Twenty-one prisoners were found in it, not one of whom knew the name of the city in which he was: some had been confined three years, some a longer period; and not one knew perfectly the nature of the crime of which he was accused.”

This is shocking; but what follows is horrible in the extreme:

“One of these prisoners had been condemned, and was to have suffered on the following day. His punishment was to be death by the *pendulum*. The method of thus destroying the victim is as follows. The condemned is fastened in a groove, upon a table, on his back, suspended above him is a pendulum, the edge of which is sharp, and it is so constructed as to become longer with every movement. The wretch sees this implement of destruction swinging to and fro above him, and every moment the keen edge approaching nearer and nearer: at length it cuts the skin of his nose, and gradually cuts in, until life is extinct. It may be doubted if the Holy Office in its mercy ever invented a more humane and rapid method of exterminating heresy, or securing confiscation. This, let it be remembered, was a punishment of the Secret Tribunal, A.D. 1820!” (P. xx.)

10. The mention of Bianchini (Joseph) will justify a slight commemoration of his uncle, Francis Bianchini, who was celebrated in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, as a man of science and an antiquary. “Nommé président des antiquités, il proposa au pape de former une collection d'antiquités sacrées, ou musée

ecclésiastique, destinée à fournir les matériaux d'une histoire ecclésiastique par les monumens. L'épuisement des trésors pontifical le força d'abandonner ce projet." (Dict. Historique.) The value of such a collection may be inferred from the antiquarian allusions in the correspondence of La Chaise and Spon. (See Gent. Mag. Dec. 1834.) Of course, we cannot say whether he would have advised the re-casting of the St. Bartholomew medal, which is stated to have been done at Rome, on the 19th of December, 1839, a circumstance which offers but a melancholy contrast, with the words of Statius, "Excidat illa dies," so appropriately uttered by De L'Hôpital, and repeated by your correspondent, with a just expression of feeling. (Oct. p. 368-9.) The statement occurs in the Protestant Almanack for 1841, and the compiler mentions that he has seen one of the medals.*

Yours, &c. CYDWELL.

BARBIER D'AUCOUR.—DUPRESNY.

THESE two authors, who lived at the same time, have no literary similarity, but they resembled each other so closely, in the circumstances of their several marriages, that the same planet may be said to have risen upon them, and to have associated them in biography.

Jean Barbier D'Aucour was born at Langres about 1641. He made himself known, at the age of twenty-four, by a poetical satire on the Jesuits, who were then at that point of power and influence which is a sure mark for assailants of various kinds. His first situation was a tutorship at the college of Lizieux, which he quitted for the Bar, but, unfortunately, his memory failing him at the commencement of his first pleading, he kept to his chambers, and employed himself in drawing cases, which he did not plead in person. However, he obtained in this way a greater

reputation than he would have done as a speaker. The two pleadings which he drew for a poor servant named Lebrun, who was unjustly condemned as the murderer of his mistress, and who died from the effects of torture, are highly esteemed. They prove, as Sabatier observes, (speaking of the two pleadings as one) both his talent for eloquence and the humanity of his feelings.

With his failure at the Bar, and probably not obtaining extensive chamber practice, Barbier fell into difficulties. "*Maltraité de la fortune* (as the Dictionnaire Historique rather wordily expresses it) il fut obligé pour subsister d'épouser la fille de son libraire." If this were the simple fact, there would not be so much to complain of, for, according to the general notion, an author who marries a bookseller's daughter has done tolerably well, or at all events, as the saying is, "he might have done worse." But Sabatier tells the story differently; "D'Aucour épousa la fille de son Libraire, pour acquitter ses dettes envers lui." This alters the case, and the wonder is, that the father should have permitted the match under such unpromising circumstances.

The principal production of D'Aucour was a second work against the Jesuits, the objects of his early satire. So many volumes of the kind appeared about that time, that it would scarcely deserve to be mentioned, except for bibliography's sake, as these *ignes mirares* are outshone by the Provincial Letters, were it not for the opinion of La Harpe, who considers this work as next to that of Pascal. Bouhours, a Jesuit, had published, in 1671, *Entretiens d'Aristote et d'Eugene*, in which, observes Sir James Macintosh, and his testimony is respectable, he "has ably vindicated his order."† A glitter of style and a pleasing variety of topics, joined perhaps to the interest which his Order had in promoting the credit of the book, produced a second edition within six months, besides several others which followed. However, in the same year D'Aucour brought out some powerful

* One side of the medal contains the bust of Gregory XIII; on the reverse is represented the destroying angel, crowned with a halo, holding up a cross, and grasping a sword, beside several dead bodies. The inscription on the reverse is "Ugonnotorum Strages, 1572."

† History of England, v. 451. Paris edition.

strictures on it under the title of *Sentimens de Cleanthe*, the publication of which Bouhours (meanly, if the account is true, but) vainly endeavoured to prevent. The following character of the work by Sabatier deserves to be quoted, not only because amenity in controversy was then so rare, but also because it is seldom cultivated as it ought to be. "Sa critique des *Entretiens d'Ariste et d'Eugene* annonce un esprit plein de finesse, de goût, et sur-tout de politesse; cet ouvrage sera toujours un exemple à proposer aux écrivains de notre temps, qui manquent souvent de ces trois qualités, auxquelles ils substituent la jalousie, la mauvaise foi, et la grossièreté." The criticism of La Harpe is also important, and deserves to be introduced, as it may help to make the unfortunate D'Aucour more known and appreciated. "Il était de la destinée de les combattre (les Jésuites) avec les armes du bon goût. Barbier d'Aucour traita leurs beaux-esprits comme Pascal et Arnauld avaient traité leur casuistes et leur théologiens. *Les sentimens de Cleanthe* sont, je crois, après *les Provinciales*, qu'il suffit de nommer, le seul livre polémique qui ait assuré à son auteur une réputation qui a duré jusqu'à nous, et l'ouvrage en est digne: c'est à très-peu de chose près ce que la critique littéraire a produit de meilleur, dans le dernier siècle. Barbier d'Aucour me dispense d'en dire davantage sur le P. Bouhours, dont il a relevé les défauts de manière à ne rien laisser à désirer."* Lycée, vii. 379, 80.

These remarks are rather curtailed in transcribing, but there is another passage which should not be omitted, at a time when periodical criticism is so much in vogue. La Harpe observes of D'Aucour, that "en blâmant ce qu'on a fait, il montre ce qu'il faut faire; il pense juste, et il écrit bien, il varie son ton à proportion des objets, et sa plaisanterie est fine et décente, autant que sa raison est solide et lumineuse:" and adds, "Il eût été à souhaiter que la critique eût toutes ces qualités, lorsqu'elle devint peri-

odique dans l'espèce d'ouvrage que l'on appelle journaux." There are two kinds of criticism which chiefly prevail at present, the favourably or unfavourably partial. If the author is the critic's friend the book is pretty sure to be praised; in most other cases the object is to shew an ability at what is technically called cutting-up, which makes the office of a reviewer a kind of literary *tuerie*. The just and candid specimens of criticism, unhappily, are the exceptions.

The other works of Barbier are merely pieces of criticism, or *facetiae*, and are now forgotten. His marriage was childless; he died in 1694; and if he had to struggle against poverty while living, his memory had to contend with injustice. His successor in the French Academy was M. de Clermont-Tonnerre, Bishop of Noyon, who, disregarding the practice of that society, omitted to eulogise him in his address of thanks. The Abbé de Caumartin, Director of the Academy, repaired the omission in his reply to the address, and every compliment which he paid to the candidate, (says Sabatier,) was a trait of satire ingeniously aimed at his pride. The Academy could not help expressing their surprise at the candidate's departing from a custom which was then considered indispensable. The excuse was still more discreditable than the fault; for he said that he had determined never to praise plebeians (*roturiers*). He was properly answered, that literature admitted of no title but that of talent; and that plebeianship, which happened to outnumber nobility in the Academy, might use reprisals to himself and to all other nobles who shewed as little civility. He yielded to these reasons, and as he had not praised his predecessor by word of mouth, he introduced an eulogy into his printed address.

It may be a matter of conjecture, whether this piece of rudeness originated in private partiality, in respect of the controversy between D'Aucour and Bouhours. But even if that were the case, the deceased member should have met with better treatment, on account of his defence of the injured Lebrun.

It is just to D'Aucour's memory to give Sabatier's character of his uncivil

* It was probably the reputation of this work which procured his admission to the French Academy on the death of Mezeray the historian in 1683.

successor, although, in justice to him also, it should be remembered, that he was the founder of one of the Academy's prizes.

"Tout le monde sait que M. de Clermont-Tonnerre est ce même Evêque de Noyon, qui s'est rendu ridiculement célèbre par son faste bruyant, par le galimatias des ses sermons, par la singularité de ses Lettres Pastorales, et plus encore par sa vanité, qui ne lui permettoit, dit on, d'appeler son auditoire que *Canaille Chrétienne*. Au reste, il avoit de l'esprit et du savoir, qualités infiniment dépréciées par ses absurdes travers."^{*}

But it is now time to leave the author, who paid his bookseller's bill by marriage-articles, and to introduce the other case, with the quotation,

"Thus bad begins, but worse remains behind."

Charles Rivière Dufresny was born at Paris in 1648. He was appointed, early in life, Valet-de-chambre to Louis XIV. who also made him comptroller of his gardens, and distinguished him with particular favour. This, with his universal talents, ought to have secured a respectable footing in society; but all these advantages were lost by habits of dissipation. He was twice married, and the adventure of his second union is curious; for, owing his washerwoman a hundred crowns, and having no means of paying the debt, he offered her marriage. This incident was introduced by Le Sage into his *Diabole Boiteux*, and who can pity the person thus unhappily commemorated?

The following character, given by Sabatier, shews the versatility of his genius

"Un goût universel pour les Beaux-Arts, des talens pour les cultiver avec succès, doivent le faire regarder comme un de ces genres heureux, propres à faire admirer les richesses de la nature. La Musique, le Dessin, la Peinture, l'Architecture, la Poésie, ont exercé tour à-tour son activité, les Belles Lettres, et sur-tout la Poésie comique, paroissent cependant avoir eu la préférence."

* For further illustrations of the character of M. de Clermont-Tonnerre, see *Genl. Mag* 1840, Aug. p. 149.

Dufresny conducted the *Mercure* for a short time with ability and spirit. His "Amusemens sérieux et comiques," (which were printed at Rouen in 1705, under the address of Amsterdam,) were much in vogue. He there introduces a Siamese, criticising the manners and customs of the time, a happy idea, which has since been often imitated, and which is supposed to have set the example of the Persian, Chinese, and Turkish Letters.† "Mais les imitateurs (observe Sabatier) n'ont pas été aussi sages et aussi réservés que lui." La Harpe has briefly criticised Dufresny as a dramatist, in which respect he compares him to Des-touches. He speaks most favourably of the *Reconciliation Normande*, in which the author thus describes a pleader:

"Il achetait sous main de petits procillons,
Qu'il savoit élever, nourrir de procédures,
Il les empâtait bien, et de ces nourritures
Il en faisoit des bons et gros procès de mans."

"Certainement (observe the critic) l'idée d'engraisser des procès comme des chapons est une bonne fortune dans le style comique."

Dufresny died in 1724. His career exemplifies the necessity of ballast as well as sail, to ensure a prosperous or even a creditable voyage. Unfortunately, such examples are too often lost on those whom they ought to warn; still, to literary characters, they are pregnant with warning; and persons who yield in the first instance to the false attractions of a dissipated life may, perhaps, be alarmed at the idea of sinking to such a marriage as Dufresny's. When genius is unaccompanied with judgment and conduct, the possessor will too frequently have to own, as Ajax does of Hector's sword,

ἀδωρα δώρα κ' οὐκ ὄνησιμα.‡

Yours, &c. CYDWELL.

† The Turkish Spy, however, was earlier.

‡ Sabatier, *Les Trois Siècles*, 1779. Beauvais, *Dict. Historique*. La Harpe, *Cours de Littérature*.

AMONG the multifarious transcripts amassed by the indefatigable Cole, there is, in his 32nd volume, a series of letters from various persons, addressed to Mr. Roger Gale. One of these contains a fragment written in the time of James the First, which is of some little historical interest, though we believe no notice has hitherto been taken of it. The subjects it mentions will be best illustrated by a few notes appended at the foot of the page. The writer appears to have been a Dean, and one who was in close attendance on James the First, both at the beginning of his reign, and at its close. Even at the first period, he was sufficiently intimate with his Majesty, to venture a somewhat satirical witticism upon the kingdom of Scotland. Further, from the second paper of his mentioned, it appears that he had been present on the first day of the Conference on Religion at Hampton Court, in 1603. Yet Cole's correspondent calls him only a Dean; from which we may suppose that he attained no higher preferment.

Mr. Cole says :

"The following is part of a letter, without any date, being only the last quarter of the sheet; as it contains some particulars relating to King James the First, and Sir Walter Raleigh, it is to be lamented that the former part is lost :

— 'how they would wonder, contrary to that he would have them. Some speeches past of Doc. Raynolds, that he was a little too strict:¹ When I towld him the distinction between God's Morrals and God's Pollitikes, whiche the Kinge liked.

'Upon Wensday night, the Kinge came to Husborne, Mr. Reade's,² wher he fell into an invective against Inclosers and

¹ John Reynolds, D. D. Dean of Lincoln, who with Dr. Thomas Sparke, were, as Anthony Wood says, "the pillars of puritanism, and grand favourers of non-conformity." They had taken the van in its defence at the Hampton Court Conference.

² Hursbourne in Hampsbire. The King had been there before, at an earlier period of the same Progress,—on the 20th and 21st August, according to the Gestes of the Progress, in which it is called "Sir Robert Oxenbridge's." Nichols's Progresses, &c. of King James the First, I. p. 252.

depopulation, and noted the judgment of God upon them, sayinge, he could not be a riche Kinge who had poore subjects, nor a riche lord that had poore tenants. Then he inveyed agaynst Pirates, sayinge he had herd the Noblemen of Ingland counted for Pirates, which since he taxed for insolency, that, being in continual danger to themselves, they would assay to others.³ He sayed, if he lived, ther should be never a Pirat in Ingland. When Sir Francis Drake, Hawkins, Kandish, Frobisher's death were remembered to him.⁴ Then he fell to speake agaynst our pronouncing of Latin.

'On Thursdaye morninge he discoursed of the Traytors,⁵ shewing what an excellent man of partes Sir Walter Rawley was, and how he practised to kill himself in jest; how he desired to have Harris's gostly father, but the Kinge sayed he would send him a good Preacher, and that trobled him more he should aske him then that he had committed treason agaynst his person, for, sayed the Kinge, though the lawes give me his blood, yet his soule shalle never be upon me. The Kinge observed in him, how he never in all his letters made mention of Christ, but only of God.

'That night we came to Winchester,⁶ when the Kinge came to the church, had an oration, hard an anthem, and went to supper. The Kinge and Queen supped together: the Kinge entered into commendation of our cathedrall churches, when I towld him, we excuded for *fronts*, but they⁷ for *roofes*, for they had the valte of heaven.

'Uppon Fryday at dinner, he spake of my Lo: Gray, and asked why the Queene⁸ did not punishe him for his contempt.'

³ So in the MS.; the meaning is obscure.

⁴ To which the monarch, who afterwards immolated to a rival state such a subject as Raleigh, had, as it is evident, nothing to reply.

⁵ Lord Cobham, Lord Grey of Wilton, Sir Walter Raleigh, &c. whose trials shortly after took place at Winchester.

⁶ The King arrived at Winchester on the 20th September, (Progr. I. 274), which fixes the date of the letter.

⁷ Some words to this effect seem wanting.

⁸ The Scotch, it is presumed, are meant.

Here ends the old letter, what follows is addressed by Baily to Gale.

“What is mentioned of Sir Walter Raleigh you may not have met with elsewhere: chiefly for that have I sent you the whole. I have, too, of the Dean’s, “The first Day’s Conference at Hampton Court, 14 June 1603,” his own writing: it is different from Collier; if you think worth your seeing, please to acquaint me. There is besides of the Dean’s writing, a Will of King James’s, which bears date 26th March 1619. There is a note in the margin of the Dean’s—

‘The Kinge contracted this great sickness upon Queen Anne’s death at Hampton Court. March 22, his Maj^{tie} then at Newmarket, where he sickened and came to Royston 22 Martij, very sick and faint on the way, and at Royston made this his Will; but very few of the L^{ds}. of his Counsell being present, his Bed-chamber men willed to retire, I was called in by the Duke of Buckingham, by his Maj^{ties} speciall comandment, and sett downe this in memorie after I returned to my lodging, which Ester Weeke I shewed to his Ma^{tie} [when it pleased his Ma-

jestie*] to pocket the same, which as it wore out in his pocket, and at last gave it me againe to keepe, which I read over to him evry Good Friday, so long as he lived. And to King Charles the first Good Friday of his reigne.’

“I observe Mr. Hearne’s rule, and have not altered anything in the reading of the Dean’s MS.

“I have some collections of your county of Dorset; particularly a Bill in Chancery brought before C. Woolsey when Chancellor, by Wm. Adber of Newborough Wynfrite against Thomas Abbot of Byndon, for being oppressed and injured in his right by the said Abbot. If worth Mr. Hutchins’s while to transcribe, it is at his service.

“By this time must have sufficiently interrupted you, and very likely shall not displease you, in subscribing myself,
“Dear Sir,

“Your most assured humble servant,
“JOHN BAILY.”

* Some words to this effect seem wanting. *Errata*.—Note ⁸, in preceding page, should be altered to ⁷; and add, note ⁸ Elizabeth. Also, for “excuded for fronts,” read exceeded.

SHERBOURNE CHURCH, DORSETSHIRE.

(With a View.)

THE collegiate (and once cathedral) church of Sherbourne was almost entirely destroyed by fire in 1436, and shortly after rebuilt in its present handsome form, described by the historian of Dorsetshire as the largest and best in that county. Leland has given a full and remarkable account of the circumstances attendant upon the occurrence above mentioned. He says:

“The body of the abbay chirch, dedicate to our Lady, servid ontill a hunderith yeres syns, for the chife paroche chirch of the town. This was the cause of the abolition of the paroch chirch there. The monkes and the tounes-men felle at variance, by cause the tounes-men tooke privilege to use the sacrament of bap-tisme in the chapelle of Al-halowes. Wherapon, one Walter Gallor, a stoute bocher, dwelling yn Shirburn, defacid clene the font-stone, and after, the variance growing to a playne seditione, and the tounes-menne, by the meanes of au Erle of Huntendune, lying yn those quarters, and taking the tounes-mennes’ part, and the Bishop of Saresbyri the monkes’ part, a preste of Al-halowis shot a shaft with fier into the toppe of that part of S. Marye chirch, that devidid the est part,

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that the monkes usid, from that the tounes-men usid; and this partition chauncing at that tyme to be thakkid yn, the rofe was sette a fier, and consequently al the hole chirch, the lede and belles melting, was defacid. Then Bradeford abbate of Shirburn persecutid this injurie, and the tounes menne were forcid to contribute to the reedifyng of this chirch. But after thys tyme, Al-Halowes chirch, and not S. Maryes, was used for the paroche chirch. Al the este parte of S. Mary chirch was reedified in abbate Bradefordes tyme, saving a chapelle of our Lady, an olde peace of work that the fier came not to, by reason that it was of an older building.—Peter Ramesunne, next abbate saving one to Bradeforde, buildid a *fundamentis* al the west part of S. Marie Chirch, as appears by his name and rebus in several places.—Ramesunne, abbate, sette a chaple caullid our Lady of Bowe harde to the south side of the old Lady Chapelle.” In a note at the beginning of his Itinerary, vol. II. he says, “John Saunne [f. Saunders] abbate, did build the este part of the abbay chirch, and Peter Ramesun, abbate there, builded the W. part of the same chirch not many yeres syns.”

The fire occurred between the years

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1436 and 1446. At the latter date a patent was granted, 24 Hen. VI. (*De choro & campanili hujus monasterii per subitum incendium combustis*); and the narrative of Leland of the transactions which led to the catastrophe is confirmed by an ordination made by the Bishop in the former year, between the abbot and convent of Sherbourne and the parishioners, from which it appears that the monks complained that, though there had been in the body of the church in the monastery from its foundation a baptismal font, in which the infants of Sherbourne parish were commonly baptized, yet Richard Fowle, Thomas Draper, John Toker, Walter Paskaley, John Ashley, and other their confederates, erected another new font in the lower part of the church, where the inhabitants used to hear divine service, on pretence of the bells ringing to matins, and of the strait entrance of the door in the wall [*murus intermediatus*] between the place of the parishioners, and the body of the church. At the procession to the font at Easter and Pentecost, a contention arose between the abbot and monks, and the townsmen. The monks desiring that the font might be removed to the ancient place, no one opposed it, and proclamation being made for that purpose, the bishop ordered the bell to be rung to matins after the sixth hour, according to the abbey clock, the font to be replaced in the ancient place, the door and entrance for the procession of the parishioners to the font to be enlarged, and a partition [*clausus intermedius*] to be made in the nave near the choir, that there might be a distinct separation between the monks and the parishioners. Dated 8 Jan. 1436, 14 Hen. VI. The enforcing of this order is supposed to have occasioned the riot which ended in burning the church.

Notwithstanding the fire, and the consequent re-edification which it rendered necessary, considerable portions of the original structure were preserved, and are worked up into the present fabric. The enormous pillars and semi-circular arches which support the tower, and the narrow gallery round the lantern or inside of the tower, immediately below the present bell-loft, are of Norman architecture, probably erected by Roger, third bishop

of Sarum, who contributed very largely to the abbey, and first placed it under its own abbots. A beautiful porch on the south side of the church, which is noticed by Leland, as "an antique piece of work and not defaced with fire, because it stood with a far lower roof than the body of the church did," is of the same period, with zigzag mouldings; as are also interlaced semicircular arches in the south wall of the chapels on the north side of the chancel. In the walls of the north and south transepts are some small fragments of a similar style. A large lancet window, at the east end of the chapel north of the chancel, with projecting insulated pilasters of Purbeck marble, is probably of the same age with Salisbury cathedral. To the same or the immediately subsequent age may be ascribed the chapel of Our Lady at the east end of the church; a part of which now forms the centre of the house inhabited by the upper master of the grammar-school.

The whole of the body of the church, with the side aisles, was either entirely rebuilt, or new modelled, in the Perpendicular style, by abbot Bradforde and his two immediate successors. The panelling, which forms one of the most striking marks of the Perpendicular style, covers the piers (which are without columns), and is extended quite to the point of the arches. One of them is represented in the Glossary of Architecture, Plate 6, Arches. The part of the church east of the tower is built with Hamdon-hill stone, and in a much more elegant and expensive manner than the rest of the church. This part consists of a centre, two side-aisles, and an eastern aisle behind the altar. The centre (now the chancel, formerly the choir for the monks) is supported by three rather obtusely pointed arches on each side; over which are as many large windows, with two stories of mullions, finishing in a very rich tracery. The east window, which fills up the whole space above the altar from the roof of the east aisle to the stone roof of the church, is in a similar style. The piers between the windows on each side are supported by light flying buttresses, stretching over the side-aisles.

From various circumstances, it ap-

pears probable that the building of the east end of the church had been begun by the predecessors of abbot Bradforde. The pillars, when the thick coat of ochre and lime has been accidentally removed, shew evident marks of their having been standing at the time of the fire; and if we suppose that it was intended to rebuild the whole in a similar style, this will account for the demolition of the arch and stone gallery on the east side of the tower. It is suggested in the History of Dorsetshire that abbot Bruning, probably of the Melbury family, had begun to rebuild his church under the patronage of his powerful relations sir Humphrey Stafford and John Stafford, bishop of Bath and Wells and archbishop of Canterbury; and that the fire was occasioned by a temporary covering thrown over some part of the unfinished work; for (it is added) it can hardly be imagined that the church belonging to so opulent an establishment, and under the immediate patronage of the bishop of Sarum, could have been "thakkid in the roof," as described by Leland.* After the fire, and the death of Bruning, which happened about the same time, it might be found expedient to adopt a less expensive plan than was at first intended; and therefore the three remaining sides of the tower were left standing, and the whole building progressively finished by Bradforde and his successors, in the style it now remains.

The tower was certainly a part of the ancient church erected by, or about the time of, bishop Roger. It is said to be upwards of 150 feet high, and the upper part, which forms the bell-loft, appears to have been erected since the fire: it is built with stone from Sherbourne quarries, and the masonry is by no means good.

The tower appears to have been originally supported by four Norman arches, resting upon vast pillars with rude palm-leaf capitals. Above these arches, round the lantern or inside of

the tower, was a tier of Norman arches resting upon short heavy pillars, which formed a narrow vaulted gallery, open to the church. The main pillars on the eastern side, with a low gallery above it, were either taken down before, or destroyed at the time of the fire. The view of the gallery and tier of Norman pillars in front is now intercepted from below by a stone roof erected by Ramsam or Bradforde. The span of the arches which support the tower, is, over the nave 32 feet, and over the transepts 30 feet.

All the west end of the church, except the porch, has been rebuilt since the fire; the south aisle probably by abbot Saunders; and the nave and north aisle undoubtedly by abbot Ramsam, the initial of whose Christian name, and his rebus, a text P inclosing a ram and crosier, are carved in many places upon the pillars, arches, and roof of this part of this church. In the angle on the south side of the great west door is the figure of a ram holding a scroll, with the words P eter Ramsam. In the opposite angle, on the north side, is a similar figure, with a scroll inscribed D isce pati vincit qui patitur. These scrolls, with the arms of Cardinal Moreton as archbishop of Canterbury, who died 1500; initials of Bishop Langton, who survived the archbishop only a few months; and the initials of Henry the Seventh and his Queen, H E , connected with a lover's knot, fix the date of this part of the building to the beginning of their reign. The whole is of the latest period of Gothic architecture. The two side-aisles are separated from the nave by five very sharply pointed arches, above which, on each side, are the same number of windows, with mullions and tracery similar to, and undoubtedly designed to answer those in the windows in the east end, but of course narrower, in consequence of the pointed form of the arch. The ornaments and crockets in each exactly correspond. The west end of the church is built chiefly with stone from quarries on the north side of the town, intermixed with some from Hamdon-hill.

The west end of the north aisle is still called the *dark* aisle, from having formerly had no windows. On the west side of the north transept the

* Leland, however, does not say that the church was thatched, but the partition "thakkid yn;" and that the roof was thence ignited. Such we conceive to be the true construction of the passage, though in the History of Dorsetshire it was pointed differently.

buildings over the south walk of the cloister abutted against, and were of the same height with, the aisle.

The chancel was formerly separated from the aisles by a handsome panelled screen of Hamdon-hill stone. A part of this only remains entire, under the first arch on the north side of the altar; the rest, except the facing under the first arch on the south side, appears to have been taken down when the church was rendered parochial, upon the dissolution of the Abbey, but afterwards replaced by a low brick wall of very indifferent masonry. Against the inside of this screen, under the arches nearest the tower, the stalls of the monks were originally placed. They were of oak, beautifully carved and ornamented with a variety of devices and grotesque figures, some of which are represented in a plate of the History of Dorsetshire.

In the chancel is an unmeaning heavy altarpiece of Norway oak, 32 feet broad, and of a proportionable height, occupying the whole space from the floor to the bottom of the fine east window. It composes a pediment supported by four fluted pillars of the Corinthian order, and was the gift of William Lord Digby, during the last century. Behind the altar is a vacant space or passage 15 feet broad, which was probably an entrance into or part of the Lady Chapel, much of which is built into the school-house.

The whole church, except the south transept and the chapel on the north of the chancel, is vaulted with stone. The tracery of the roof, particularly in the part erected by Ramsam, has fret-work tracery, diverging like a fan from the top of the pillars between the side windows, and richly ornamented with vine-leaves and flowers. Upon the three key-stones of the arches of the choir are the arms of Stafford; and a great variety of shields and devices occur at the different intersections of the fret work, which are described and delineated in the History of Dorsetshire.

The font in Sherbourne church was singular, if, as is stated, it was formerly ornamented with brass plates. It is octagonal, of Purbeck stone; upon five sides, within quatrefoils, were the brass plates, now removed. The other sides are plain, and appear to have been formerly placed against a wall.

The tenor or largest bell is said to weigh 60,000 pounds, and to have been brought from Tournay, and given by Cardinal Wolsey, who was once Rector of Limington, in Somersetshire, about eight miles from Sherbourne. It was new cast 1670; and on it is this inscription:

BY WOOLSEY'S GIFT, I MEASURE TIME
FOR ALL,
TO MIRTH, TO GRIEF, TO CHURCH, I
SERVE TO CALL.

Upon the fire bell is this motto,

I. W. I. C. 1652.

Lord, quench this furious flame;
Arise, run, help, put out the same.

The ruins at the west end of the church mark the site of the ancient parish church, dedicated to Allhallows. Leland says, "All Hallows paroch church was pulled down a late, and the paroch church made in our Lady chapel at the abbay." Some curious extracts from the churchwardens' account, relative to the sale of the materials of their old church, and the purchase of the conventual church, will be seen in the History of Dorsetshire, vol. IV. p. 117. The church of Allhallows appears to have consisted of three aisles, with a vaulted roof supported by six pillars on each side. A part of the north wall, as high as the bottom of the windows, still remains as the boundary of the churchyard.

A south-east view of this church, drawn and etched by J. Buckler, F.S.A. and finished by Hall, was published by subscription in February 1803. Mr. Buckler, at the same time, made a drawing of the south-west, taking in the ruins at the west end, of which the accompanying plate is a reduced copy.

ON COLLARS OF THE ROYAL LIVERY.

NO. I.—INTRODUCTORY.

MORE than a century ago, it was remarked by Mr. Anstis, in his Introduction to the Register of the Order of the Garter, that "It might be a disquisition to be pardoned, if the whole compass of the Badges and Collars used or given by the Crown was enquired into, which would contain many curiosities." To adopt the modest phrase of this diligent old antiquary, I trust to be "pardoned," if in the present and some ensuing papers, I treat of that particular portion of the "curious" subject referred to,—the COLLARS OF THE ROYAL LIVERY. As for the "Badges used or given by the Crown," though it is true that certain Badges are connected with the subject proposed, yet, as there are many other Royal Badges which never were associated with Collars of Livery, I shall be disposed to consider "the whole compass" of them as a distinct field of inquiry.

Anstis treated of Badges, as of something nearly synonymous with Collars, or as if the two went together, like the pendent to the collar of a modern order of Knighthood. In fact he used the term "Livery Badge or Emblem," in a general sense,* applied to an order of Knighthood, in the way we now more correctly employ the general term *insignia*. But, as the word Badge has a special heraldic import, it ought to be confined to that signification, in order to avoid confusion. The Badge was an emblematic or heraldic figure, sewn or fixed upon some prominent part of the dress of soldiers or servants, to declare visibly the household or service to which they belonged.† The Collar, (the general character of which is well understood, from the present collars of orders of Knighthood,) was a distinction given to persons of greater

rank or importance, but very frequently to many who never attained the grade of Knighthood, though it came to be used as conferring the grade of Esquire, and at length was confined to Knights in the reign of Henry VIII.

Collars and Knighthood were two institutions entirely distinct, for some centuries after both existed; but modern usage appears to have united them as indispensable concomitants, except in the case of Knights Bachelors.‡ In consequence of their being thus associated, the authors whose aim one might conclude was to mystify and obscure the study of heraldry, though their real fault is the attempt to conceal their ignorance, by the substitution of fancy for research,—have proceeded to invent imaginary collars for orders themselves sometimes imaginary. The ringleader of the present conspiracy against heraldic and historical truth was a Frenchman named Favyn,§ whose work on Orders of

‡ It appears that this species of Knighthood is now disused, except in England. Sir Harris Nicolas has recently made the following observations upon that point. He says, "It is very remarkable, that the ancient manner of conferring Knighthood, which for many centuries was the most universal and the most cherished honour in Europe, and which was deemed as becoming to Sovereigns as to the humblest gentleman in their dominions, should now be almost obsolete, except in England. Orders of Knighthood undoubtedly exist in every Empire, Kingdom, and Independent State; but it is believed that in no other country than Great Britain, does the original and genuine dignity of a Knight Bachelor, erected by the imposition of a Sword, now exist." History of the Order of the Garter, 4to. 1842. Introduction, p. xvi.

§ Our countryman, Sir William Segar, who wrote about the same time, knew nothing of such collars belonging to the old orders, and in fact points out the principal orders of his day as being proved to be of greater consequence than others by possessing this distinction: "These five Orders aforesaid, viz. that of the Garter in England, that of the Toison in Burgundie, that of St. Michael in France,

* Anstis, p. 107.

† For information on the Badges of the Crown and the nobility, the reader may be referred to some valuable antient catalogues of them printed in the *Collectanea Topogr. et Genealogica*, vol. iii. pp. 50 et seq. and the *Retrospective Review*, Second Series, vol. i. p. 302, ii. 156, 514, 518.

Knighthood (published at Paris in 1620), was translated into English in 1623, and who has been followed by Ashmole, Gwillim, Edmondson, and all the host of heraldic compilers, down to the present day, including those who have made books on the subject of Orders only, as Hugh Clark and Sir Levett Hanson.

At the period, indeed, when heraldry was one mass of fiction, when to invent a poetical pedigree, or at least to commence every pedigree with a legendary or romantic exordium, was part of the regular business of even the professed herald; and when armorial shields were provided not only for kings and princes who lived long before the origin of coat-armour, but even for the heroes of the siege of Troy, and the patriarchs of the Old Testament, it is no wonder that all the old Societies of Knights that were ever read or dreamt of, were provided with insignia. So confident indeed is Favyn in his gallery of collars, that (in p. 586, French edition,) he takes upon him to reprove the ignorance of painters and sculptors, in representing St. Louis without orders, whereas, he says, he ought to have two, that of l'Estoile and that of la Cosse de Geneste.

One writer only appears to have arisen, to stem the torrent of perversity and error, and his voice* has been

that of the Annunciation in Savoy, and that of the S. Esprit last erected in France, be reputed most honourable, and are adorned with great Collars, in token they excell all other degrees of Knighthood." Of Honour, Militarie and Civil, fol. 1602, p. 89.

* On first entering upon the subject, Anstis took the pains to mark the distinction between Collars and Orders of Knighthood. "Here," he says, "as to Badges, I am to premise my opinion, that the wearing them alone is not sufficient to constitute an Order, which I the rather do, since I have great reason to suppose that the authors on this subject have in too much haste placed the Collars or Devices given by Sovereigns as their particular liveries, into the classis or range of Military Orders."—It may here be stated that the Garter had no Collar till the time of Henry the Seventh; and that the first Collar known to have been attached to an Order, is that of the Golden Fleece, founded in 1429. Nicolas's Hist. of the Garter, p. 349.

nearly drowned and overwhelmed in the stream. This is Garter Anstis, who, in the place from which I have already made a quotation, has collected a great quantity of valuable particulars on the subject now proposed for discussion, but which have been entirely neglected by a long train of subsequent authors. This is probably attributable, in great measure, to works of heraldry being produced as picture-books: their letter-press has been accommodated to the plates, rather than the plates to the letter-press, and the series of collars designed and arranged by Favyn, has offered too strong a temptation to be resisted by these pictorial book-makers. Anstis, on the contrary, a true and judicious antiquary, did not neglect to weigh the statements of his predecessors with more authentic information derived from records, and could exercise a sound discrimination in rejecting what was shown to be legendary and false, when set in comparison with that which bore the impress of probability and truth. His researches, however, are stored up in two magnificent and costly folios: it was necessary to extract them, and set them afloat in the ordinary stream of compilation, and this has never yet been done. Indeed, his collections on the subject now before us would seem to have been entirely lost sight of, when, after the lapse of a century, some of them were brought forward, with all the charm of novelty, in a paper on Collars of the King's Livery, by the late Mr. Beltz, Lancaster Herald, in the Second Series of the Retrospective Review, 1928. That paper has been cited with deserved approbation by several subsequent writers, as having placed in a clearer and more satisfactory view a subject previously considered obscure: yet it must not be concealed, that Mr. Beltz fell into misapprehensions upon some of the most material points of the inquiry. With regard to the introduction of Livery Collars in England, after remarking that "every attempt has failed to carry the practice of conferring them in this country higher than the fourteenth year of the reign of Richard the Second, 1390-1," he stated that "King Richard, on the occasion of the magnificent justs held in Smithfield, on the 12th of October 1390, in honour of the

with which that beast was gorged, as is the case with the Scottish Unicorn supporting our present Royal Arms.

Of Mr. Beltz's references to Leland's *Collectanea*, the first (which is copied from Anstis, i. 113, note) is unfortunately misprinted: there is nothing relating to the subject in p. 312 of vol. II. In p. 482 of that volume is the following passage, which occurs among the abstracts from the Chronicle "in Peter College Library," "after the copy of Caxton then yn Westmynstre:"

"Greate Justes in Smithefeld, and the Kinges Litterey [*l. Livery*], White Hartes with Chaynes of Gold and Coronas, and xxiiii Lordes to answer who wold cumme."

Thus we find that the testimony cited by Mr. Beltz for a Collar of Richard the Second's Livery is reduced to the Wilton Picture; and that, in any case, the Badge of the White

Hart, according to that picture, was not attached to the Collar, but worn on the left breast.* From some considerations which will now be offered, it will probably be allowed that we have not at present sufficient evidence to show that Richard the Second† gave any Collar of his Livery at all.

That Liveries were given by Richard the Second, and that they were distributed in such profusion as to amount to one of the most serious features of his misgovernment, we have full contemporary testimony; but in all that occurs on this subject the word Collar has not yet been found. In the passage of Walsingham already quoted, the livery is called "*signum vel stigma*;" and in the Alliterative Poem those words are translated by the corresponding terms *mark* and *sign*. The Poet asks,

"What kynnes conceyll that the Kyng had,
Or meved him most to *merke* his liegis,
Or serve hem with *signes* that swarmed so thicke," &c.

and in the course of more than a hundred lines which relate to this subject, the word *signe* is frequently repeated. It is also mentioned that the liveries were Harts, and that they

were worne on the breast, and in one place they are called "*gay broches*," but throughout the whole passage never Collars:—

"Thus *levere*3 overe loked 3oure lieges ichonne;
For tho that had *hertis on hie on her brestis*
For the more partie, I may well avowe,
They bare hem the bolder, for her *gay broches*,
And busshid with her *brestis*, and bare adowne the pouere
Lieges that loved 3ou the lesse for her yvell dedis?"

In the next place, I would mention as a negative proof on this question, the absence of any Collar of the Livery of Richard the Second from the public records, which furnish, as will be seen hereafter, many particulars respecting the Collars of his successors: more especially, in a long and very curious inventory of all the Jewels of the Crown, made shortly after the accession of Henry the Fourth, and which will be found to render important service in the present investigation.

Thirdly, we have no Collar of Broom-cods in monumental effigies; though effigies with Collars of Esses, and some of them belonging to the beginning of Henry the Fourth's time, even if not before his reign (having been given by him before his acces-

sion, or by his father the Duke of Lancaster,) are very abundant.

* Sir Edmund de Thorpe and his Lady, in Stothard's *Monumental Effigies*, wear in like manner the Badge of the House of York, the Falcon and Fetterlock; the Knight on his left shoulder, the Lady on both.

† Richard II. had two Collars made for him in his 17th year, which cost a hundred marks, (66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*) but no peculiarity of pattern is mentioned in the record from which this information is derived. "3d Dec. To Drugo Barantyn and Hans Doubler, goldsmiths of London. In money paid to them for making two collars, and one stud of gold, ornamented with pearls and precious stones, for the Lord the King's person, 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*" Devon's *Issues of the Exchequer*, 1837, p. 253.

Lastly, to return to the Wilton picture, there is great reason to believe that the painter intended therein to represent the Collar of the Livery of the King of France, which was formed of *cosses de geneste*, that is, Broom-cods,—of the wearing of which by Richard, and also by Henry the Fourth, as the livery of the French King, we have testimony from several other quarters, which will be adduced in a subsequent division of this essay.

Again, Mr. Beltz was entirely mistaken when he stated that “soon after the institution of this device, or livery, [by Richard the Second in 1390,] the French King appears to have introduced the same at his Court; for, in 1393,” &c. On the contrary, not only do some of the old authors of France speak of an ancient order in that country called *cosses de geneste*, whilst Upton affirms that the King of France gave that collar “pro suo Signo sive Liberata,” (both which circumstances are noticed by Anstis,) but Favyn has introduced at length a document by which Charles the Fifth

conferred the privilege of wearing the Collar of *cosses de geneste* upon one of his courtiers in the year 1378, which was twelve years before the time assigned by Mr. Beltz for its presumed origin in England.

(To be continued.)

P. S. Before I close these introductory observations, it may advance the object in view if I state the plan of my subsequent papers. It is my intention to arrange the history of Collars of the Royal Livery under reigns, to each of which I shall prefix an engraving of the Collar then worn. I propose to detail in chronological order the various historical anecdotes which belong to the subject, and afterwards to give a catalogue, as complete as it can be made, of all the examples of Collars which are known, in monumental effigies, or other contemporary representations. The assistance of any friend or correspondent, in any of these respects, and particularly the last, will be highly appreciated. J.G.N.

ROYAL CHRISTENINGS.

THE CHRISTENING OF PRINCE EDWARD,

THE MOST DEAREST SONNE OF KING HENRY VIII. OF THAT NAME.

Printed in Leland's *Collectanea*, edit. 1770, from a Manuscript in the hand-writing of Peter Le Neve, Esq. then in the possession of Joseph Edmondson, Esq. Mowbray Herald.

THE ceremonial of a Christening for a Prince or Princess, as authorised by the Countess of Richmond and Derby, the King's mother, in the reign of Henry VII. may be seen in Leland's *Collectanea* 1770, and again in the *Antiquarian Repertory*. The Christening of the Princess Bridget, daughter of King Edward the Fourth, in 1480, is printed in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for Jan. 1831; and that of the Princess Margaret, daughter of Henry VII. in 1489, in Leland's *Collect.* 1770, iv. 250. That of Prince Arthur, the eldest son of Henry VII., in the same work, and in the *Antiquarian Repertory*.* That of Queen Elizabeth is also in the latter work, and prefixed to her *Progresses*, by Mr. Nichols; and another account, in Latin, in Leland's *Collectanea*, 1770. In the *Collectanea* is also the Ceremonial of the Christening of Edward the Sixth,† which we will here extract.

* The engraving of the Procession which accompanies this, and is called the Christening of Prince Arthur, is evidently not contemporary; but, for its costume, would answer better to the Christening of Edward VI. In the same costume is also another similar plate, said to represent the Funeral of Queen Elizabeth (of York) in 1502.

† The old chronicler Grafton, in his account of this Christening, styles the infant “Prince of Wales,” which, says Sandford, “he never was, for in the ninth year of his age, when all things were prepared, and in readiness for his Creation, his Father died.”

By the provision of the living God, on the 12th day of October, the feast of St. Wilfride, the vigil of St. Edward, which was on the Friday about 2 of the clock in the morning, was borne, at Hampton Court, Edward, sonne to King Henry the VIII. in the yeare of our Lord one M.v.^cxxxvii. (the dominicall letter was G.) in the xxixth yeare of the reign of our Souveraigne Lord, which was not christened 'till the Monday next following.

Incontinent after the birth, Te Deum was sung in the Cathedral Church of Paule's right solemnly, and in all the other Churches of London; and many great fires in every street, and so continued till night. And there was there goodly banqueting and triumphing, with shooting of guns all day and night, in the goodliest manner that might be devised. And messengers were sent to all the estates and citties of the realme of that most joyful and comfortable tydings, to whom were given great and large gifts. And, over all, Te Deum was sung with ringing of bells, and in the most part fires made in praise of God, and rejoicing of all Englishmen.

The Preparations ordained for the said Christening at Hampton Court.

First, the going to the Church began at the presence lodging, conveyed through the counsell chamber to the gallery leading through the King's great chamber, and so through the hall and the second court to the gallery that goeth to the chappell, standing all that way torches borne by the King's servants, and other noblemen's servants, and all that way barred where no walles be, and richly hung, and strawed with rushes.

At the chappell dore a large porch, and the same covered with rich cloth of gold or arras, and double-hanged with arras rich, and the flore bordered, and covered with carpetts. And all the body of the chappell hanged with rich arras, and in the same a fonte of silver and gilt, set upon a mount or state made of four degrees in height, and four-square* in compasse, inclosed with double barriers made of tymber, with two or three entries, one to come in, another to pass to the travers, the

third to the altar, the same barrs covered with red say, and tacked with small nailes. And all the degrees of the same mount covered with carpetts, and the barrs hanged with rich cloth of gould. And on the said fonte a rich canopie. And upon the south side, a little from the mount, was prepared a travers of damaske for making ready the Prince to the christening. The same travers under foote covered with carpets, and therein a fire-pan of coales, with good perfume basins, and chafers of silver and gilt, with water, whereof the sayes surely taken, to wash the Prince if need be. And all the tyme of the Prince's oppening, the bishop and godfathers, saving the lady godmother, stande under the canopie over the fonte, there to abide the coming of the Prince. The quere of the chappell was richly hung on both sides with arras, and the high altar richly garnished with stuffe and plate. And on the south side of the said altar a rich travers of cloth of gould garnished and hanged, covered under foote with carpetts, and furnished with cushions. And likewise under foote, between the fonte and the high altar, covered with carpets. Two yeomen ushers kept the chappell dore next the porche. Two gentlemen ushers of the King's kept the entries of the barres about the fonte.

Item, Sir John Russell, Sir Francis Bryan, Sir Nicholas Carew, and Sir Anthony Browne, in aprons and towells, were appointed to take charge of the fonte; and kept the same 'till they thereof were discharged by the Lord Steward, or in his absence the Treasurer of the King's house.

Two gentlemen ushers kept the quere dore.

Two other gentlemen ushers kept the travers next the altar.

The serjeant of the ewery delivered at the nursery dore the basins, cup of essay, and towells, and gave his attendance in the chappell, receiving the same after christening done.

The serjeant of the chaundry was ready at the said chamber dore, and delivered the tapers and towells, and in the chappell received the towells again after christening done.

The serjeant of the pantry was ready at the said chamber dore, and delivered the salt and towells, and at the chap-

* "unsquare" in *Collectanea*, probably an error for *iiij* square.

pell dore likewise received the same after christening done.

The serjeant of the trumpetts, with all the company of that office, were ready with their trumpetts sounding, as by the Lord Chamberlain they were commanded.

Then Garter principall king of armes, and all the other kings and officers, gave their attendance, as to their office appertaineth.

The Dean of the chappell and the quere were ready and gave their attendance, in such sort as to them appertained.

And the serjeant of the vestry prepared the fonte, and all things that to his office apperteyned.

The Lord Marshall of England and his servants, with tipstaves in readiness, making place, as to that office apperteineth.

The Knight Marshall and his men gave their attendance, and did as, in the absence of the Lord Steward, the Treasurer of the King's house appointed.

Then all the officers of the household were ready to do service to them appointed.

Then all states, knights, and gentlemen had their warning as aforesaid, to make their repaire to the Court, by the King's letters, to do service to them appointed.

Then all serjeants of armes had like warning to repair, doing their service as they were appointed.

Then all such of the King's chaplains as were mete to do service, were written for to repaire to the Court, and give their attendance.

And after the said ordere and provision put in their perfection, and the said assembly made, gathered and put in readiness, this order was followed for going from the Prince's lodging to the Christening:—

FIRST, certain gentlemen, esquires and knights, 2 and 2, standing still, bearing every one a torch in his hand, not lighted until the Prince be christened.—Then the children and ministers of the King's chappell, and the Dean, in their serples and coopes, not singing, going outward.—Then gents. esqs. and kns. 2 and 2. Then chapleyns of dignity, 2 and 2, in order. Then Abbots and Bishops.—Then the King's councillors.—Then Lords, Ba-

rons, Viscounts, and Earles, 2 and 2.—Then the Comptroller and Treasurer of the King's household.—Then the Ambassadors, accompanied with personages convenient.—Then the 3 Lords Chamberlains, and the Lord Chamberlain of England in the midst. Then the Lord Cromwell, being Lord Privy Seale.—Then the Lord Chancellor.—Then the Duke of Norfolk, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, Next them a pair of cover'd basins, and a towell upon that, with a cup of essay, borne by the Earl of Sussex, appointed by the Lord Montague. Next after, a taper of virgin waxe borne by the Earl of Wiltshire, in a towell about his neck. Then a salt of gold, richly garnished with pearle and stone, borne by the Earl of Essex, with a towell about his neck. Then the crysom, richly garnished, borne by the Lady Elizabeth, the King's daughter; the same lady, for her tender age,* was borne by the Viscount Beauchamp, with the assistance of the Lord Morley. Then the Prince, borne under the canopie, by the Lady Marquise of Exeter, assisted by the Duke of Suffolk, and the Lord Marquis her husband. The Lady mistress, or governess, went between the Prince and the supporters. The traine of the Prince's robe borne by the Earl of Arundell, and susteyned by the Lord William Howard. The nurse going equally with the supporter of the traine, and with her the midwife. The canopie over the Prince, borne by 6 gentlemen of the King's privy chamber. The tortays† of virgin wax borne about the canopie by 4 knights, or gents. Next after the canopie, my Lady Mary, the King's daughter, being Lady Godmother, her trayne borne by the Lady Kingston. After my Lady Mary, all other Ladies of Honour and Gentlewomen in order, after their degrees, did follow. This order aforesaid observed: when the Prince was christened, then all torches were light, and Garter principal king at arms proclaimed his name and stile in forme following:

“God, of his almighty and infinite

* Elizabeth, born in 1533, was at this time four years old. The Lady Mary, born in 1516, was twenty-one.

† Torches.

grace, give and grant good life and long to the Right High, Right Excellent and Noble PRINCE EDWARD, Duke of Cornwall and Earl of Chester, most deare and entirely beloved sonne to our most dread and gracious Lord King Henry 8th.'

This done, this service following was in time the Prince was making ready in his travers. And Te Deum sung. First, to the Lady Mary, the Lord William to give the towell, and the Lord Fitzwater to bear covered basins, and the Lord Montague to uncover. To the Bishop that doth administer, the Lord Bourcher to bear the towell; the Lord Bray to beare the basons, and the Lord Delawarr to uncover. To the Bishop of Canterbury and the Duke of Norfolk, godfathers to the Prince, Lord Sturton to bear the towell, and the Lord Wentworth to give the water.

To serve the Lady Mary and the Lady Elizabeth with spices, wafers, and wine; the Lord Hastings to bear the cup to the Lady Mary, and the Lord Delawarre another to the Lady Elizabeth; the Lord Dacres of the South to bear the spice-plates to them both, the Lord Cobham the wafers, and the Lord Montague to uncover the spice-plate.

The Bishop that doth administer to be served with spice, wine, and wafers, by three of the ancient Knights appointed by the Lord Chamberlain.*

The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Duke of Norfolk were godfathers at the fonte, and the Duke of Suffolk godfather at the confirmation; to be served with like spices, wafers, and wine, by three such Knights as by the Lord Chamberlain were appointed. All other estates and gentles within the Church and the Court were served with spice and ypcras, and all other had bread and sweet wine.

After this done, the going homeward with the Prince was like to the going outward in everything, saving

that the taper, the bason, the salt were there delivered, and the gifts that were given by the gossipps were carried in order again, as followeth:

Gifts given by the Godfathers.

First, the Lady Mary a cup of gold, borne by the Earl of Essex. The Archbishop of Canterbury three great bolles, and two great pots, silver and gilt, borne by the Earl of Wiltshire. The Duke of Norfolk the like to the Archbishop of Canterbury, borne by the Earl of Sussex. The Duke of Suffolk two great flagons and two great pots, silver and gilt, borne by the Viscount Beauchamp.

The Lady Elizabeth did go with my Lady Mary, her sister, and the Lady Herbert of Troy beare her train.

When Garter Principall King at Armes had proclaimed the name of the Prince, the trumpetts sett in the outward court within the gate did continually sound their trumpetts, till the said Prince was brought to the Queen's chamber; and all other ministers stood with their trumpetts, and did their office as they were called.

Memorandum, That no assayes were taken to any state at any tyme, but only to the Prince; and the same were taken from officer to officer that were charged with any thing for the Prince, and surely and safely kept by them till every such officer was thereof discharged by the Lord Steward, and in his absence the Treasurer of the Household, by whom the assayes were taken for the said Prince.

Memorandum, That at the going of the Prince the chappell sang the service, and the ceremonies thereto belonging, all the way; which things above said, in their due order done and finished, then he was borne to the King and to the Queen, and had the blessing of Almighty God, and his father and mother,† and the same day the King gave great largesse.

* Cranmer.

† His mother, Queen Jane, was already dead, at his birth. It will have been observed that the narrative throughout is written partly in the future and partly in the past tense; it appears to have been originally a programme, afterwards corrected according to what actually took place. In the revision the last paragraph was overlooked, and the melancholy circumstances of the Prince's birth are not alluded to. So, in the introduction, we may hope that the unfeeling extacies of joy described, were rather what were anticipated than what actually occurred.

The Names of all Estates and Gentlemen present at the said Christening of the most excellent Prince Edward.

The Lord Chancellor.	Sir Franc. Brien.	Sir Jo. Horsey.
The Duke of Norfolk.	Sir Nic. Carew.	Sir Jo. Rogers.
The Duke of Suffolk.	Sir Thos. Chenye.	Sir Wm. Pawlett.
The Marquis of Exeter.	Sir Antho. Browne.	John Pawlett.
The Lord Cromwell (being Lord Privy Seale).	Sir John Wallop.	Sir Jo. Gage.
The Earl of Arundell.	Ric. Longe.	Sir Wm. Goringe.
The Earl of Oxford.	Tho. Seymer.	Sir Edw. Nevill.
The Earl of Essex.	Hen. Knivett.	Sir Jo. Dudley.
The Earl of Wiltshire.	Peter Mehtus.	Sir Wm. Hault.
The Earl of Sussex.	Sir Humphrey Foster.	Sir Edw. Hutton.
The Viscount Beauchamp.	George Harper.	Sir Wm. Kempe.
The Lord Haward.	Jo. Welsborne.	Sir Thos. Poinings.
The Lord Admiral.	Roger Ratcliffe.	Jo. Norton.
The Lord Delawarre.	Antho. Knivett.	Sir Ric. Weston.
The Lord Sands.	Rob. Turwitt.	Sir Ric. Page.
The Lord Montague.	Sir Humfrey Ratcliff.	Sir Giles Cappell.
The Lord Bray.	Sir Jo. St. John.	Sir Jo. Rainsforth.
The Lord Sturton.	Sir Tho. Rotheram.	Sir Thos. Darcy.
The Lord Hungerforth of Hechbury.	Jo. Williams.	Sir Jo. Sentleger.
The Lord Cobham.	Raufe Verney.	Sir Jo. Tirrell.
The Lord Dacre of the South.	Sir Wm. Essex.	Wm. Sulliard.
The Lord Mountjoy.	Sir Antho. Hongerford.	Sir Xpofer Willoughby.
The Lord Fitzwater.	Sir Wm. Barnden.	Sir Ric. Sands.
The Lord Hastings.	Sir Walter Stoner.	Sir George Somerset.
The Lord Butler.	Sir Jo. Browne.	Sir Arthur Hopton.
The Archbishop of Canterbury.	Sir Jo. Bouchier.	Sir Antho. Wingfield.
Bishop of London.	Sir Edw. Bainton.	Sir Wm. Drury.
Bishop of Lincoln.	Sir Hen. Bainton.	Edw. Chamberlein.
Bishop of Rochester.	Sir Hen. Longe.	Ric. Southwill.
Bishop of Chichester.	Sir Wm. Kingston.	Sir Hen. Parker.
Bishop of St. Asse.	Sir Jo. Bridges.	Sir Griffith Dunne.
Bishop of Carliell.	Sir Nic. Points.	Sir Philip Butler.
Mr. Hennage.	Sir Walter Denys.	Sir Robert Paiton.
Sir John Russell.	Antho. Kingston.	Sir Giles Alington.
	Sir Jo. Sentlowe.	Thos. Meggis.
	Sir Hugh Pawlett.	Tho. Wrothsley.
	Sir Giles Strangwich.	Ric. Manners. Besides
	Sir Tho. Arundell.	5 Deacons and 7 Doctors.

CHRISTENING OF CHARLES THE SECOND.

We will now give a shorter sketch of a Royal Christening of more recent date. It is derived from a letter of Mr. James Meddus to Mr. Joseph Mede, B.D., dated Fanchurch, July 2, 1630 :*

“ Prince Charles was last Lord’s Day about 4 afternoon baptized at St. James’s in the King’s little Chappel,

not the Queen’s, by my Lord of London,† Dean of the Chappel, assisted by the Bishop of Norwich, Almoner. The Gosseps were the French King, the Palsgrave, and the Queen Mother of France.‡ The Deputies the Duke of Lenox, Marq^s. Hambleton,§ and the Duchess of Rich-

† Laud.

‡ Louis XIII. the maternal uncle of the infant Prince; Frederick Count Palatine of the Rhine, his uncle by marriage; and Mary de Medicis his maternal grandmother.

§ The Duke of Lennox and the Marquess of Hamilton were both of the blood of the house of Stuart. James Stewart, 4th Duke of Lennox, and K.G., was the head of the male line of the royal house

* Transcribed in one of the volumes of Bp. Kennett’s collections, MS. Lansdowne 988, fol. 197. By some unaccountable error, the year is written 1663. Mr. Mede died in 1638. See a notice of him in Ellis’s Original Letters, 1st Series, vol. iii. p. 116; in which collection are inserted many of Mr. Mede’s own letters to Sir Martin Stuteville.

mond;* which last was exceeding and bountifull. The ordinance and chavers† [were fired] at the Tower, the bells did ring, and at night were in the streets plenty of flaming bonfires.

“The Duchess was sent for by two Lords, divers Knights and Gentlemen, six footmen, a coach with six horses plumed, all of the Queen’s. She alighted not without the gate, but within the court. Her retinue were six women, and gentlemen I know not how many, but all of both sexes were clad in white sattine garnished with crimson, and crimson silk stockings. I hear not of any presents from the Gosseps; but the Duchess for her own particular presented to the Queen, for the Prince, a jewel estimated at 7 or 8000^l. gave to the Milk-Nurse a chain of rubies estimated at 200^l., to the Midwife and Dry Nurse store of massy plate, to the six Rockers each of them a fair cup, a salt, and a dozen of spoons. All the Lords also gave plate to the Nurse. Besides, the Duchess, to every Knight and Gentleman of the Queen’s, that came for her, and brought her back to her house in the Strand, 50 pieces; to the Coachman 20; and to every of the 6 footmen 10 peices. There were neither Lords nor Knights made that I hear of, as was said there would be.”

of Scotland, and grandson of John Lord Aubigny, an uncle of Henry Lord Darneley, the King’s grandfather. James third Marquess (and in 1643 created Duke) of Hamilton, K. G., was descended from the marriage, in 1474, of James Lord Hamilton, with Mary Countess dowager of Arran, eldest daughter of King James the Second. His father had the royal title of Earl of Cambridge conferred upon him in 1619.

* This vain-glorious lady was notorious for her ostentation, with anecdotes of which all the memoirs of the time are full. Under her portrait engraved in 1623, she is styled “*the illustrious Princesse Frances Duchess of Richmond and Lenox, daughter of Thomas L^d. Howard of Bindon, sonne of Thomas Duke of Norfo^k. whose mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Duke of Buckingham.*” Her last husband was Ludovick, the second Duke of Lennox, K.G. uncle of James above noticed.

† So in transcript; probably *chambers*, which were generally used for *feus de joie*.

Saint John’s Wood,

MR. URBAN, Nov. 11th.

YOUR notice of a “Letter” * ascribed to Junius, and a critique on the Memoir of Mr. Hastings,† in a contemporary, attributed to a Right Honourable Gentleman, has again directed public attention to a question, the most curious, contested, and perplexing in English literature. The authorship of the Letters of Junius is a question wherein every educated Englishman feels a personal interest; and its solution is not to be effected by authorities, however high, nor by opinions, however absolute. I hope without presumption, and certainly with all deference to the writer in each periodical, to be allowed to express my opinion, notwithstanding your own adverse conclusion, that the “Letter” is an early composition of Junius, and in opposition to the second critique, that Francis was not Junius. It is to the latter point I would address myself; and I shall endeavour to shew, by his own testimony, that Sir Philip Francis sought as arbitrators on a point of honour, and as judges on an important rule of conduct, men to whom it is morally impossible that Junius should have appealed; that Junius has assailed certain public characters whom Francis regarded with unalterable kindness, and to whom he was bound alike by honour, gratitude, and interest; and, by reference to undisputed facts generally, the improbability that Sir Philip Francis wrote the Letters of Junius.

In the list of Managers for the impeachment of Mr. Hastings, submitted to the House of Commons by Mr. Fox, April 3, 1787, the name of Mr. Francis was included; but by a vote of the House it was struck out. It was subsequently moved that it should be restored, and in the debate on the question, touching the point whether he should take an active part in the impeachment or not, he says, “But the honourable person whom I consulted is no more, and for that reason I have been hitherto tender of mentioning his name. Those who know SIR WILLIAM DRAPER, I am convinced, will

* “Letter to an Hon. Brigadier-General,” &c.

† “Memoirs of the Life of Warren Hastings,” &c.

acknowledge that there could not be a stricter and more scrupulous judge of points of honour than he was. If it were possible to produce the opinion he gave me, in approbation of the conduct I have pursued, I should look no farther. . . . I appeal especially to the Hon. General Officer near me (BURGOYNE), whose opinion I believe will be allowed to be authority, not only to me, but to the world." *Hansard*, vol. xxvi. p. 1330.

The charges brought by Junius against each of those gentlemen, particularly against the latter, are of such a nature, that even at this distance of time I am reluctant to quote them. Indeed, those against Sir William Draper are so well known that it is quite needless to repeat them. Those against General Burgoyne may be found vol. ii. p. 58, of Woodfall's first edition, and, when consulted, they will, it is believed, justify the assertion that to neither of them could Francis, if Junius, appeal on any point affecting his honour, or decisive of his conduct.

Sir Philip Francis says, "Lord Holland placed me in the Secretary of State's Office. I was *favoured and protected by Lord Chatham*. In the year 1763 my Right Hon. friend *Mr. Ellis* [Lord Mendip] removed me to a considerable employment in the War Office. In the year 1773 my *Lord Barrington* recommended me to Lord North. . . . He accepted of the character he had received of me from *Mr. Ellis* and *Lord Barrington*, and without any personal knowledge of me recommended me to Parliament." Mr. Calcraft speaks of Sir Philip Francis in the highest praise, and with that gentleman he was on the most intimate and friendly terms. Against each and all of these JUNIUS occasionally directs the severest censures. Francis was under obligations to each; and whatever progress he made, after his first appointment, was through the instrumentality of one or other of these personages. There seems, then, no credible motive, purpose, or object why Francis should attack either, although such *may* be assigned whenever Junius is recognised. It has been said that Junius spared Lord Holland. That he did so is certain; but there seem to be better reasons for his leniency towards him than for his severity against Lords Chatham, Men-

dip, &c. Lord Holland had retired from public life, and an attack on such an one was beside the plan of the Letters. The others were still actively engaged in the strife of parties. To Mr. Fox he was not so forbearing; and "Charles Fox is yet in blossom," taken with the context, is as virulent a sentence as any in the Letters. FRANCIS was under as great obligations to Lords Chatham and Mendip as to Lord Holland; and if a moral feeling, arising from gratitude, acted as a restraint in one instance, it might be expected to have operated as powerfully in the other.

The apparent object of Junius' first letter to Lord Chatham* is to acquire his notice, and perhaps, eventually, his patronage. This mode of obtaining either were needless, if Francis were Junius, as a more certain method of attaining this object was available by means of his friend Mr. Calcraft, who was in intimate and confidential correspondence with Lord Chatham. Such, indeed, was his position, that he effected a reconciliation between Lords Chatham and Temple, who had been previously estranged.

It may be inquired of those who advocate the claims of Francis, Was he, when appointed to the Council Board at Calcutta, known as Junius? If he were, Lord Barrington, to whom he had applied the grossest epithets, or Lord North, whom he had repeatedly ridiculed, and probably the King also, must have been privy to the secret. Lord Barrington "most honourably and generously recommended him to Lord North;" Lord North to Parliament. To the King, he was presented on his departure to, and on his return from, India. This may have been mere customary etiquette on such occasions; but his very gracious and marked reception at Court on his return, the bestowal of the Order of the Bath by His Majesty at a later period, and its acceptance by Francis, are circumstances worthy of remark. Francis speaks of "the generous sensations that distinguish the royal mind;" Junius—but I forbear to quote. Francis, on taking his seat in the Commons, professed himself so perfectly ignorant of the forms of the House, as not to be aware "that gentlemen

* "Letter," p. 100.

might take down what others said, and use it in debate." It need not be said that the practice of the two Houses assimilates. Junius was so well aware of the usage in the Lords, that he urges Lord Chatham and the Duke of Richmond,* "to be prepared to take down his [Lord Mansfield's] words, and thereupon to move for his committal to the Tower."

Sir Philip Francis's humility, during his parliamentary career, was saint-like. He beseeches Mr. Fox "not to avail himself of any lapse of expression in his hasty way of speaking, as long as he knows what he means." "Between me and the honourable gentleman (Mr. Dundas) there is, there can be no competition." His was the submission to Mr. Burke "of a being that is instructed, to the being that instructs him." "If his name had any chance of surviving him, it could only be under the auspices of persons" whose names are now for the most part lost in oblivion. He was so easily embarrassed whilst speaking, that a look or a gesture was enough to discompose him. All these, remembering the haughty pride of Junius, and his strictures on certain styles of oratory, are not the characteristics generally expected to distinguish Junius, whenever recognized, but that they are such as marked Sir Philip Francis we have under his own hand.

Before Mr. Taylor's first work went to press, he requested a friend to call on Sir Philip Francis, and inform him, that, if he had the slightest objection to have his name connected with the

investigation, he might rely on the total suppression of the work. If Francis were not Junius, it had no terrors; it might amuse, perhaps gratify; but if he were, the case is far different. A discussion was about to arise as to the authorship of the Letters, which, if Francis were Junius, he must have felt, would inevitably tend to his discovery. A secret, dear as life, might be revealed. His obvious course was to see this obscure, but presumptuous man; to accept his voluntary offer; to obtain this stipulation, and tie down its proposer, by means which, on an emergency, no man knew better how to apply. But, strong in conscious innocence, his friendships inviolate, his honour unstained, his fame unspotted, he denies the charge, gives Mr. Taylor full leave to print what he pleases, and dares Sir R. Phillips to the investigation. In conclusion, I have a single quotation to offer from Walpole, which, though short, may be interesting to your readers. In your summary of Sir Charles Grey's statement, these words are ascribed to him: "It is an odd circumstance that Walpole, who makes remarks on every thing, makes no remarks on Junius;" and you add, "we think Walpole's silence on the subject of Junius not easily to be accounted for." Now, Walpole does once mention Junius, and in these words, vol. iii. p. 278. "This [a bit of alum] has fortified my teeth, that they are as strong as the pen of JUNIUS."

Yours, &c. AN ANTI-FRANCISCAN.

MR. URBAN, *Grove House, Worcester, May 22.*

THE following inscription to the memory of the ancestors of a very celebrated family, is copied from a

tombstone in the church-yard of Leominster, in the county of Hereford, and should it prove worthy a place in your valuable Magazine, is at your service.

Here, waiting for our Saviour's great assize,
And hoping thro' his merits hence to rise,
In glorious mode, in this dark closet lies,
John Ward, Gent.

who died Oct. 30th, 1773, aged 69 years.

Also Sarah his wife, who died
Jan. 30th, 1786, aged 75 years.

The stone, having gone to decay, was some years since replaced by a new one at the sole expence of a gentleman of that town.

They whose names are here recorded,

were maternal grandfather and grandmother to the celebrated Mrs. Siddons, and Mr. Kemble.

Yours, &c. J. E.

* "Letter," p. 103.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

An Essay on the Influence of Welsh Tradition upon the Literature of Germany, France, and Scandinavia, translated from the German of Albert Schulz. Llandoverly, 1841. 8vo. pp. 140.

THERE are two Societies in South Wales connected with the pursuits of literature; one for the purpose of publishing transcripts of the ancient MSS. of the Principality, the other for advancing modern compositions in its language and music. As to which of these the preference be due, there may be a difference of opinion. The *Cymregyddion* of Abergavenny, a title implying, according to their most esteemed lexicographer, Dr. Owen Pughe, *critica*, in the Welsh language, is that last referred to, and its *modus operandi* is to give pecuniary prizes for the best essays or stanzas on such subjects as the individual donors of the money think proper to suggest. With many well thinking men, the keeping alive the original language of the Principality is considered useless, and that object of the Society, whose motto is *Oes y byd i'r iaith Cymraeg*, "The age of the world to the Welsh language," wholly superfluous, because, speech being for the purpose of readily communicating ideas, whatever best facilitates this should be preferred. As the punishment of man's disobedience has prevented one language pervading the whole earth, so on the other hand the blessing of Providence having assigned so large a portion to British dominion, the obvious advantage arising therefrom is the opportunity of one general mean of intercourse. Those who argue thus, think the Welsh and Gaelic had better, like the Cornish, fall into disuse; for, being now only of real service to the Antiquary, these dialects of the Celtic might be studied in the same manner as the Anglo-Saxon, the Greek and the Latin tongues.

We ourselves, as reviewers, are not called upon to give our opinion on this matter, and as the Abergavenny In-

stitution confers great benefit on that inland town, by bringing together not only the principal families of the surrounding country, but a large influx of company, by which much money is circulated, it is certainly productive of some benefit. But besides the encouragement of the Welsh language, there are subjects sometimes proposed for essays in English and other languages, though connected, as they should be, with Cambrian lore. In 1837, the principal prize was for an essay on the influence which the Welsh traditions have had on European literature; but only one having been sent, the reward was increased, and the time extended to the following year. Three or four competitors having appeared, the decision was made by Mr. Hallam, author of the work on the Literature of the Middle Ages, who assigned the prize to Dr. Harding, of Doctors' Commons. In 1841 another prize was announced, for nearly the same subject, confining the influence to Germany, France, and Scandinavia, when the Chevalier Bunsen, who was appointed to decide, gave his opinion in favour of the German composition of Professor Schulz, at the same time recommending a translation. A translation is therefore now before us, elegantly printed, as are all the works that issue from the splendid press of Mr. William Rees of Llandoverly, made by an anonymous author—though some, gently wafted by a western breeze, whispers a highly talented lady.

The Essay merits very great praise; but before we commence our remarks on what is done, we cannot help noticing so great an omission, both in this and the privately-printed pamphlet of Dr. Harding, as amounts to a *petitio principii*. They have both alluded to traditions which have been much called in question, and termed them *Welsh* without attempting the least proof of the fact. This desideratum we will endeavour, in some measure, to supply, for several emi-

ment French antiquaries, who have made themselves masters of the language in which the Norman romances, &c. were written, although compelled to allow they are founded on traditions then current in Brittany, positively deny their Cambrian origin. Professor Schulz seems to have been aware whence these proofs should be derived, for at p. 27 he says, "There is but one method to resolve these doubts, and to throw light on this obscurity: *it is by a most impartial, indefatigable, and searching criticism of all sources, whether Welsh or Breton.* It would require a second Jacob Grimm to construct the historical grammar of the different Celtic dialects, particularly of the Cymry and the Bretons," &c. The first, therefore, is the variation in idioms, &c. which distinguish the Welsh from the Breton. The second he also appears to have imagined, as at p. 51 he argues for the Spanish origin of the Graal, from finding in the MS. of the Kiot at Toledo, that the names of places are actually in Spain, and the names of the planets Arabic.

The languages of Wales and Brittany, although they bear a striking resemblance to each other, are by no means so close as to admit of the natives of these countries using them in common; and, indeed, there is a greater proximity between the Breton and old Cornish, the old Cornish and the Welsh, than between the Breton and the Welsh. This is very evident from a comparison with the respective grammars of each; but any one acquainted with Welsh, who will take the trouble to examine a little book, printed about a century ago, entitled "*Dialogues Français et Bretons,*" cannot avoid being struck with the difference between these two Celtic dialects. An admirable paper on this subject will be found in the second volume of the *Cambrian Quarterly*, in which the writer says, "If I were asked what language I was chiefly reminded of by hearing the Breton spoken, I should say, not so much the Welsh as the Gaelic." Our limits will not allow us to go deeply into this matter, and produce specimens collaterally; but we trust that we have pointed out sufficient inferences to prove that no

one seeing a manuscript written in Welsh would call it Breton, and vice versâ.

The original traditions of the Welsh, when not merely local, are contained in the mythological triads, interwoven in the mystical poems, and adopted in the chronicles of that nation. The triads are so constructed as to carry with them internal proof that they were intended for oral delivery. No arrangement would be better for retention in the memory. Three things, persons, places, qualifications, or maxims, were, from their similarity, classed under one head, without any reference as to date, to form a triad, which was thus complete in itself. Not being, therefore, the work of any one particular age, they accumulated from time to time, and thus what now exist, which is but a small portion of what were extant in the sixteenth century, present collectively a body of instruction religious, historical, legal, moral and scientific, condensing more information in a small compass than could have been accomplished by any other method. Not being the productions of any one individual, nor any one period of time, but formed whenever new facts or events became recognised as worthy of remembrance, several are very ancient, while others come within the scope of written history, and hence they may be regarded as the most curious and valuable productions of the Welsh language. It was not until the last remains of bardism were threatened with extinction, that collections of triads were consigned to manuscript, by those who would otherwise have kept them secret. Cæsar (*Bell. Gall. lib. vi.*), Diogenes Laertius (*l. c. seg. 6*), and Pomponius Mela (*lib. iii. 2*), have observed, that the Druidic method of instruction was by traditions, often clothed in dark allegory, and ancient poems orally delivered in private, and not allowed to be committed to writing or communicated to any but those of the Bardic order. Yet, notwithstanding the utmost vigilance, Mela had heard of one, which he thus gives us:

"Ut foveant ad bella meliores;
Æternas esse animas;
Vitamque alteram ad manes."

“ To act bravely in war ;
That souls are immortal ;
And that there is another life after
death.”

Comparing this, however, with the general character of the triads, it appears to have been made up from two, the duty inculcated in the first line not being such as would have been connected with the doctrines in the two last. Diogenes Laertius obtained one more correctly :

“ Σεβειν Θεους
Και μηδεν κακον δραν
Και ανδρειαν ασκειν.”

“ To worship the Gods,
And to do no evil,
And to exercise fortitude.”

For a corresponding triad has survived to us, in these words—

“ Tri chynnorion doethineb :
Uvuddhad i ddeddvau Duw,
Ymgais a lles dyn
A dioddev yu lew pob digwydd bywyd.”

“ The three first principles of wisdom :
Obedience to the laws of God,
Concern for the good of mankind,
And bravely sustaining the evils of life.”

The mythological poems are, in a more especial degree, those of Aneurin, Taliesin, Merddin, Llywarch Hên, and Golyddan, who flourished in the sixth century, and whose then existence and writings have been most ably established by incontrovertible argument, by the masterly pen of Sharon Turner.

We have several instances on record of Welsh chieftains sending for their MSS. to cheer the hours of captivity ; but it is most likely the greatest number of such literary treasures were carried to Bretagne, when Cadwaladyr, in 660, relinquished the asserted sovereignty of this island, and retired with several British magnates to the asylum offered by that country, and which was never asked in vain. Books are more especially the companions of retirement than of warlike pursuits, and such a solace it is not probable would be omitted on that occasion. The Welsh traditions which seem to have been most popular in Bretagne were those which referred to Arthur, a regulus of the Silures in the sixth century, who was cousin to Hywel, king of that country ; for that family oc-

cupied thrones in both countries from the time the Romans relinquished the sovereignty of this island. Like Cunobelin (Cynvelin) of more ancient times, and others, he happened to bear a name by which the Bardic divinity had been celebrated, and therefore all the mystical attributes and adventures, as in the case of the Scandinavian Odin, which had been assigned to the one, were transferred to the other. As Arthur had bravely withstood the pagan Saxons in the defence of his country, his fame was magnified, the mythological poems of Merddin (corrupted into Merlin) were ransacked, and all that could be extracted from them, together with what was to be had from tradition, was worked up into a pretended book of prophecies, to clothe his character with supernatural splendour, and to hold out future prosperity to his countrymen.

Consoling themselves for the loss of Lloegyr (England) with such pleasing delusions, and a retrospect of their former prosperity, which was predicted should return, a chronicle was composed in the *Welsh* language, called Brut y Brenkinoedd, “Chronicle of the Kings,” beginning with fictitious sovereigns pressed into the service to authorise the affected Trojan descent, and continued as a melange of fable and history to the death of Cadwaladyr in 703. Of this, two ancient copies exist, with others, which are, indeed, more or less transcripts of them, the greater variations being in the fabulous portions. The oldest composition bears the title of Bruit y Tyssilio, “The Chronicle of Tyssilio ;” the next, Brut Galfri ab Arthur, “the Chronicle of Geoffry son of Arthur,” better known to us as Geoffry of Monmouth. Now it is evident that this Tyssilio could not be the son of Brochwel Ysgythrag, prince of Powys, as some have imagined, that Tyssilio having died in the seventh century ; nor was the chronicle composed immediately on the death of Cadwaladyr ; for at the conclusion are these remarkable words : “Ac o hyny allan ni elwid hwynt yn Vryttaniait namyn in Gymry. Ac o hyny allan y gwnaeth y Saesson yn gall cadw cittundeb ryngtynt y hun, ac a teiliad dinessyd a chestyll, ac velly bwrassant arglwydiaeth y Bryttaniait odiwrthynt, ac wynt y hun yn medy

ar holl Loegr dan Edelstan y gwr cyntav o'r Saesson a wisgod goron y dyrnas. Ac o hyny allan y colles priawd genedl yr ynys y henw ac ni allasant y gael o hyny allan ond yn wastad diodev caethwed y Saesson arnynt aithr tywyssogion a vy ar Gymry bob ailwers." *And from this time forth the Britons had no name, except in Wales. And from this time forth the Saxons so exerted themselves as to keep together what they got among them, and built cities and castles, and so despoiled the Britons of their sovereignty; and this came to be perfectly accomplished, as far as regards Lloegyr, under Edelstan, who was the first man of the Saxon race that wore the crown of the kingdom. And for ever after the aboriginal race lost the name of the island, and they were unable to avoid from this time forth continually suffering slavery from the Saxons, especially from those princes who were on the confines of Wales, placed alternately with their own.*

Now Athelstan reigned from the year 925 to 941, so that we cannot date the Chronicle earlier than the close of the tenth century. The compiler had therefore not only the advantage of the Welsh traditions, but the histories of Nonnius, who wrote at the close of the eighth, and his continuator Marcus, who closed his account in 945, the original MS. still existing in the Vatican; and the writings of Gildas.

Who this Tyssilio actually was is unknown; but that such a Chronicle, having immediate reference to the ancestors of the Welsh, and taking no notice, except incidentally, of the Bretons, should have been written in Britany, instead of Wales, is contrary to all probability. That there might have been copies in that country, which were read and esteemed by the more learned, we grant; as they felt, though in a remote degree, some interest in a people sprung, like themselves, from a common Celtic source. We therefore allow that such might have been the case at the commencement of the twelfth century, but we cannot admit the assertion of Professor Schulz, that "the Chronicle of Geoffry of Monmouth rests expressly on a book in the *Breton language*." Happy are we to observe, that his fair

translator is of a contrary opinion, and in a note observes that "Henry of Huntingdon states that he had seen the Chronicle of Geoffry on the Continent, as early as the year 1139." Now Walter Calenus or Walter de Mapes, Archdeacon of Oxford, tells us that he met with a Chronicle of the kings of Britain, for the first time, in Britany, in the year 1100, and that it was not written in the Armorican but the *Welsh tongue*; for at the conclusion of the oldest copy now existing, is this important information: "Myvi Gwalter, archiagon Rhydycaïn, a droes y llyvyr hwn o Gymraeg yn Lladin, ac in vy henaint y troes i ev yr ailwaith o Ladin in Cymraeg." *I Walter, archdeacon of Oxford, did turn this book out of Welsh into Latin, and in my old age, I turned it a second time out of Latin into Welsh.* Thus we have Walter's own authority, that the book which he met with in Britany was not only the *Brut* or *Chronicle* of the kings of Britain, but that it was written in the *Welsh* language, which he studied so much as to be able, when a young man, to translate into Latin, and that in his old age he retranslated his own Latin manuscript into Welsh, to shew that he had not forgotten that tongue. This last, then, it is, of which there exists a copy, from which Walter did not remove the title of *Brut y Tyssilio*, and it was written in the middle of the twelfth century.

The Chronicle of Geoffry son of Arthur was composed while he was Archdeacon of Monmouth, that is, previous to the year 1152, as he was then consecrated Bishop of St. Asaph. He had before translated the pretended prophecies of Marddin into Latin, from a copy in Welsh, which had been lent to him by his friend Walter de Mapes, and many of these he foisted into his Chronicle, which thus became greatly amplified. At the end of this production he says: "Brenhinoedd Saeson er rei a doethant ol yn ol a orchmynes inheu i William o Malmesbury ac i Henri o Hennendolen, ac yr rei heny i gorchmynws inheu escrivenu e brenhinoedd Saeson, a ffeidiaw ar Kymry, kanyt idiw ganthunt hwy e llyvyr Kymraec hwnw er hwn a emchwelws Gwalter archiagon Ryt Ucheu o Ladin eg Kymracc, ac ef ae

traethws en wir ac en gwbyl o istoria e rac dywededigion Gymry." *The kings of the Saxons who followed in succession, I have commended to William of Malmsbury, and to Henry of Huntingdon, and to those I have thus commended to write of the kings of the Saxons, and to desist with regard to the Welsh, since they are not possessed of that book which Walter, Archdeacon of Oxford, turned into Latin, and he treated faithfully and completely of the before-mentioned British princes.* Thus, in imitation of his friend the archdeacon, after he had copied his Latin translation, and intermixed with it a vast deal of fable, Geoffrey translated it into Welsh, and the copy just quoted shews the dress it had then assumed.

His Latin edition fell into the hands of Wistace or Eustace, who turned it into French in 1156, under the title of Brut d'Angleterre. This was continued by Robert Wace, chaplain to our Henry II. and canon of Bayeux in 1160, with the name of Roman de Rose. It was rendered into Anglo-Saxon by Layamon, then exhibited in English verse by Robert, a monk of the abbey of Gloucester, from Brutus to Edward I. in the Alexandrian measure, and at last by Robert Manning, otherwise called Robert de Brunne, about the beginning of the 14th century.

Now if we find in the groundwork of the romances of Arthur, that the places mentioned are in the isle of Britain, and that he and his *twelve* knights, for the number was afterwards increased, have names which are only significant in the Welsh language, we think there cannot remain a doubt in the mind of any unprejudiced person, that *the traditions* are those of *Wales*, and not of *Britany*, though their own were afterwards engrafted on them.

Arthur signifies the Great Bear, and therefore has been identified with the constellation; but from many of the triads and mystical poems, we learn that he was the Helioarkite divinity. He is represented as having had three wives, the daughters of mythological personages, each of which wives had the name of *Gwenhwyvar*, which literally means "the lady of the summit of the water." Now the stone circles originally consisting of twelve, and

termed *Caern Sidi*, the inclosures of the just one, are acknowledged to have reference to the Helio as well as Arkite worship, and so to have represented the Zodiac; so that the greater stone, which acted as a gnomon, typified *the sun*, the smaller one *the moon*, and those around the twelve signs, transformed by chivalric fable into twelve knights. Now in Geoffrey's Chronicle, Arthur has a famous sword, the name of which has no meaning in any language but Welsh. It is called Caled-vwlch, which implies *hard cleaver*, corrupted into Caliburno. His spear was Rhonbenuchel *the lance with the lofty blade*, and his shield Prydwen, *beauteous fair*. So in the Romance of Sir Tristram, every name is Cambrian. Tristram signifies a *proclaimer*, because he went to announce the message of his sovereign. Mark, or rather March, though pronounced the same. *Stallion*, a mystical name of the divinity. *Isseult*, *worthy to be beheld*, Brengwain, *fair breast*. The two dogs Hodain, *what suddenly jumps up*, and Crw pronounced Crew, and sometimes termed Petigrew, a diminutive, *round* or *plump*, with many others in the Round Table Romances, are pure Cambrian. The places named again are in Wales, Somersetshire and Cornwall, and only those of later date in Britany. This we think quite conclusive, and now proceed to the Professor's Essay.

This comprises five Chapters, in which he has thus treated his subject. Chapter I. First period, Arthur the National Hero, A. D. 600 to 1066. Second period, Arthur and his knights of the Round Table, A. D. 1066 to 1150. Third period, Arthur and the Sangraal, A. D. 1150 to 1500. Fable, the Mabinogion. Chapter II. Influence, &c. on Germany. Chapter III. Influence, &c. on Scandinavia. Chapter IV. Influence, &c. on France; with regard to construction, first, rhyme, second, metre. Chapter V. Fall of Chivalrous Poetry. To these are added an Appendix, in which are disquisitions: first, on Leonine Verse; second, German Verse; third, Ancient Romances of Arthur in various languages; and Addenda, first, the Holy Graal; second, the Templars and Knights of the Graal; third, the Graal and Joseph of Arimathea.

The whole of this, which is the result of an industry and perseverance that generally distinguishes German writers, has been so well arranged, and, so far as the subject would admit, with such reference to dates, as renders it easy to be retained on the mind; the language is manly, yet temperate, and the point to be established treated with impartiality. He has well accounted for the Norman adoption of the traditions which the Bretons had derived from the Welsh, augmented and connected as far as they could with their own country, tracing it to the expedition for the Conquest of England in 1066. Quoting W. Gernensis and Ordericus Vitalis, he mentions that William the Conqueror "collected an immense army from amongst the Normans, Flemings, French and Bretons;" and of the last he says: "the imagination of the chiefs must doubtless have been excited, by the idea of undertaking an avenging expedition against the descendants of those who had opposed Arthur; but their ambition was more influenced by the desire of rivalling foreign princes in valour and heroism, of shining in victories, and equalling their allies in civilization and virtue." The conquest of England took place in the reign of Conant II., and the prophecy of Merlin, according to Geoffry, is as follows: "The Bretons shall through weakness for many years lose their kingdom, until Conan shall come in his car from Armorica, and Cadwalader, the honoured leader of the Welsh." We disapprove of his translating Britones "Bretons," instead of Britons. "It would, in fact, be astonishing, if this prophecy in the life of Merlin were written before 1066." "The Bretons triumphed with the Normans, and no time could have appeared more fit for representing Arthur as the great conqueror of the world." The account he gives of the Mabinogion, or rather Mabinogi, which is the plural of the former word, is just and satisfactory. We may therefore with truth observe, that this is a work conceived with much judgment, composed with much perspicuity, and translated with much taste and elegance, and we can confidently recommend it, as one from which the reader cannot fail to derive pleasure.

A comprehensive History of the Iron Trade, &c. By H. Scrivenor.

THIS work fulfils the promise of the title, and affords an extensive view of the iron trade, both in England and in the other nations of the globe. The author begins with its early history, and then proceeds to give an account of its rise, progress, and present state in Great Britain and the continental states, in America, and in Asia, and concludes with an account of the home manufacture from 1830 to the present time. To these statements some very useful and important Appendices are added, and a copious Index.

It would require much labour and time to abridge, in any convenient compass, the substance of more than 400 pages; and indeed, it would scarcely be fair to the author, or of much assistance to the reader; for, after all we could do, those who were unacquainted with the subject, or felt an interest in it, would be obliged to refer to the original work, and its authentic Tables. The great progress, improvement, and extension in our iron trade has been produced by manufacturing with pit-coal, instead of charcoal: this, aided by powerful engines, has made the progress of the trade in England and Wales truly astonishing. The period of 1788, or 1790, may be considered a new era in the history of the manufacture, arising from the more general use of the *double-power engine of Mr. Watt*, from the use of coke, instead of wood or charcoal, and from the improvement of the blast-furnaces. For instance, in 1740 there were 17,350 tons of iron made in Great Britain; in 1800 there were 678,417 tons; in 1828 there were 703,104; and in 1839 the amount was 1,347,790 tons. In Russia the largest iron works belong to a few families, among which are those of *Stroganof* and *Demidof*. The family of the former possesses in the government of Perm alone 540,000 square versts of land, and has on it 83,543 vassals of the male sex! Of the private works and villages, many exceed most of the towns of the Government. Of the family of the *Demidofs* the following interesting account is given:

"The Demidofs are descended of a very

industrious working miner, who had a small iron mine on the confines of Siberia. This was the great-grandfather of the present generation. Peter the Great, on visiting the spot about a hundred years ago, was much pleased with the activity, the reputation, and the honesty of Demidof, and being anxious to encourage the working of mines, and also to set an example of emulation for others, made him and his heirs for ever a present of an extensive district, immediately surrounding his small patrimonial mine, with full liberty to work it. The enormous extent of ground thus obtained proved a source of inexhaustible wealth to the good miner, for it was found to cover some of the richest veins of iron, of the finest quality in Russia. Its produce soon enriched the industrious proprietor, and his son having continued to work the mine and explore the ground, was enabled to employ the enormous capital thus justly acquired in purchasing additional estates, and among others that of Nigmatbilski, in which a gold mine was discovered soon after that has yielded on an average 49 pounds yearly, or £100,679 sterling in pure gold."

The following history is not without interest, and will be new to many of our readers.

"Tula is the great manufactory for fire-arms in Russia. The Emperor of Russia has just set out to inspect the southern provinces of his empire. It is confidently asserted that the object of his journey is to examine himself the terrible disaster caused by the burning of the manufactory of arms at Tula. Whoever feels the importance of such an event in Russia, will not be astonished at the promptness with which the Emperor proceeds to this place. In the town of Tula were the only manufactories of fire-arms and swords in the Russian empire. It contains also three cannon foundries and 600 forges, which supplied outlery and hardware to all parts of Russia. The arms which were made in that town vied in appearance with the best of those of England and France, but are not equal in solidity. The cottages of the town consist of villages belonging to the Crown, and whose inhabitants are entirely exempt from taxes or military service. Although living in a fertile plain, slightly undulated, and covered with immense fields of wheat, these poor slaves, excited by despair, and unable to procure sufficient subsistence for themselves or families set fire to the manufactories, which act has become their utter ruin." For ages past these skilful but wretched workmen had laboured, from father to son, for miserable wages, which were hardly suf-

ficient to support them. The mode of working adopted in this manufactory never allowed the men to complete an entire weapon. One village was obliged to furnish so many thousand handles—another so many blades—and another so many screws and so on. These were afterwards deposited in the warehouses at Tula. As there was in Russia no other manufactory, and as the continued wars in Russia required enormous supplies, each new campaign of the autocrat became a source of additional misery to the workmen. It may easily be conceived that under these circumstances they would seek to put an end to their insupportable condition. They imagined that, if the manufactures ceased to exist, the Emperor would establish others at St Petersburg, and even were he to take only a part of the workmen to the capital their condition could not but improve. But they were mistaken in their hopes. The emperor is accompanied by architects charged to rebuild the manufactory, and he goes himself to choose a more suitable place, and to hasten the completion of the works. The embarrassment of the Government can scarcely be described. Fortunately, however, for them, the arsenal of St. Petersburg was sufficiently provided with arms of every description," &c.

This event took place in 1834.

De Clifford; or, the Constant Man.
By the Author of *Tremaine*, &c.
4 vols.

THE author observes, that the *additional Picture of Human Life*, which he has made the subject of the present volumes, is meant to shew the "impression made by men and manners on a very young and unsophisticated mind, just starting into life, beginning even from his boyish days; and this is accomplished through the total inexperience of the hero, and the varied knowledge of his tutors and advisers. His knowledge of the world is earned by encountering difficulty, personal exertion, and reflection; and as some great passion must predominate, the hero, as a lover, is made the mirror of constancy, such love teaching this lesson, that, whatever its good or ill success, when the object is well chosen and the love pure, it ennobles the mind and keeps it stainless, delicate, and honourable through all its vicissitudes." The author also observes, that, as his chief object has been a view of motives to action, as well as the more tender emo-

tions of the heart, there are many didactic digressions and episodes, "as a novel, that has for its object something more than the mere pictures of a magic lantern, and aims at a knowledge of the springs of human nature, as well as amusement, cannot possibly realize that object without partaking of the didactic character." Such has been the author's purpose, and we think that it has been attended with success. His story of fiction is at once entertaining and instructive; it contains sufficient variety of incident and development of various character; with much sound observation of life, and pleasing reflections on human conduct and character as they are successively brought into view. The different events flow naturally one out of another; with that allowance only which is conceded to pictures representative of real life, requiring colouring a little higher than reality, and a canvas rather more crowded with circumstances and agents than is usually seen. Under the dramatic garb and vizard, at all times a truly moral and virtuous character appears: as the fatal effects of headstrong violence and selfishness of conduct and temper, are admirably painted in the calamitous end of Foljambe Hastings; so are the virtues of honor, truth, industry, and constancy, in the final and valuable records of De Clifford's life, held out for our esteem and imitation. Mr. Ward has indeed succeeded in pointing an efficient moral and adorning a very attractive tale. Were we able to make extracts from these pages, we should point, in the first volume, to the account of *unequal* friendships, as shewn in Foljambe's account of himself and Lord Castleton, and of De Clifford's connection with Hastings. The misery attending what are called *mesalliances*, is drawn to the life, with much skill in the design and strength and force in the delineation, in the persons of Lady Harriet and Mr. Baggs, and of Sedley and Mrs. Snaggs; while in the third volume an admirable sketch is drawn of the *new view* which De Clifford is enabled to take of society, when he is exalted into the station of Lord Castleton's secretary, and suddenly becomes "the glass of fashion and the mould of form" to those who, a few weeks before, would have passed him with indifference or

contempt. The effect and vividness of Mr. Ward's different portraitures are not lessened, by some of them having the appearance of being taken from life; and we should find little difficulty in fixing upon the individual who has unwittingly sate for the character of "Paragraph." In some few places, we should be inclined to say, that the delineation too nearly approaches to caricature; as in the account of the behaviour of Saunter and his domestics, in the second volume; and in the interview with the Marquis in the third. Mr. Fothergill certainly steps much beyond the tutor's sphere, and bears little resemblance to any person of that class whom we have met with; and the Author, we think, has felt this, and done what he could to soften and shade down the singularity of the representation by making the Tutor a relation of the Student's. We think, also, that the picture of the Christchurch Porter (vol. i. 115) could hardly have been written by an Oxford man, so unlike it is to anything we ever witnessed during our residence. When we have added, that the story lingers a little too long over our expectation towards the conclusion, we have said nearly all we wish, or have to say, that is not in the language of praise; while we are obliged to omit mentioning several parts of the work which have afforded us much delight, and which we consider to be the production of very good taste and much ability in composition. We have said that we have no room for extracts, but we shall not withhold one, at once striking and useful. The author is discussing the subject of *unequal* alliances and intimacies; and how far literary talent and genius may balance the advantages of birth and station, and enable their possessors to live on terms of independence and equality with the noble and the statesman. The instance of Sheridan is introduced as having successfully overcome the difficulty:

"Both he and his wife, as I have heard from Granville, had almost equal fascinations, and were at the very head of fashionable life.' 'That (replied Fothergill) is not quite correct as to her, though she had all of what you properly call fascination, to which I, who knew her, can bear witness; but I can tell you that she, and

vation, where life and death are the objects at stake?" P. 63.

The Church.—"You have this day set before you, beloved brethren, your baptismal privileges. You have seen that the abiding presence of the Spirit is covenanted to the Church on earth; and the design of your baptism into the Church was to bring you into fellowship with Christ through the Spirit, and in Christ with the Father." P. 84.

On grieving the Holy Spirit.—"Into whatever society you propose to enter, remember you carry with you the Spirit of God, and reverence his presence." P. 113.

Christ.—"There is nothing needful for life and godliness, which God has not given you in Christ . . . See, then, beloved brethren, that ye walk worthy of the vocation wherewith ye are called. Be strong in the grace which is in Christ Jesus." P. 137.

The Lamb of God.—"The death of Christ on our behalf was not the cause, it was the effect of God's love to man. He has sworn by himself, that he has no pleasure in the death of the wicked; but rather that he should turn from his evil ways and live. He charges it upon every unrepentant sinner, that he is his own destroyer . . . It is not the will of God that his people should despond beneath the pressure of outward trials, they come to us all sanctified by the blood of Christ; to the Christian the most adverse occurrence is an angel in disguise." P. 157.

Satan.—"The Lion of the tribe of Judah has overcome the Lion that now seeks your ruin . . . Believe only, and you shall be more than conquerors, through him that loved you." P. 187.

Christian Confidence.—"Can God furnish a table in the wilderness. Behold, he smote the rock, and the waters gushed out, and the streams overflowed. Can he give bread also? Can he provide flesh for his people." P. 205.

The Faith of Devils. . . "You have to wrestle against infidelity: the spirits of darkness will endeavour to instil into your heart a disbelief of the truth of which they are themselves assured, and at which they tremble." P. 222.

The Last Judgment.—"Consider, brethren, how the transactions of each day are bearing upon your eternal destiny: the consideration gives an inestimable value to the details of each hour. 'Ye know the rule of Judgment, the Word which I have spoken,' said Jesus, 'the same shall judge you at the last day.'" P. 312.

Thus have we, by very cursory and rapid selection of a few impres-

sive sentences, endeavoured to give our readers some taste of the character of the little volume before us. It is better that we should stop with these, and promise, that with no small advantage, they may judge for themselves. They will gather, in this little garden of precepts from the Tree of Knowledge, to use the language of one, whose wisdom has been compared to that of Solomon, "that peace which containeth infinite blessings, establisheth faith, and kindleth charity.*"

London. Edited by Charles Knight.
Vol. I.

THE dry and ordinary style of the mechanical compiler of topography, undergoes a complete and lively transformation when anecdote, remarkable occurrences, biographical traits and manners, habits and amusements, are brought together and recorded to illustrate various well known localities. Such a course of narrative recalls by-gone generations to our view, and introduces us to an intimate familiarity with the domestic scenes of our forefathers. This is, with some qualifications hereafter noticed, the merit of the work before us—the London of the Romans—of the time of the third Edward—of Elizabeth—James 1st,—his grandson, the second Charles—of William 3rd—of the Georges, is brought before our view in microscopic distinctness of detail; while graphic illustrations shew us the Roman walls, Roman vessels, the hostelry of Chaucer's Pilgrims, the embowered oriels of Richard III. at Crosby Place, the houses and fortifications of the wondrous bridge, the Park when the ball was propelled through its long avenues by gallant cavaliers at the game of pall mall, Piccadilly and the Strand studded with suburban villas, the hedges and dykes of Drury and St. Martin's Lane, the gardens of Holborn and of the Convent of St. Peter's, the circling promenade of Ranelagh, the illuminated green vistas of Vauxhall—all these subjects, we repeat, are brought before us by the aid of the pencil and the pen in a manner truly praiseworthy and effective.

The subjects in the volume are

* Bacon's Essays, Civil and Moral.

treated under various heads by different essayists, whose names are given in the table of contents, the work being published in the form of a periodical miscellany, they have little or no reference to chronological order. The opening essay is devoted to the "silent highway," the river Thames, on whose silver surface so many historical personages have glided, as their fortune steered, in buoyant spirits, in silence or in sorrow. Here Gower the poet met King Richard II. in his royal barge, the king called him on board his vessel and desired him "to book some new thing," this was the origin of the "Confessio Amantis," and the circumstance has been recorded by the poet himself in these words

"Out of my bote when he me sygh,
He bade me come into his barge,
And when I was with him at large,
Amonge other thinges said,
He hath this charge upon me laid,
And bad me do my businesse,
That to his high worthynesse
Some new thing I should book,
That he himself it might look,
After the form of my writing;
And thus upon his commanding
Mine heart is well the more glad
To write so as he me bade."

Next follows the well-known description, by FitzStephen, of the tiltings and sports exhibited by the youth of London on the Thames, and many anecdotes relative to noble individuals who have, at various periods, used the silent highway of its waters. The essay concludes with a description, in glowing terms, of a steam-boat voyage from the Shades at London Bridge to Hungerford Stairs, which the editor made, impressed with the grandeur of metropolitan scenery viewed from the river.

We pass to the essay entitled, "Clean your honour's shoes," of the last of street shoe-blacks in London: the story is thus written.

"In one of the many courts on the north side of Fleet Street might be seen, about the year 1820, the last of shoe-blacks. One would think that he deemed himself dedicated to his profession by Nature, for he was a negro. At the earliest dawn he crept forth from his neighbouring lodging and planted his tripod on the quiet pavement, where he patiently stood till noon was past. He was a short, large-headed son of Africa,

subject, as it would appear, to considerable variation of spirits, alternating between depression and excitement. As the gains of the day presented to him the chance of having a few pence to recreate himself, beyond what he should carry home to his wife and children. . . . He watched with melancholy eye the gradual improvement of the streets, for during some twenty or thirty years he had beheld all the world combining to ruin him. He saw the foot pavements widening, the large flag stones carefully laid down, the loose and broken piece, which had discharged a splashy shower on the unwary foot, instantly removed, he saw the kennels diligently cleansed and the drains widened; he saw experiment upon experiment made in the repair of the carriage way, and the holes, which were to him as the old familiar faces which he loved, filled up, with haste that appeared quite unnecessary, if not insulting. One solitary shop-keeper, who had come to London once a year during a long life, rung to our sable friend, for he was the only one of the fraternity that he could find remaining in his walk from Charing Cross to Cheapside. The summer's morning when that good man planted his foot on the three-legged stool and desired him carefully to turn back his brown garters, and asked him how trade went with him, and shook his head when he learned that it was very bad, and they both agreed that the new-fangled ways were the ruin of the country,—that was a joyful occasion, for he felt that he was not quite deserted. He did not continue long to struggle with the capricious world.

"One morn we missed him on th' accustomed stand."

He retired into the workhouse, and his boys, having a keener eye than their father to the wants of the community, took up the trade which he most hated, and applied themselves to the diligent removal of the mud in an earlier stage of its accumulation, and swept crossings instead of cleaning shoes."

In the above descriptive sketch of a professor of one of those humble avocations which modern changes have banished from old London, the author has evidently imitated the essays of that clever painter of human manners, Oliver Goldsmith.

On the first use of COACHES in the metropolis, we have some amusing information. Letters and decorated waggons were long the vehicles of locomotion for the great: of the first, by the way, a good specimen may be

seen in Moses's Illustrations of Monstrelet,* and of the latter in the Luttrell Psalter, as engraved in the *Vetusta Monumenta* of the Society of Antiquaries; coaches under the French appellation of *caroches* were sparingly used in the time of Elizabeth, and our readers are acquainted with the old print which represents Queen Elizabeth riding in a coach in her royal park at Nonesuch.†

We have, among our memoranda, note of an old account of the charges "of a *caroche* and furnyture to it belonging," made for James the 1st in the year 1609:‡ it was covered with leather hide, lined with velvet, ornamented with gilt nails, had cushions of crimson velvet, relieved with net work of gold, and adorned with gold tassels; the curtains were of damask silk, fringed with gold. The whole charge of this royal vehicle, allowed by the Earl of Worcester, then Lord Chamberlain, was 429*l*.

"Up to the time of Charles the 1st the horse litter continued to be used on state occasions, but it gradually became exclusively employed by the rich and aged at a period when coaches were still terribly rough vehicles. Evelyn, in his Diary, states he travelled in one with his sick father in 1640, from Bath to Wotton; and this, Markland says, is the latest mention of the conveyance which he can find. There is a later mention of it in a bitter attack upon the old Republicans in 1680: 'Can we forget that horrid accident when Major-general Skippon came in a horse litter wounded to London? When he passed by the brewhouse near St. John's Street, a devilish mastiff flew, as at a bear, at one of his horses, and held him so fast that the horse grew mad as a mad dog; the soldiers so amazed that none had the wit to shoot the mastiff, but the horse litter, borne between two horses, tossed the Major-general like a dog in a blanket.'" Nothing can be more exact than this description of a litter. "Of the elder vehicles that preceded coaches, whether *rejoicing*"—a bold personification this of the essayist—"in the name of chare, car, chariot, *caroch*, or *whirlicote*, we have

little here to say. Their dignity was not much elevated above that of a waggon, and they were scarcely calculated to move about the streets of London, which are described in the Paving Act of 1539, as 'very foul and full of pits and sloughs, very perilous and noyous, as well for the king's subjects on horseback as on foot and with carriages.' There appears little doubt that the coach first appeared about 1564, although the question was subsequently raised 'whether the devil brought tobacco into England in a coach, or else brought a coach in a fog or mist of tobacco.' Stow thus describes the introduction of this novelty, which was to change the face of English society. 'In the year 1564 Guiliam Boonen, a Dutchman, became the Queen's coachman, and was the first that brought the use of coaches into England. After a while divers great ladies, with as great jealousy of the Queen's displeasure, made them coaches and rid up and down the countries in them, to the great admiration of all the beholders; but then, by little and little, they grew usual among the nobility and others of sort, and within twenty years became a great trade of coach making.' In little more than thirty years a Bill was brought into Parliament 'to restrain the excessive use of coaches.'

"One of the most signal examples we can find of the growing importance of the middle classes, is exhibited in their rapid appropriation to their own use of the new luxury, which the highest in the land ventured at first to indulge timidly and with 'jealousy' of the Queen's displeasure. It was in vain that Parliament legislated against their excessive use, it was equally in vain that the citizens and citizen's wives who aspired to ride in them were ridiculed by the wits and hooted by the mob. As in the diffusion of every other convenience or luxury introduced by the rich, the distinction of riding in a coach ceased to be a distinction. The proud Duke of Buckingham, seeing that coaches with two horses were used by all, and that the nobility had only the exclusive honour of four horses, set up a coach with six horses, and then the 'stout Earl of Northumberland,' established§ one with eight horses. Massinger, in 'The City Madam,' ex-

§ Here the essayist goes beyond his authority. The Earl, on leaving his long imprisonment in the Tower, triumphantly went through London with eight horses; being still banished from the Court and the metropolis. This was not *establishing* such an equipage, for ordinary use. *Rev.*

* Entrance of Eleanor of Austria, Queen of Francis I. into Toulouse, Pl. 7.

† Copied in our Magazine for Aug. 1837.

‡ Collections by Reviewer to illustrate Loseley MSS.

hibits Anne Frugal demanding of her courtly admirer.

—————My caroch,
Drawn by six Flanders mares, my coachman,
groom,
Postillion and footmen *

"The high-born and wealthy soon found that those who had been long accustomed to traipse through the mirey streets, or on rare occasions to bestride an ambling nag, would make a ready way with money to appropriate the new luxury to themselves. Coaches soon came to be hired, they were to be found in the suburban districts and inns within the town. Taylor who writes in 1623 says, 'I have heard of a gentlewoman who sent her man to Smithfield from Charing Cross to hire a coach to carry her to Whitehall; another did the like from Ludgate Hill to be carried to see a play at Blackfriars.'

"It is affirmed, in a pamphlet quoted by Markland, entitled 'Coach and Sedan,' that in 1686 the coaches in London, the suburbs, and within four miles compass without, are reckoned to the number of six thousand and odd. It was two years before the date of this calculation, that the first hackney-coach stand was established in London. Garrard thus describes it in a letter to Strafford: 'I cannot omit to mention any new thing that comes up among us, though never so trivial: here is one Capt. Busly, he hath been a sea captain, but now lives on the land, about this city, where he tries experiments. He hath erected, according to his ability, some four hackney coaches, put his men in livery, and appointed them to stand at the Maypole in the Strand, giving them instructions at what rates to carry men into several parts of the town, where all day they may be had.' . . . When Prince Charles, afterwards Charles I., returned from his faithless wooing of the daughter of Philip IV., he brought with him three Sedan chairs, of curious workmanship. Such a mode of conveyance was unknown to the English . . . they felt that men were degraded, when the favourite of James and Charles, Buckingham, first moved into the streets of London, borne in his sedan chair, on men's shoulders. Baby Charles had presented Steenie with two of these luxuries. Wilson says, 'when Buckingham came to be carried in a chair on men's shoulders, the clamour and noise of it was so extravagant, that the people would rail on him in the streets, loathing that men should be brought to so vile condition as horses.' "

The earliest notice we have ourselves met with of this kind of vehicle, is in a letter of Mr. John Chamberlain to

Sir Dudley Carleton, who says, (April 24, 1619.) "The King removed from Royston to Ware; being carried part of the way by the guard, in a *Neapolitan portative chair*, given him by Lady Hatton, the rest of the way in a *litter*."

Under the head of PAUL'S CROSS, the history of that famous stand for open air preaching is deduced, through four centuries, to the year 1643, when, strange to say, under the rule of fanaticism, it was demolished.

We pass to the TABARD, where the carousing of Chaucer's Canterbury Pilgrims is described at some length, and at the Talbot Inn in the Borough of our day, the writer considers, from certain infallible architectural indications, are to be found vestiges of the ancient Inn, coeval with Chaucer's time, which have survived all accidents and alterations. "The very aspect of the present gallery," at the Talbot, "is enough to convince any one, that it has not been erected within the last one hundred and sixty years. We hold therefore (says the author) firmly, that the very gallery exists, along which Chaucer and the pilgrims walked."*

Conducted by a modern waiter, some "Francis" "Anon, anon, sir," of the nineteenth century, we may suppose that the writer of the article himself passes on to the room traditionally known as the Pilgrims', that he there, after a generous potation, falls asleep, as Goldsmith before him did at the Boar's Head in Eastcheap,† of which adventure, his own at the Talbot appears to be a palpable imitation—that during this nap a dream of the fourteenth century over-shadows his antiquarian senses—that he sees in "his mind's eye," the burly Host of the Tabard, the Knight, the Squire, the Wife of Bath, the Doctor of Physic, the Miller, the Manciple, &c assemble round a board, groaning with good esculents from the Borough Market. Here we will leave Mr. Knight's antiquary until he awakes, only hinting that much of the insubstantial painting of which dreams are composed is hardly to be desired in works compiled to convey historical and local information: they call us too abruptly away from

* Engraved in Gent. Mag. for 1812.

† See Essays, by O. Goldsmith.

matter of fact, and we hardly know whether we ourselves, during the perusal, have not partaken of some vision-stirring draught; and we are ready, like honest Christopher Sly in the play, to protest that we never drank sack in our lives—no, nor Hippocras but once, when celebrating the restoration of a far-famed ancient City Hall,—and to call for a sedative “pot of the smallest ale.”

An article follows devoted to LONDON BRIDGE: the old, the altered when stripped of its houses, and the new. So much has been industriously collected on this subject by Mr. Thomson, in his *Chronicles of London Bridge*, that little new can be offered on that head.

The MIDSUMMER EVE of 1510 is ushered in to us by a narrative in the style of the opening of Walter Scott's *Fortunes of Nigel*, and two London youths not only are witnesses to the fires of the deep-burning cressets carried by the marching watch and constables upon St. John's eve through the streets, but they overhear a whisper from Henry to Cardinal Wolsey, and Wolsey's flattering reply: they call Henry “a sensual tyrant” in the pages of Mr. Knight, with perfect security, without the least apprehension that any officious courtier can make “a Star-chamber matter of it.”

Under the head of ST. MARY OVERY'S is an ample historical notice of the church, mixed up with a strong leaven of the sentimental and picturesque. The restoration of the far-famed Lady Chapel does not pass unnoticed. We believe Sylvanus Urban may claim the honour of having *first* called public attention towards its meditated destruction,* although the appeal is by the Editor transferred to another quarter, who says, p. 410,

“Never perhaps had so fine a work of art so narrow an escape. In preparing the approaches to London Bridge, the Committee agreed to grant a space of sixty feet, for the better display of St. Mary Overy's, provided the Lady Chapel were swept away. The matter appeared in a fair way for being thus settled, when Mr. Taylor sounded the alarm, in one of the daily papers. Thomas Saunders, esq. [F.S.A.], and Messrs. Cottingham and

Savage, the architects, actively interfered. A large majority of parishioners, however, decided to accept the proposals of the Committee. In the mean time the gentlemen we have named were indefatigable in their exertions, and they were effectively seconded by the press. At a subsequent meeting, there was a majority of three only for pulling down the chapel: on a poll being demanded, and obtained, there ultimately appeared the large majority of 240 for its preservation. The excitement of the hour was prudently used to obtain funds to restore it, which has been most successfully accomplished. Honour to the individuals who boldly pioneered the way!” P. 127.

It may not be known to all our readers, that the mortal remains of the celebrated Lancelot Andrews, Bishop of Winchester, reposed in a chapel projecting eastward beyond the Lady Chapel. When that building was restored, the Chapel of Bishop Andrews was judiciously removed, and the bones of the Bishop brought into the Lady Chapel; his leaden coffin, which was found immured in brickwork, bore simply his initials L. A. We are not told what has become of the marble monument, for which one of his chaplains wrote the inscription, beginning

Lector,

Si Christianus es siste

Moræ pretium erit,

Non nescire te, qui vir hic situs est

Under “STREET NOISES,” the merry cries of famous London town are detailed, many of which have been rendered dumb by legislation, and there is something like a hint, that in the course of a remote probability, a time may come, when “Milk below!” shall no longer call the Cinderellas of London to the area gate, to receive their pennyworths of the diluted liquid, and when milk shall be laid on by some monopolizing milk company, who will serve the refreshing fluid to every dwelling, from reservoirs, through leaden pipes.

ROMAN LONDON is the next topic which claims our Editor's attention: the details of late discoveries, illustrating its site, are quoted chiefly from the papers in the *Archæologia*, communicated by Mr. Kempe and Mr. Roach Smith.† Some criticism is

* Letter of *Sutlariensis* in *Gent. Mag.* Feb. 1830, vol. C. part I. p. 103.

† *Archæologia*, Vols. 24, 27, and 28.

expended on the appellation *Augusta* bestowed on London: that title, we believe, was derived from its having been at some period the quarters of the second Legion, which bore that distinguished designation. Theodosius, after relieving London from its barbarous assailants, A.D. 297, seems to have remained for some time in that city; and it is stated,

“That before he left the island, he restored to their ancient sound and secure condition, both the towns and the military strongholds throughout the country, many of which suffered much injury or dilapidation. ‘*In integrum restituit civitates et castra multiplicibus quidem damnis adfecta.*’* From these expressions, it has been conjectured that London was now first surrounded with a wall; but they would rather seem to warrant the supposition that the wall was now only repaired by Theodosius, and that its original construction is probably to be referred to an earlier date. The old tradition is that it was built by the Emperor Constantine the Great, at the request of his mother Helena, soon after the beginning of the fourth century. Coins of Helena, Camden affirms, had often been found under the wall.” The date thus ascribed to the building of the wall, is probable enough. “It is most likely that London was still without fortifications, when it was fallen upon and partially plundered, apparently without having offered any resistance, by the Frank auxiliaries of Allectus in the year 297.” P. 154.

The fact seems to us to be that London had thrown out its suburban edifices in the fields on all sides of the earlier Roman station; and that these dwellings, numerous and well inhabited, were without any defence. On the site of various temples and *sacellæ* in the Roman colony and its suburbs, Christian churches had been established, or were erected; for it is remarkable that on almost every ancient site which now remains consecrated in London to the offices of the christian apostolic church, many fragments of the fine Samian ware, on any casual excavations, are found. Wren, on sinking the foundations of St. Paul's, found under the choir “a semi-circular chancel of Roman architecture.” P. 33. These circular *apsides* are indeed sure indications of the high antiquity

of a church; they assimilate with the Roman *basilicæ*. In our Magazine for 1834, pt. I. p. 156, will be found a description, by Mr. Carlos, of the foundations of a church with a circular apsis, existing in the centre of the present line of Fenchurch-street. These discoveries afford an accumulation of tangible proof, that the Roman Britons had their church and their churches long before Papal Rome claimed the merit of christianizing our land, as well as its ecclesiastical dominion.

An interesting account is given of a piece of the Roman wall, which we are content to call Constantine's, which was discovered in the Minories, near America Square, on clearing the ground for the Blackwall Railway. The topographical query is not solved whether the Tower of London existed in any form in the times of the Roman Lower Empire: we are inclined to think that it did, as a strong *castellum* flanking the wall, and commanding the river. After the Norman Conquest, the limits of this fortress were enlarged, and its defences remodelled and refounded: it may, however, be observed, that few or scarcely any Roman materials, we believe, exist in the present White Tower.

The editor passes from Roman London to London in the spring-tide, with its maypoles, its archers, and its foot-ball players; bull, bear baitings, and cock-fightings, sports far more barbarous and less manly than the achievements in the ring of the athletic champions Cribb and Gully. Of ST. JAMES'S PARK, we are told that with the restoration of Charles II. its existence began as a public haunt. This assertion must be received with some degree of qualification; for certain it is, from documents preserved in her Majesty's State Paper Office, that so early as the time of the first James, Spring Garden, contiguous to the Park, was a menagerie for exotic beasts and fowls, a zoological garden of the seventeenth century. Some of the distinguishing characters of St. James's Park, in the time of Charles II. remain to the present day:

“Immediately to the south of the east end of the Mall, and in front of the Horse Guards, was the great parade. The rest of the Park was an inclosure of grass plats, intersected by walks planted, and

* Ammianus Marcellinus.
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having a broad canal running from the Parade, to the end next Buckingham House. On the south of this canal, near the east end, was the decoy, a triangular nexus [labyrinth?] of smaller canals, where water fowls were kept. Westward from the decoy, on the same side of the canal, was Rosamond's Pond." (Famous as the spot of many unhappy suicides by drowning.) "The Birdcage Walk, leading along the south side of the decoy, and Rosamond's Pond nearly in the same line as the road, which still retains the name, was so named from the cages of an aviary disposed among the trees that bordered it." P. 195.

"A road entered the Park at the west end, near where Buckingham Gate now stands, crossing it between the Mulberry Garden and the termination of Birdcage Walk."

The Mulberry Garden will be recognised as the site of the present Buckingham Palace and grounds. Early in the reign of James I. an abortive attempt was made to naturalize the silkworm in the open air in England, and some thousands of mulberry trees were imported from the Continent, as public documents extant of the period (1603) prove. Some ten or dozen pounds of native English silk were produced. The attempt was abortive; but the delicious mulberry was added, in consequence, to England's autumnal fruits. We return to our author. The Green Park, it appears, owed its origin to certain fields, which Charles II. added to the inclosures at St. James's Park. Charles II. whose walking propensities seem to have rendered him a sort of perpetual motion, spent much of his leisure—that is, his whole time—there. Cibber tells us:

"That his indolent amusement of playing with his dogs, and feeding his ducks in St. James's Park, (which I have seen him do), made the common people adore him."

"When Prince George of Denmark complained, on one occasion, that he was growing fat; 'Walk with me,' said Charles, 'and hunt with my brother, and you will not long be distressed with growing fat.'"

"The Duke of York remonstrated once with the King, his brother, for being so slenderly attended in his walks. 'No kind of danger, James,' said Charles, 'for I am sure no man in England will kill me, to make *you* King!'"

The pious Evelyn found himself in a sad dilemma once, in attending the

King in St. James's Park. See his Diary under March 1st, 1671.

"I thence walked with him [the King] through St. James's Park to the garden, where I both saw and heard a very familiar discourse between Mrs. Nellie, [Nell Gwynn,] as they called an impudent comedian: she, looking out of her garden, on a terrace at the top of the wall, and [the King] standing on the green walk under it. Thence the King walked to the Duchess of Cleveland, another lady of pleasure, and curse of our nation."

The morality of Mr. Knight's essay is rather questionable; for he considers it vain to blame Charles, dead or alive, for his seraglio predilections, or to consider him other "than a fine healthy animal, restless to the last degree." P. 197.

Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens, we are told, were the same demesne, purchased by William III. of Daniel second Earl of Nottingham, together with his house at Kensington.

UNDER-GROUND LONDON, with its numerous ramified arteries and veins, represented by its sewers, water pipes, and gas pipes, claim a portion of his attention.

One of the most amusing of the fanciful essays in the volume, is a description of JEDEDIAH JONES, a sort of practical antiquary, who had a passion for identifying the places whence the fares of hackney-coaches are legally measured: the place where Hicks's hall formerly stood stimulated his curiosity, and, in the event, put his patience to the proof. "If Whittington had a stone erected to his memory, Hicks had twenty: Hicks therefore must be a greater man. Who was Hicks? Where was Hicks's hall? He was only four miles from the spot where Hicks's hall formerly stood, the problem would soon be solved." He was mistaken, for he reached in the course of a vain research, the Elephant and Castle, and found the military notation changed. All the distances were from the Standard in Cornhill: no such standard could be found. Equally fruitless was his search on his return home, by a circuitous route, for Holborn Bars, and St. Giles's Pound! We close this account of Mr. Jones's peregrinations with a colloquy between

him and a veteran jarvey, alias hackney coachman.

“ ‘ My worthy friend,’ said he, ‘ we are only two miles from St. Giles’s Pound, what sort of a Pound is St. Giles’s Pound ?’ ‘ For the matter of that,’ said the driver, ‘ I have driv here these ten years, and I never yet seed St. Giles’s Pound, nor Holborn Bars; no, never ! tho’ we always reckons by them.’ ‘ Wonderful !’ replied Mr. Jones : ‘ then please to drive me to the Standard in Cornhill.’ ‘ The Standard in Cornhill—that ’s a good ’un !—I should like to know who ever seed the Standard in Cornhill. Ve knows the Swan with Two Necks in Lad Lane, and the Golden Cross, and the Vite Horse Cellar in Piccadilly ; but I never heard of any body that ever seed the Standard in Cornhill.’ ‘ Then, sir,’ said Jones, breathlessly, ‘ perhaps you don’t know the place where Hicks’s Hall formerly stood ?’ ‘ As for Hicks’s Hall,’ said the driver, ‘ it ’s hall a hum. There’s no such place—no more than the Standard in Cornhill, nor Holborn Bars, nor St. Giles’s Pound ;—and my opinun is ther never wor such places, and that they keep their names on the milestones, to cheat the poor coachmen out of their back carriage.’” P. 246.

The reader’s curiosity has perhaps risen with that of Jedediah Jones : we will therefore tell him that there really was once such a place as Hicks’s Hall, the Sessions House for Middlesex Magistrates, erected by Sir Baptist Hicks in the reign of James I. and that it was placed where a stone marks its site in the widest part of St. John Street, about two hundred yards from Smithfield. Our limits will not allow us to tarry with our author at Lambeth Palace ; and we can only glance at the supposed etymology of Piccadilly, from a house where ruffs, alias peccadilloes, were vendible. In Hudibras, the pillory is called a wooden peccadillo ; we take

the statement on credit, for we do not remember the passage.

After all, the name Piccadilly remains among the list of topographic doubts ; and who, we ask our correspondents, with the emphasis of an excited curiosity, who has yet defined the origin of *Pimlico* ?

The prettily sculptured stags in front of the Ranger’s house in the Green Park, facing Piccadilly, were placed there by the late Lord William Gordon, when Deputy Ranger. They were catalogued when the furniture, &c. were lately sold by auction ; but were withdrawn, and presented to the Commissioners of the Woods and Forests, and will probably be erected on one of the new gates to Hyde Park. Lord W. Gordon’s pavilion has just been taken down.

For notices of Crosby Place, so happily rescued by the liberality of individuals from debasement and destruction, Whitehall, Ranelagh, Vauxhall, the Monument, &c. &c. we refer our readers to the book itself. They will not find it a history of London for a thorough-paced, matter-of-fact antiquary, and there is in it occasionally too much effort at fine writing : still they will pronounce it an agreeable guide to what is worthy of notice, in the ever increasing heart of the mighty British Empire, illustrated by sundry attractive and beautiful wood-cuts ; and he who places on his shelves Stow or Maitland, as grave authorities, should associate with them this pleasing volume, as shewing at one view the transition progress of London in the olden time to London of the nineteenth century.

“ Such London is, by taste and wealth proclaim’d

The fairest capital of all the world.”

Cowper.

Caveats for Cornfields, &c. By Selden, junior.—A very clever, amusing, well-reasoned pamphlet. We think the author right in his opinion of the causes of the present distress, which is mainly owing to gluts in the markets from over-manufacturing—or, in other words, supplying beyond demand—to the use of machinery—and to low wages, from the competition of superabundant labour. We also are quite sure that the cure of these evils is totally independent of a repeal of the Corn Laws.

Remarks on the Necessity of attempting the Restoration of the National

Church. By Rev. W. Gresley.—We thank Mr. Gresley for his seasonable advice, and zealous exhortations, on the important subject discussed by him ; and we truly hope his exertions will be successful in awakening the attention of society, and especially the higher classes of the laity, to the very afflicting state in which both the church and people are placed in very many large districts in the kingdom. The revenues of the church we are sure have been strained to the utmost to remedy the evil, but are far too inadequate to effect the purpose ; it is on the general wealth of the nation, distributed

by a high sense of duty, and a feeling of the necessity of the work being carried through under the authority of our spiritual rulers, that we must rely. How a wealthy nation, possessing an impoverished national church, totally inadequate to meet the wants of the people, can call, or think itself, *moral and religious*, we are at a loss to say: yet with these titles England is honoured—has she yet deserved them?

The Governess; or, Modern Education. By Madam B. Riofrey, &c.—We have received only two numbers of this work, Nos. VII. and VIII. but from what we have seen of it, we think it rational in its plan, and convincing in its reasonings and illustration.

A Peep into Number Ninety. By Charlotte Elizabeth.—The Lady is very angry with the Oxford Divines, and warns her fair countrywomen against their doctrine of celibacy, as well as other of their opinions she considers unsound. How the Oxford Divines will answer her it is not for us to say.

A Sermon preached at the opening of Christ Church, Bolton (late Ebenezer Chapel), May 2d, 1841. By the Rev. J. Slade, Canon of Chester.—This sermon was preached on an occasion of peculiar interest, the conversion of a Society of New Methodists to the Established Church. Mr. Slade, in his sermon, we think is very judicious in the choice of his points of discussion, and very correct in his views of religious duty and feeling. We agree fully in the expressions used in p. 15, "Within the church you will find differences and contentions. My earnest advice is this: shew no readiness to entertain them: abstain as much as possible from all speculation and controversy: the points of difference are most of them speculative; points upon which the most honoured of the church have been divided, upon which the church herself has not fully decided; and when she is silent or doubtful, it does not become us to be positive or dogmatical. But it is the fondness for entertaining, and the habit of entering upon difficult and disputed questions, against which I am equally anxious to guard you: because they are more apt to minister 'to the knowledge which puffeth up' than to the 'charity which edifieth.' People often lose their temper and their love in disputing about matters non-essential and uncertain. Watch and pray against this evil."

The Extension of the Home Demand can alone save the Empire: the Cheap Bread of the Free Trader is a Delusion. By Robert Gale. 1841.—We quote the fol-

lowing passage: "The manufacturers' unvarying practice has been by violent means,—that is, by recklessly reducing wages, to endeavour to force a market; and by doing this again and again, the illusion seems to have been, not to accommodate *the supply to the demand*, but *the demand to the supply*. The final result of these tamperings has been, to introduce an unusually low scale of wages,—to drive thousands into the Gazette,—and at length to fetter the wheels of commerce itself.—Machinery and capital, such as it is, cooperating, have trampled over the *labour* of the country; morbid competition succeeded to profitable enterprise; and monopoly sets at defiance the legitimate dealings of the humble trader. Speculation alone is in the ascendant, and yearly becoming more rampant; while in her train, as was to be expected, are either actual or threatened want of employment, and all the fearful consequence of such bereavement."

The present state of Banking in England considered, in a Letter to Earl Fitzwilliam. By a Scotch Banker. The author advocates the solid foundation of the banking system on property and character.

Apology for the Universities, &c. By Oxoniensis.—This pamphlet has been called forth by an attack made on the Universities by certain Tutors at Cambridge, for the want of *clerical* education, and a systematic study of theology, in the system pursued. The defence set up, and the answer made to attacks somewhat rash and injudicious, is satisfactory: for ourselves, we think that the best plan would be, to continue the system of academical education as it is now constituted, subject of course to improvements that may be occasionally suggested, whereby a sound classical knowledge and scientific attainments may be secured; and after the Bachelor's degree has been taken, those students who are intended for the Church should, either at the universities or in diocesan colleges, pursue, for a certain period, the study of theology, and perhaps take a degree in that, as previously in other arts. To study theology successfully, requires accurate classical knowledge, and a power of reasoning closely and clearly, both which attainments would be best gained by an uninterrupted course of study in the very limited term of academical education.

Criminal Jurisprudence considered in relation to Mental Organization. By M. B. Sampson.—It is impossible to read this pamphlet without being impressed by a conviction of the benevolence of the author's feelings, and the convincing nature of his reasoning; though we may

differ from him as to the power or practicality of carrying out his views in the present state of society. The author considers, "Obedience to the laws the test of mental sanity." He, therefore, who breaks the law, is more or less insane; but an insane person possesses no such responsibility as might subject him to death for crimes committed; he is in state of disease; therefore, instead of punishment he should be placed in confinement, and under medical treatment and moral restraint.

Physiology of Health, &c. (*New Library of Useful Knowledge.*)—A very pleasing and apparently accurate work; but perhaps hardly popular or practical enough; at least, it requires a well-educated person to understand it.

16. *A Descant on the Penny Postage.*—A very clever, humorous brochure, full of good hits and amusing satire. Πίθηκος ἐν πορφύρα. We hope the author does not allude to us when, speaking of the old tradesman's signs, he says, "The apothecary's sign, which always had in the foreground a shopman pouring out of one bottle into another, was lent to a neighbouring bookseller, thus unwittingly made to disclose a principal mystery of his craft." When we decanter our learning, we always leave the sediment behind, which is subsequently swallowed by some gentlemen of the same trade with ourselves, who instruct the public in the weekly newspapers.

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INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

The Council of this Institution have awarded the following premiums:—A medal in silver to J. F. Bateman, for his account of the Bann Reservoirs, county Down, Ireland; premium of books to W. La Trobe Bateman, for the drawings illustrating the same; medals in silver to S. Seaward, for his paper on the application of auxiliary steam power to sailing vessels upon long voyages; to B. Green, for his description of the arched timber viaducts on the Newcastle and North Shields Railway, &c.; to T. Sopwith, for his paper upon the construction and use of geological models in connexion with civil engineering; and to Dr. C. Schafhaeutl for his two papers on a new universal photometer of his invention, and on the circumstances under which the explosions of steam boilers frequently occur; premiums of books to D. Stevenson (Edinburgh), for his description of a coffer dam, designed by him for excavating rock in the navigable channel of the river Ribble; to G. C. Dobson, for the execution of the drawings illustrating the account of the Plymouth Breakwater, by W. Stuart; to R. Mallet, for his description of the methods designed by him for raising and sustaining the sunken roof of St. George's church, Dublin; to J. Colthurst, for his two papers on the position of the neutral axis in rectangular beams of cast and wrought iron and wood; and experiments on the force necessary to punch holes in wrought iron and copper plates of various thickness; to G. T. Page, for the drawings illustrating the memoir of the Montrose suspension bridge, by J. M. Rendel; to S. Clegg, jun. for his description and drawings of the great aqueduct at Lisbon, over the Valle of Alcantara; and to J. B. Birch, for the description and drawings of Stephenson's theatrical machinery.

STAMFORD INSTITUTION.

At the annual meeting of the Literary and Scientific Institution of Stamford, co. Lincoln, held Dec. 27, the President, W. L. Hopkinson, Esq. M.D. after some

introductory observations, adverted to the rise and progress of the institution since its establishment in 1838. Last year there were 218 subscribers; at the present time there are 256, being an increase of 38, the income being 203*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* and expenditure 173*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* The additions of books to the library comprise about 100 vols. the greater part of which have been presented, and several specimens have been recently added to the museum. Classes have been formed, and are in active operation, for the study of music, drawing, and chemistry. With a view to a new building, the sum of 1060*l.* has been raised by

shares of 10*l.* each, and 112*l.* 1*s.* has been received in donations. It is now in progress, will consist of a lecture room, with a very extensive gallery round the same, library, reading and committee rooms, with an entrance hall. The basement will contain a spacious laboratory, and other apartments. When the new building is ready, the Committee intend to invite the co-operation of the Agricultural Society, and, as far as the scientific part of agriculture is concerned, to endeavour to promote the views and general good of both.

ARCHITECTURE.

FRANCISCAN PRIORY, DONCASTER.

The works on the line of the intended canal in Doncaster have brought to view nearly the whole of the foundations of the house of the Grey Friars. By the kindness of Mr. Waring, the superintendent of the work, who directed that the walls should be left until the plan could be ascertained, and by following, for a short distance beyond the cutting, a portion of the walls (not shaded in the plan), the exact measurements and position have been ascertained. The Friary was erected on the piece of ground, of 7*A.* 2*B.* 6*P.* at the south-eastern extremity of the island formed by the rivers Cheswold and the Don—the former river being the boundary to the south-east, the north and eastern boundaries being the ancient embankment, following the line of the Marsh drain; the North Road bounds to the west. The house was placed in the centre of the meadow, and is thus described in Mr. Hunter's "Deanery of Doncaster." "This house was founded before 1399. Dodsworth mentions that in 1307 Sir John Grey did homage to the Archbishop of York, for lands held of him, in the church of the Friars Minors of Doncaster. In 1315 Peter de Mauley had an *ad quod damnum*, that he might set apart a piece of land for the use of the Friars, containing 18 perches. This appears like an original foundation. In the will of Elizabeth Pateyfin, of Headingley, published by Steevens, in which so many of the northern religious foundations are mentioned, 40 shillings are left to the brethren of this house. This was in 1341. The bequests to the Friars were usually in money, as they were not allowed to acquire land, except the site of their houses, and a little piece of ground adjacent for a garden, professing poverty. Many persons of eminence were interred here; as one of the Thomas Lords Furnival, of

Sheffield, and a Peter de Mauley, whose will is dated in 1381. John Maleverer, Esq. by his will, dated 1451, directs that his body shall be interred in the Church of the Friars Minors, at Doncaster, and that Richard Rawlyn, chaplain, shall celebrate masses for three years for his soul, during which time he shall have his gilt cup, which shall afterwards revert to Alvery, his son, at Cusworth. Thoresby, of Leeds, had a chronicle which belonged to this house. Thomas Kirkham, a doctor of divinity, of Oxford, was guardian in 1526. He was very zealous in his opposition to the King's divorce. He surrendered the house at the same time the Carmelites were dissolved (1538). There were then six brethren and four novices. The house was very poor—the clear value being 3*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* There were about the building 43 fother of lead, and four bells. Kirkham was executed in 1547, the first year of Edward the Sixth. Perhaps he was concerned in the insurrection of the Semer men of that year. In 36th Henry the Eighth, 1544, the site of the house was granted to William Gifford and Michael Wildbore. Leland points out the situation very exactly, 'at the north end of the bridge, commonly called Freres' bridge.' It was the residence of a family of the name of Wildbore through two succeeding centuries, who were designated as living *ad pedem pontis*."

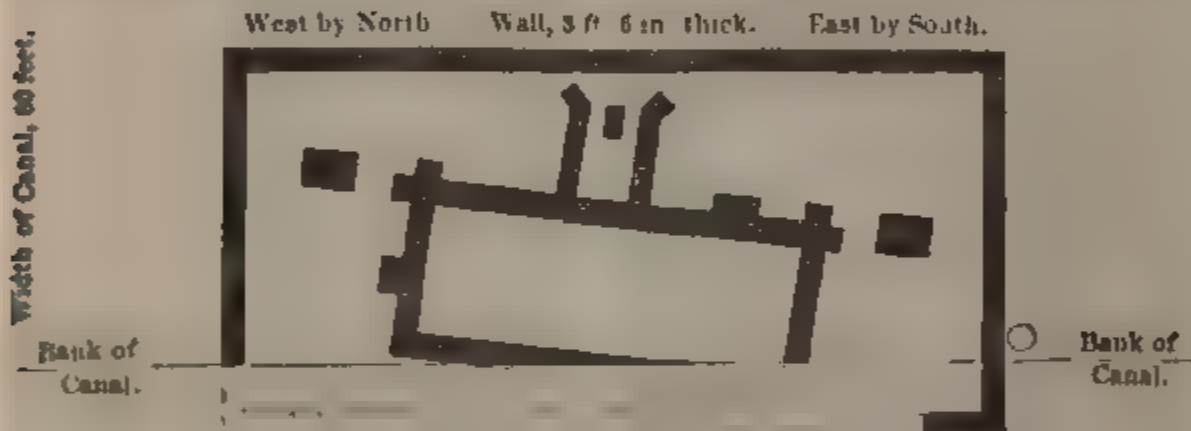
The foundations were of Warmsworth stone, the building of freestone from Brodsworth Quarry; this is evident from a portion of close dressed stone and a well-executed corbel, and a canopy for an angular niche, with pinnacles and foliated crockets. That the inner walls have been the church there cannot be a doubt, both from their position and the bones disinterred within the space; and it is probable that the projection (11 feet 2 inches square inside, walls 4 feet 6 inches thick,)

has been the porch entrance, with the bell tower over. The entrance was through a double arch, with a pier and angular buttresses. The purpose of the detached oblong foundation (10 feet by 6 feet) on each end of the church, it is difficult to determine; but they are not unlikely to have been piers to connect the two parts of the building by arches, for cloisters, or domestic purposes, or both. Much, however, must necessarily be left to imagination. The foundations, which were seven feet below the surface of the ground, rested on strong clay, but, to give firmness, piles, or rather rough oak stakes, 5 feet in length, and about 3 inches in diameter, had been driven into the clay, in clusters of 8, each cluster 4 feet apart, and apparently with clay worked in among the piles, 12 inches deep. A few coins have been turned up— one, which we have seen, is a silver sixpence, bearing date 1373. Of the others, having been sent

to C. Bartholomew, Esq. engineer to the River Don Company, we have not been able to ascertain their description. Several human bones were dug up inside the walls of the building, which would appear to have been the church. About 80 yards from the building, at the eastern extremity of the ground (nearly opposite the Vicarage) a foundation, 5 feet square, was found, probably the remains of a cross. We have been favoured with the plan of the foundations, which Mr. Henry Waring, a pupil of Messrs Hurst and Moffatt, who assisted in the measurements, has correctly drawn out. The interior measurement of the church is 72 feet by 25 feet— its walls are 5 feet thick. It stands north of west 17 degrees, south of west 17 degrees. The length of the exterior wall of the inclosure is 157 feet, and its breadth 25 feet.

W. M. SHEARDOWN, Jun.

BANK OF NEW CANAL.



HEREFORD CATHEDRAL

We are very happy to have to record the proceedings of a County Meeting held at the Shire Hall in Hereford, on the 4th of January, for the purpose of receiving a report on the state of the fabric of the Cathedral Church, and to promote measures for its efficient repair. Rumours of the dilapidated state of this venerable edifice have been for some time current; which, though we have hitherto omitted to notice— for want of sufficient materials, yet we have been looking forward to the time, which has now arrived, when we might do justice to the subject.

Dr Merewether, the Dean, in a very lucid and interesting address, made a circumstantial statement of the nature of the several disrepairs, and of the measures which had been already taken towards their remedy. He mentioned that much anxiety had been felt for a length of time on account of the decay of the east end of the beautiful Lady Chapel, but that

his apprehensions of its imminent danger were specially raised on the 3rd Oct. 1840, by a remark of Mr Hardwick the architect, who was then at Hereford, engaged in preparing plans for alterations at the Bishop's palace.

In February last Mr Cottingham was called in to examine the fabric, and it was then the belief that the east end was all that required attention, and that the Chapter would not have to seek extraneous aid. When Mr Cottingham examined the eastern wall, he found it vertically split, that the exterior face was very much out of the perpendicular, and, when the mortar and whitewash were cleared away, that the setting of the walls had lost its proper hold, and the core its cohesive properties, and that fissures under each of the beautiful and unique windows had been two or three inches wide. The Dean here explained that in such a case the walls, which are much thicker in general than

those of the present day, are formed of two wrought-stone faces, the outer and the inner, and the space between filled up with rubble masonry. It was found in the case of the Lady Chapel, that from some cause the rubble masonry between the two ashlar was completely severed down the centre, and the effect of it was to cause the wall to bulge out and to threaten its fall. The dangerous state of that wall was quite apparent, so much so that no one could pass without observing it; and the dilapidation was observed also lower down in the interior. It was found desirable, in order to trace it, to take down the oak panelling which concealed that portion of the internal wall below the windows; this could not be done without removing the book-cases, and, to get them out of the building, the lath and plaster were removed from the sides of the pillars at the west end of the Lady Chapel. The wall below the window was found to be much disjointed, but he forbore, for brevity's sake, to expatiate on the beautiful relics of early days hid by the book-cases, and in some instances actually built up for no apparent cause, and even in their mutilated state, of exceeding value as unique types of the peculiarities of their style. From certain indications in the east end of the choir, it was proper to extend the examination. To the casual observer, or to those who might derive their information through circuitous channels, it might appear that more of the Cathedral had been dismantled than was necessary. The examination which had been instituted was, however, in fact, a most providential occurrence; how long matters might have remained in fancied security it would have been impossible to guess; there would have been no warning; from the very nature of the dilapidations the fall would have been sudden. Once before a tower had fallen in this same Cathedral, when practical masons pronounced it, but a short time before, to be safe; the second fall might have been more fatal, and must have been far more destructive to the rest of the building. The removal of the Grecian oak screen at the east end of the choir proved these facts, that four holes of considerable extent had been cut in the ashlar to allow the screen to pass back, and there was no support left in those places, except the mere rubble within; this had left the walls without the necessary support; the painted boards to represent curtains had become loosened, and the wooden imitation of tassels, which hung over the officiating priests, were supported by little better than pack-thread, &c. When this was in progress, Mr. Cottingham's attention was

called to the central tower. Mortar and whitewash concealed the real state of things; on removing it, great fissures presented themselves, and the pockets of the groining above the choir had been filled, to the extent of 250 cart-loads, with a substance like oakum; there was, on the removal of this, plainly to be seen, not merely the drawing of the stones from each other, but four very large apertures were discovered, and in one instance large enough for two men to creep through, and the light plainly to be seen to the exterior of the tower.* At some period or other, the piers supporting this tower had been found in a dangerous state, and had been cased up; the casing was a clumsy contrivance for the purpose of preventing what was apprehended: the pressure from above—where thousands of tons weight impended, was such that it caused them to exhibit a tendency to bulge; they were cased with forest stone, placed with the bed of the stone perpendicularly, and secured by iron cramps, so that they might act similarly to the splints on a man's broken leg. So far from that plan, as here carried into practice, being on a sound principle of masonry, it was calculated to hang more weight upon the pillar, and to assist in bringing it down. At the time when the north-west pier was under examination, in that part immediately above the door leading into the north transept, a stone was taken out by a mason, and immediately there came from the hole so caused many bushels of dust and rubbish, evidently the crushed mortar that formed the interior of the column, which ran out like sand, showing that all the cohesion of the lime was completely gone, and that this one of the pillars stood upon the outer casing, and was not aided by the inner filling up.

At this period, in addition to the report of the architect, the Chapter were favoured with the opinion of Professor Willis, of Cambridge. His scrutiny had been most minute; and he made an elaborate report, in which he says, "Besides these appearances, the masonry of the spandrils (that is, of the walls included between the Norman arches below and the string-course above) is in a frightful state of dislocation, for the change of form in the arches has twisted and fractured the stones in all directions, besides drawing them asunder so as to open the joints in many places to the extent of two inches or

* It should be understood that the majestic tower of Hereford Cathedral was built about the year 1300, upon the four Norman arches and piers which groan under its weight.

more. The rubble work in the heart of the wall has lost all cohesion." Again—"It is evident that the dislocation of this old work had proceeded so far as to destroy the cohesion of the walls, and allow crushing of the stone-work to begin, which has proceeded, and probably continued from time to time, up to the present; and has now reached such an extent, as to make a thorough repair and renewal of the ashlar of this portion of the walls necessary, to prevent the entire ruin of the tower." In consequence of this and of Mr. Cottingham's recommendations, the Chapter caused double wedges to be inserted between all the 52 columns above the arches of the tower, struts and shores between and around the piers; the large apertures above were filled in with substantial masonry, and iron ties with double screws applied so as to clip or band together the tower. The Chapter had incurred by these precautions an expense of 1200*l*.

The Dean then proceeded to read some testimonials, highly honourable to Mr. Cottingham, the architect, received from the authorities at the places in which he has been previously employed—the cathedrals of Armagh and Rochester, the abbey of St. Alban's, and the Temple Church (where he had been called in to give his opinion, though he was not the architect employed,) and then stated the restorations which are proposed at Hereford.

To begin with the tower: the groining must be taken down, in order effectually to reinstate the piers—to replace it would cost 500*l*. It was a late introduction and a debased style of architecture, incongruous as to the contiguous parts. The roof proposed to be erected here would be in the Norman style, a flat roof, as represented in the drawing, with its appropriate bosses. In the Lady Chapel, which is one of the most exquisite specimens of our English architecture, the interior of the windows, the most elaborate portion, is in a comparative state of preservation, but the outer part will have to be rebuilt, as well as the ashlar immediately below the windows in the interior. The restoration of this beautiful building, both externally—at least so far as the east end, and the substitution of its proper gable for the present incongruous raking battlement—and the general reparation of the interior, would make this one of the treasures of architecture in this land.

The Dean next directed attention to the restoration of the east end of the choir, (of which a large lithographic print has been published by Mr. Cottingham, under the sanction of the Chapter.) It is im-

possible to conceive a composition more worthy of admiration, and it is believed that there is no Norman arch in the kingdom of so splendid a character. It has been walled up, and much of the crown of the arch cut off to make room for a modern window, filled with stained glass by Backler; but the capitals, which are exceedingly curious, had happily been respected—and there is enough to restore accurately by, both the arch, the arcade above, and the windows of the Clerestory, which latter was the continuation of the range of the Choir, and was remarkable for its elegant and chaste design, although in a later style. The effect of the opening thus made, by the removal of the Grecian screen of 1717, and the view of the beautiful lancet windows of the Lady Chapel through this arch from the Choir, can hardly be surpassed, and will render Hereford Cathedral, if on this account alone, an *édifice* of surpassing interest. How far in strictness the introduction of the proposed Norman screen under the arch (and represented in Mr. Cottingham's plate) might be correct, he would not then venture to decide; it would be sufficient to suggest that the performance of the service of our Church required that there should be something to separate the choir from the passage behind the altar, and it was thought that this would be legitimately effected by such a screen, while to prevent its obstructing too much the beautiful vista beyond, it was to be fitted up with plate-glass between its columns. The Dean then adverted to the refitting of the choir with commodious seats; the replacing of the elaborately-carved stalls, &c.; the new pulpit of appropriate style; the litany desk, the screen between the choir and nave, having the decorated character of the stalls in the interior, and the Norman on the nave side, in accordance with the main arches of the nave; also the erection of the organ loft on the south side in the transept, so as to prevent the interruption of the view throughout the whole length of the building, at least in the upper part, and explained the effect, by the removal of those unsightly and injurious masses of masonry, which had been introduced under the main lateral arches of the tower. The costs of the proposed restorations were estimated as follows:

	£
Restoration of the Tower, and Norman Arch abutting on the same, according to drawings and specifications	5,719
Repairing and restoring 16 bell chamber windows, carrying down the 8 blank windows and centre panels over the roof to the same	

level, so as to obviate the unsightly appearance of the rib where the former roof rose	423
Restoration of east end of Choir, &c. with marble steps, altar table, encaustic tile paving, and new organ loft	4,742
Carpenters' work in refitting the Choir, new pulpit, litany desk, &c.	2,720
Restoration of masons' work in the exterior of the east end of the Lady Chapel, and repairing and restoring the whole of the interior	2,530
<hr/>	
Making	£16,134
To this should be added—For the Architect's per centage	800
For his expenses when at Hereford	100
Clerk of the works, 50s. per week, for (say) three years	300
Working Foreman of Masons—a most important person in such a work	250
<hr/>	

Making in the whole £17,559

The Chapter had ventured to mention 20,000*l.* as the sum required, in order to name a sum which might fairly be expected to cover all extras, as the fittings, cushions, and such things, not included in the estimates, especially the replacing of the organ, which was a matter of considerable importance, if not of difficulty; but it would be highly satisfactory to the meeting to know that the architect had assured the Chapter, at one of their meetings, that he had been in communication with builders, and others of known respectability, who had gone into his calculations upon his specifications and estimates, and that they were so satisfied with their accuracy, that they had stated their readiness to undertake contracts, and to give approved security for completing the works upon that basis.

The Dean then mentioned that the "fabric fund" is insufficient to meet the ordinary repairs of the church, and that it is already burthened with a considerable debt, notwithstanding that the clergy of the church have for many years devoted 5 per cent. of their fines besides, in the course of ten years, paying 1149*l.* out of their own pockets to the same object; and he concluded by stating, that a subscription for the present emergency had already been made by the cathedral clergy, which amounted to 4,700*l.*

The meeting was afterwards addressed by Earl Somers, Mr. E. B. Clive, M.P. Mr. R. Biddulph Phillipps, and others, and before it closed, subscriptions to the amount of nearly 2,000*l.* were made, of which Lord Bateman, the Lord Lieuten-

ant, gave 200*l.* Earl Somers and E. T. Foley, esq. each, 200*l.*; J. Bailey, esq. M. P. 150*l.* Sir J. G. Cotterell, Bart. R. B. Phillipps, esq. Benj. Biddulph, esq. John Arkwright, esq. and several other gentlemen, 100 guineas. Of the subscriptions of the clergy of the cathedral, the Lord Bishop gives 500*l.* the Dean and Chapter as a body, 2,000*l.* the Dean, to make up 500*l.* as his contribution, 165*l.* in addition to what he has already expended.

On the 21st Jan. a meeting of the Diocese at large took place at Ludlow, at which the proceedings of the County Meeting were fully approved, and resolutions passed confirmatory of an intention to raise funds for carrying this important object into effect, by subscriptions throughout the Diocese in the first instance, and subsequently throughout the kingdom. The Lord Lieutenant (Lord Bateman), the Earl Powis, the Earl Somers, and John Burneby, esq. M.P. Chairman of the Quarter Sessions for the County, were appointed Trustees of the fund, and the plan of operations was distinctly announced, "that, in the works proposed to be executed, attention be paid in the first instance to the substantial restoration of the Tower, and then to that of the east ends of the Lady Chapel and Choir, with strict regard to the appropriate architectural features of the respective parts." These statements plainly declare that it is a sound architectural restoration, not a patching, nor fanciful innovation, that is intended; and we may remark, in conclusion, that Hereford Cathedral has not hitherto been appreciated as it deserves, nor indeed could it be so, while many of its beauties have been walled up and concealed, which are now fortunately developed. We are informed that the subscriptions have arisen to something more than 8000*l.* The estimates already stated show that the work requires every aid. The Dean, who is indefatigable in his exertions, will thankfully receive, on the part of the Committee, any contributions to the fund.

INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

Jan. 17. J. B. Papworth, esq. in the chair. Signor Clemente Folchi, Architect, Vice-President of the Academy of St. Luke at Rome, was elected an Honorary Member. Some specimens of building-stones were presented, and led to a conversation on "provincial vocabularies." The importance of obtaining from all parts of the country the terms used in building-operations, as well as the different customs and modes, is quite obvious, and ought

not to be lost sight of by corresponding members.

A paper was then read, on the method of removing houses in the United States, by Mr A. J. Mason. Special reference was made to New York city, where very extensive additions and improvements have been made within the last six or seven years. The New Exchange is a fine building; the City Hall a very extensive one, being 215 ft. wide, and 105 ft. deep. Broadway is the chief thoroughfare, and is 2½ miles long. The private dwellings, the rent of which Mr. Mason said, taking a circle of a mile round the Exchange in London, and the Exchange in New York, is twice as great in the latter as it is in London, are all painted externally. Wood pavement has been long used there. The city originally was ill-built, confused and badly ventilated, and, in order to carry out the improvements, it was often found necessary to remove houses. A Mr. Simeon Brown invented a mode of moving them bodily, and Mr. Mason mentioned several very curious instances of such transport without interfering in the least with the furniture, or damaging the structure. The removal of wooden houses had been long practised; indeed it was not unknown in England, for Stowe speaks of his father's house, in Throgmorton Street, being moved back 22 feet, to gratify a court-favourite. The transport of brick houses however is a different thing, and requires care. The earth is cleared away from the walls, and a series of timbers from front to back, and then another series from side to side, are introduced under the lowest floor. These timbers are supported on upright screws, while the brickwork beneath is removed, and a wooden cradle, well lubricated, is formed under the first mentioned timbers. The application of horizontal screws to the timbers, has the effect of forcing the whole superstructure along the cradling at the rate of about three feet in a day; and in this manner he stated he had seen a pile of three brick houses, three stories high, moved sixteen feet. The cost of moving an ordinary house of two stories, is about £20.

ALWALTON CHURCH, CO. LINCOLN.

On Sunday, Dec. 19, the venerable Church of Alwalton was re-opened for divine worship. It had been closed for repairs on the first Monday in August, 1840. The chancel was then stripped of its dripping, burn-like roof, for which a new roof, with a stone parapet, in keeping with that on the body of the church, has been substituted. The ends of the transepts have been taken down and re-

built, and the church has been new roofed and new pewed throughout. All this has been done by the laudable and unanimous exertions of its inhabitants, aided by some liberal donations. Earl Fitzwilliam, with his accustomed liberality, first gave 100*l.* to the general repairs, and in the progress of them expended 55*l.* in executing works which, without his kind intervention, would not have been accomplished; 40*l.* was also granted by the Church Building Society, and free sittings are afforded for all the poor of the parish. In addition to these sums, 650*l.* has been expended on the whole fabric; and it may now be pronounced one of the most perfect in the neighbourhood. These facts are much to the credit of the *rate-payers*, who, in this small parish, where the whole assessed property amounts only to 1,543*l.* are, of course, *very few* in number. Let other parishes do likewise.

CAMBRIDGE CAMDEN SOCIETY.

Nov. 8. At the first meeting of the Society in term, the Bishops of New Zealand, Ross and Argyll, New Jersey, and Down and Connor, were admitted Patrons, and seventy new members were elected. The Secretaries read a list of about one hundred and sixty drawings, besides engravings and other presents, received since the last meeting in May, and the names of nearly 400 churches visited during the summer. A report from the Committee stated the publication of Mr. Webb's paper read before the Society on "the Monogram IHS;" that the First Part of the "Few Words to Churchwardens" had reached a ninth edition; that a Second Part had been published, and was in its third edition; that a tract entitled, *A Few Words to Churchwardens*, had been produced, illustrated with plates, and containing lists of models for Windows, Fonts, and Rood-Screens; that the Church Schemes had reached a ninth edition; that the Fourth Number of Illustrations of Monumental Brasses, and a pamphlet on Stow church, co. Lincoln, were nearly ready. The Committee also reported, that they had been in communication with twenty two places, and had furnished designs for a new Church at Lantilla, near Ragland.

A long and interesting paper was read by Philip Freeman, esq. Fellow and Tutor of St. Peter's college, on the wooden, or *foliated*, roofs of the Suffolk churches; illustrated by a series of drawings.

The Exeter Diocesan Society, and the Lichfield Society for the encouragement of Ecclesiastical Architecture, were admitted to the same privileges as were granted to the Oxford Society.

Nov. 22. The Bishop of the Anglican Church in Jerusalem was admitted a Patron, and twenty new members were elected.

The Committee reported that 25*l.* had been granted by the Society to St. Sepulchre's, and 5*l.* to the restoration of Meldreth church; that, after much discussion as to the roof of St. Sepulchre's, it had been resolved to vault it, if sufficient funds could be raised, in stone, otherwise the conical roof would be left open, and in no case a lath and plaster imitation allowed; that 5*l.* had been voted for the purpose of obtaining working drawings of the woodseats in Whittlesford church; and that the first number of the Society's periodical report, *The Ecclesiologist*, was lying on the table.

A paper on the History of Pews was then read by the Rev. J. M. Neale, B.A. chaplain of Downing, in which, after proving that in the present sense of the word they did not exist before the Reformation, he proceeded to bring forward various passages containing allusions to them, in pamphlets of the 17th century; and concluded by pointing out several reasons why they were always supported by Puritans. This essay has since been published.

A paper was then read by S. Nicholls, Esq. of Trinity college, on the Round Towers of Ireland; illustrated by several sketches.

Dec. 6. The Bishop of Exeter was admitted a Patron, and sixty-three names were added to the list of members. After

a long report from the Committee, chiefly relating to a controversy which had arisen in consequence of some severe criticisms in the *Ecclesiologist* upon the church lately erected in the New Town at Cambridge, a report was read from a Subcommittee appointed to examine the comparative accommodation and expense of pews and open seats; and it was stated that, in respect to space, pews involve a loss of twenty per cent. as compared with open seats. Two papers were read from the Rev. W. C. Lukis: 1. containing a translation of the contemporary account given in the *Black Book* of the Bishop of Coutances, of the consecrations of the churches of St. Michael, St. Sampson, and St. Saviour in Guernsey; and, 2. On the Priory church of Monkton Farleigh, Wilts.

The Bishop of New Zealand has taken with him a design for a parish church, furnished by the Committee of the Society. It is modified from that of Than church, near Caen in Normandy, and consists of Chancel, Nave, two Aisles to each, Transepts, and central Tower. The Chancel is raised on two steps; the Altar on five more. The Vestry is screened off by a parclose of carved oak, at the southwest corner of the south Chancel aisle. The Tower is surmounted by a pyramidal coping; and the Clerestory of the Nave is simply arcaded, every third compartment being pierced for a light. A lithographic print of this design has been published.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Jan. 13. Henry Hallam, esq. V. P. in the chair.

Charles Locke Eastlake, esq. R.A. was elected Fellow.

Mr. C. Roach Smith, F.S.A. exhibited a Medalet, struck in lead, found on the site of the old Royal Exchange. Apparently it was deposited there on the occasion of the memorable visit of Queen Elizabeth at the inauguration of the original building. One side of the Medalet is plain, the other has the Tudor Arms, surrounded by the inscription, ANGLIÆ REGINA VBIQVE HONORATA.

A letter was read from Mr. Britton, accompanying a series of drawings, with a descriptive account of those remarkable antiquities at Palenque, in Central America, which were first noticed by Humboldt, and have since been commented on and partly illustrated in Lord Kingsborough's splendid work, and more re-

cently by Waldeck and Stevens. These drawings and descriptive notes are by Captain Caddy, R.E. who spent some time among the ruins, and made elaborate drawings and measurements of the apartments, sculpture, and scenery. The sculpture and architecture are singularly curious from their dissimilarity to anything Egyptian, Indian, or Grecian, as well as from their unknown origin and appropriation. They may be said to combine some of the elements or characteristics of the three nations here referred to, and to include the pyramid, the temple, and the dwelling. A ground-plan was exhibited, together with a map of the country and the author's route. These, together with the drawings, which appear executed with care and fidelity, render this communication interesting to the antiquary, the traveller, and the historian.

Jan. 20. Thomas Amyot, esq. Treas. in the chair.

Sir J. El read a portion of a pro-

ject, temp. Charles I. for the establishment of "certain pawn houses called Mounts of Piety," on the model of those in Italy. It appears that no public foundations of this precise character were ever formed in England. In some introductory remarks it was shown how these establishments had been first invented in Italy in the fifteenth century, as a relief to the more indigent class of society against the oppressions of the Jews and Lombards; and how, towards the end of the sixteenth century, they had found their way into France and Germany. They still exist in France. The document itself consisted chiefly in a statement of the advantages which would arise from the introduction of such institutions in England; of a statement of the evils arising from the extortions then practised in London by usurers and brokers; and of the manner in which the proposed establishments would counteract them. Sir H. Ellis supposes that the government entertained the design of acting upon the recommendations of this paper, but that the project was rendered abortive by the breaking out of the civil wars. It may be observed, that some years ago the same kind of plan was again proposed in England, to take the place of the present system of pawnbroking; but that the pawnbrokers had sufficient influence to overthrow it.

CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

Dec. 6. The Society held its meeting for Michaelmas term, the President receiving the members at the Lodge, St. John's College. Several presents and communications to the Society were brought forward: a speech delivered by Dr. Taylor in the Senate House, on occasion of the opening of the King's Library, July 3, 1757 (this was copied from the original in the library of Shrewsbury School); a list of articles relating to Cambridge History, scattered in the MSS. of the Bodleian Library; a curious preface to a work entitled "*Figuræ Veteris et Novi Testamenti, seu Versus ad depingendum in muros ecclesiæ.*" This document, belonging to the date of Henry III. gives a curious account of the subject of church fresco painting in that age; the volume is MS. 11,039, in Sir Thos. Phillipps's collection, who favoured the Society with a copy of it from his press.

A short paper, by John Frederick Stanford, Esq. M.A. was read to the meeting, respecting a judicial combat between man and wife, according to the statutes of the ancient city of Wurtzburgh, taken from the "*Fecht Buch des Herrn Jallhofer,*" bearing date MD.XLIX.

An account of some ancient figured

bricks, which are all in the possession of an inhabitant of the town, except one in the Fitzwilliam Museum. This was principally taken from Bowtell's MSS. The casts from the bricks, shown on this occasion, were presented at the last meeting.

An interesting communication was made by A. H. Woodham, Esq. on the constitution of college libraries. Mr. Woodham pointed out the formation of these collections, as effected by a gradual accumulation of deposits, which in more ancient times were generally of considerable bulk, by the bequests of entire libraries from founders and benefactors. He then proceeded to describe the advantage which would be likely to result from the analysis of these libraries, such as the discovery of the peculiar course of study or tone, especially in theology. The communication was concluded by a learned illustration of the curious library of Jesus College.

The Rev. Thomas Clack then gave a particular and graphic account of the commencement and result, up to the present time, of researches made by himself on the ground immediately adjoining his house in Litlington. He has disclosed the site of a large Roman villa, with more than thirty apartments, and a bath; and further off an extensive burying-ground. On the last occasion, he exhibited before the Society a numerous and excellent selection of pottery, and other articles of common use, found upon this site.

Professor Corrie gave the Society a brief notice respecting a MS. narrative, by the founder of St. Catharine hall, of the building of King's chapel; and the Society obtained a prospect that a copy of this document might be presented to it for printing.

CHURCH PAINTINGS.

On removing the wash, from the interior walls of the church of Tettenhall, near Wolverhampton, in the course of repairs now in progress, the workmen discovered that the walls had originally been painted with various devices, coats of arms, and it is supposed Scripture texts in old English characters; but nearly the whole was scraped off before any mention was made of the circumstance by the workmen, and consequently only small portions, and those very imperfect, remain to tantalise the research of the antiquary. The best specimen is seen in Lord Wrottesley's chancel, where the figures of three or four skeletons are tolerably perfect, probably the remains of a Dance of Death.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

RUSSIA AND CIRCASSIA.

A victory has been gained by the Circassians over the Russians; the most signal and decisive that has occurred since the beginning of the war. A large expedition, consisting of 30,000 men, had been disembarked on the coast, with a view of destroying the grain which had been collected by the Circassians after the harvest, when a storm, having suddenly arisen, drove the ships from their anchorage. The Circassians, availing themselves of the opportunity, assailed them fiercely on every side, and the Russians, separated from their stores, which had been carried out to sea, were compelled to commence a disastrous retreat through a country consisting entirely of mountain, forest, and defile. With the exception of 2,000 who escaped to Anapa, the whole of the 30,000 were killed or made prisoners.

ALGIERS.

The Governor, General Bugeaud, announces from Algiers the submission of seven more tribes residing on the banks of the Tafna; the defeat of the Kalifat of Tlemecen, who was obliged to seek refuge on the frontiers of Morocco; and a revolt against Abdel Kader of two numerous tribes located near the mouth of the Cheliff.

TURKEY.

The Porte still assumes a threatening attitude towards Greece, and is proceeding with her armaments. The Divan has given orders for assembling 40,000 men in Romelia, and another corps at Varna. In Macedonia, Thessaly, and Candia, signs of new disturbances have appeared.

EAST INDIES.

The sudden assemblage of 8000 troops and ten vessels of war, near Rangoon, has had its effect upon the king of the Burmese, in preventing hostilities. The king has retired homewards with all his troops. There has been some fighting with the Chilzies, a tribe of mountaineers, in one of their passes. Capt. Wyndham, 35th Bengal Infantry, and Lieuts. Jenkins and King, were killed, and ten officers wounded.

CHINA.

The expedition which sailed northward after the reduction of Canton, made the contemplated attack on the important

and very strongly fortified city and island of Amoy. This island is situated in a fine gulf in the province of Fokien, the great tea district of China, opposite the island of Formosa, and about 350 miles north-east of the gulf of Canton, 500 miles south of Chusan, and 1,300 miles from Peking. It was fortified by very strong defences, of granite rocks faced with mud, and mounted with no less than five hundred pieces of cannon. The British expedition, under the orders of Sir Henry Pottinger, her Majesty's Commissioner and Plenipotentiary, with Admiral Parker commanding the fleet, and Sir Hugh Gough the land forces, arrived off Amoy on the 25th of August. The expedition consisted of 34 vessels, including 2 sail of the line and several steamers. On the 26th, after a very brief parley with a mandarin, the city was bombarded for two hours, after which Sir Hugh Gough, with the 18th regiment, landed and seized one end of the long battery; whilst the 26th regiment, with the sailors and marines, carried the strong batteries on the island of Koolangsee, just in front of Amoy. The Chinese made an animated defence for four hours, and then fled from all their fortifications, and also from the city, carrying with them their treasures. The Chinese gun boats and war junks were all captured. The cannon, with immense munitions of war, of course fell into the hands of the captors. Not a single man of the British was killed, and only nine were wounded. On the 27th Sir Hugh Gough entered the city at the head of his troops without opposition. The treasure found did not exceed 5000 dollars, everything valuable having been carried off. As it appeared desirable not to cripple the future movements of the expedition by detaching men enough to garrison the place, the fortifications were dismantled, and the cannon destroyed; after which, the troops were withdrawn on the 30th. 500 soldiers and a few artillerymen were, however, left on the island of Koolangsee. The rest were re-embarked in the ships, which sailed to the northward on the 5th of September.

The Chinese in the neighbourhood of Canton having broken the truce by repairing their batteries, and placing stakes and stones in the water for the purpose of obstructing the navigation of the river, Captain Nias, of the Herald, senior officer of Hong Kong, proceeded up the

river and destroyed the fort at Wangtong. He moreover issued a proclamation, declaring that any further breach of faith on their parts would be followed by an immediate renewal of hostilities. The trade is not interrupted, the Chinese having made no attempt to prevent British ships from taking in their cargoes.

The Queen has granted to the troops lately engaged at Canton, out of the Convention money, a donation equal to one year's Batta money. Part of the Canton ransom money, viz two million of dollars in small bars and lumps of sycee silver, has arrived in England by the Conway 28, and is safely lodged in the Mint

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Jan. 17. The first stone of the new *Royal Exchange* was laid by his Royal Highness Prince Albert. The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, the Gresham Committee, &c. received the Prince at Guildhall, at a quarter before two o'clock from whence they went in procession to the site of the New Royal Exchange, and entered a pavilion of 100 feet in circumference, which had been erected on a spot adjoining Threadneedle-street. In the centre was a large space of a circular form, round which were benches rising gradually, for the accommodation of numerous spectators. The floor and benches were covered with crimson cloth, the front row being decorated with festoons. In the centre was placed a large stone block, having a cavity in the middle to receive the coin, the inscription plate, &c., above which was suspended a large block of granite, weighing five tons. On the entrance of the Prince, "God save the Queen" was played by the band of the 2d Regiment of Life Guards, the company standing uncovered, and the Union Jack, which had previously floated at the top of the pavilion, was lowered, and the Royal Standard substituted in its place, amidst the cheers of the people.

The Prince having taken his place near the stone, Mr. R. L. Jones, the Chairman of the Joint Gresham Committee,

handed a glass bottle to his Royal Highness, having previously taken out the stopper. The Master of the Mercers' Company and the Chamberlain of London then presented various coins of the realm, which his Royal Highness received, and put one by one in the glass bottle, together with a medal, having the head of her Majesty on the obverse, and an inscription on the reverse. This being done, and the stopper replaced, Prince Albert deposited the bottle in the cavity of the stone fixed on the ground. A glass brick was then presented by Mr. Barnes, the Clerk of the Mercers' Company, to the Prince, who likewise put it into the cavity, an inscription on the brick explanatory of the occasion of its use having previously been read by Mr. Barnes. Four small glass pillars were likewise inserted by his royal highness in four cavities formed to receive them. William Tite, esq. F.R.S. and S.A., the architect of the New Exchange, next read a Latin inscription, with an English translation, engraved on a zinc plate, which he handed to Prince Albert, who deposited it in the stone, placing over the whole another rough plate of the same metal. The following is a copy of the Latin inscription, which was composed by the Bishop of London:

ARDES . CVM . PERISTYLIO
IN . KORVM . COMMODA
QVI . IN . HOC . CELEBRISSIMO . EMPORIO
GENTIVM . COMMERCIA . EXERCERENT
ADIECTIS ETIAM . IN . FAVERVM . SOLATIUM
ET . IN . DONARVM . ARTIVM . AC . LITTERARVM
INCREMENTA
PTOCROTROPHIO . ET . PRAELECTORVM . COLLEGIO
SVA . PECVNIA . RESTAVENDAM . CVRAVIT
THOMAS . GRESHAM . EQVEN . AVRATVS
ADIVVANTE CIVITATE . LONDINENSIS
FAVENTE REGINA ELIZABETHA
QVAE . ET . IPSA . OPVS . ARDIVTVM
SOLENNI . POMPA . PRAERENS . DEDICAVIT
GRAVI . VANTOQVE . INGENDIO
CVM . TOTA . VESSE . VBI . IN . CENERES . REDACTAE
CVLTV . BENEDIDICTIONE . INSTAVRAVERVNT
CIVITAE . LONDINENSIS

ET . ANTIQVA . MERCERORVM . SODALITAS
 INCHOANTE . STRUCTVRAM . REGE . CAROLO . SECVNDO
 DIE . OCTOBRIS . XXIII . A . S . M . DC . LXVII.
 ITERVM . VERO . IGNE . ABSVMTAS
 DIE . IANVARI . X . A . S . M . DCCC . XXXVIII.
 IIDEM . OPEBIS . CVRATORES
 IN . AMPLIOREM . ORNATIOREMQUE . FORMAM
 SVA . IMPENSA . RESTITVENDAS . DECREVERVNT
 REGNI . SENATVS . MVNIFICENTIA . SVFFRAGANTE
 VT . SPATIIS . PROLATIS
 ACCESSVQVE . OMNI . ET . ANFRACTV . VIARVM
 QVAQVAVERSVS . EXPLICATO
 FORVM . TERTIA . VICE . A . SOLO . CONDITVM
 PRO . GENTIS . ET . MVNICIPII . DIGNITATE
 ET . PRO . MERCATVRAE
 IN . ORBIS . TERRARVM . AMBITVM . EXTENSAR
 AMPLITVDINE
 VICTORIAE . REGINAE . AVSPICIIS
 DENVO . EXSVRGERET.

PRINCEPS . SERENISSIMVS
 ALBERTVS . DE . SAXE-COBVRG . ET GOTHA
 AVGVSTISSIMAE . REGINAE . CONIVX
 LAPIDEM . AVSPICALEM . STATVIT
 DIE . IANVARI . XVII . A . S . M . DCCC . XLII.
 PRAETORE . IOANNE . PIRIE.

GVLIELMO . TITE . S . R . S . ARCHITECTO.

DEVS . O . M . CONSERVATOR
 EXITIVM . AB . HIS . AEDIBVS
 TOTAQVE . VRBE . ARCTO.

Translation.

“ Sir Thos. Gresham, Knight, erected at his own charge a building and colonnade for the convenience of those persons who in this renowned mart might carry on the commerce of the world, adding thereto, for the relief of indigence, and for the advancement of literature and science, an Almshouse and a College of Lecturers, the City of London aiding him, Queen Elizabeth favouring the design, and when the work was complete, opening it in person with a solemn procession. Having been reduced to ashes, together with almost the entire city, by a calamitous and widely spreading conflagration, they were rebuilt in a more splendid form by the City of London, and the ancient Company of Mercers, King Charles the Second commencing the building on the 23rd October, A.D. 1667; and when they had been destroyed by fire on the 10th January, A.D. 1838, the same bodies undertaking the work, determined to restore them at their own cost, on an enlarged and more ornamental plan, the munificence of Parliament providing the means of extending the site and of widening the approaches and crooked streets in every direction, in order that there might at length arise, under the auspices of Queen Victoria, built a third time from

the ground, an Exchange worthy of this great nation and city, and suited to the vastness of a commerce extended to the circumference of the habitable globe. His Royal Highness Prince Albert of Saxe-Cobourg and Gotha, consort of Her sacred Majesty, laid the first stone on the 17th January, 1842, in the mayoralty of the Right Hon. John Pirie. Architect William Tite, F.R.S. May God our preserver ward off destruction from this building and from the whole city.”

Mr. Jones, the chairman of the Committee, then delivered a short address to the Prince, and handed to him a silver gilt trowel, beautifully chased, bearing on one side the royal arms and supporters, with an inscription referring to the use to which the trowel was applied, and on the other an elevation of the west front of the building, with the three shields of arms of the Mercers' Company, the city of London, and Sir Thomas Gresham: the handle terminating in a royal crown. His Royal Highness then spread some mortar upon the surface of the under stone; and the upper stone was then lowered into its proper position. The Prince struck the stone twelve times with a mallet, thrice at each corner, and afterwards proved it to be correctly laid by means of a level and plumb-rule. The

mallet which his Royal Highness used was formed of a block of beautiful oak, presented by the chairman, and was part of one of the great beams of the old Exchange, stained, but not injured by the fire. It is of the full size of a mason's mallet, with a wreath of oak leaves and acorns carved around it, and the royal crown terminating the handle. A silver plate is inserted on one side, with an inscription similar to that on the trowel.

All these formalities having been gone through, and the sword and mace placed on the top of the stone, the Lord Mayor's Chaplain offered up a prayer. "God save the Queen" was then sung, and the Prince immediately afterwards accompanied the Lord Mayor to the Mansion House, where a very magnificent banquet was prepared. The visitors were limited to 260 persons, among whom were the Duke of Wellington, Sir R. Peel, Lord Stanley, and others of her Majesty's ministers. The Lady Mayoress was attended by four other ladies only; her friend Mrs. Fry, the benevolent Quakeress, sat between Prince Albert and Sir R. Peel.

The visit of Queen Elizabeth to Sir Thomas Gresham's Bourse, on the 23d June 1570, when she caused it to be proclaimed the Royal Exchange, is well known. That of King Charles the Second, in 1667, is thus recorded in the Corporation Records: "1667. Be it remembered that the King's Majesty came to the Royal Exchange on the 23d of October, anno 1667, and there fixed the first pillar thereof, which is that standing on the west side the north-entrance. He was entertained by the City and company with a chine of beef, grand dish of fowl, gammon of bacon, dried tongues, anchovies, caviare, &c. and plenty of several sorts of wine. The entertainment was in a shedd built and adorned on purpose

in the Scottish-walk. At this time his Majesty gave £20 in gold to the workmen. On the 31st of the same month James Duke of York laid the first stone of the same pillar, and was regaled in a similar manner; and on the 18th of November Prince Rupert laid that stone which is on the east side of the south entrance."

Jan. 22. This day the King of Prussia, invited to this country to be present at the Baptism of the Prince of Wales, as one of the sponsors, landed at the Royal Hospital, Greenwich, when he was received by H. R. H. Prince Albert, the Princess Sophia of Gloucester, the Duke of Wellington, and many other personages of distinction. At seven in the evening he arrived at Windsor Castle, where his Majesty was received, at the grand entrance in the Quadrangle, by the Queen her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, the Master of the Horse, the Master of the Household, and the Lord Groom, and Equerry in Waiting, and conducted to the grand drawing room, preceded by the Lord Chamberlain, with his wand of office. In four of the royal carriages which followed the King were Lord Hardwicke, Colonel Arbuthnot, and Captain Meynell, who will be in attendance on his Majesty during his stay in England, as the Lord, Groom, and Equerry in Waiting, and the following suite of his Majesty Gen. Natzmer, Baron von Humboldt, Count Stolberg, General von Neumann, M. Müller, M. Meyernick, and M. de Branchitsh.

The Christening took place on the 25th, but we shall defer our report of it until next month, in order that we may record the ceremony more accurately from the official accounts.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Oct. 14. Captains Edward Hecher, William Warren, Harry Eyles, and Charles Austruther Barton R. N. to be Companions of the Bath.

Dec 2. Capt Atkins Hamerton, of the Hon R. I. Company's service, to be Her Majesty's Consul in the dominions of the Kingdom of Muscat.

Dec 20. Hon Alex Lord Ashburton, the Rt. Hon John Nicholl, Judge Advocate general, George Carr Glyn, esq., and John Shaw Lefevre esq., to be Commissioners to conduct a strict investigation, with a view to ascertain in what manner Exchequer Bills have been made out and issued since the rescinding of the Exchequer by the Act of Parliament passed in the fourth and fifth years of the

reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, and to point out whether any and what defects are to be found in the existing system, and what additional checks or regulations can be established, with a view to guard in future against the forgery of Exchequer Bills, or against the fraudulent or unauthorised issue of them.

Dec 27. Royal Art, Capt and brevet Major P. D. Stewart to be Lieut-Col.

Dec 28. 2d Foot, brevet Major G. D. J. Raitt to be Major Brevet, Lieut-Col (s. Mackenald, Gov. of Sierra Leone) to have the local rank of Colonel on the western coast of Africa. Capt. H. J. Sharp, 86th Foot to be Major in the army.

Dec. 31. 1st Foot Guards, Capt. the Hon.

F. G. Hood to be Capt. and Lieut.-Colonel; 88th Foot, Major O. Phibbs to be Lieut.-Colonel, Capt. H. Shirley to be Major; 94th Foot, Major H. R. Milan to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Major J. W. Randolph to be Major. Unattached,—brevet Major G. L. L. Kaye, from 10th Dragoons, to be Major.—To be Lieutenant-Colonels in the army, brevet Majors G. D. Hall, half-pay Royal Staff Corps; C. Head, half-pay Unatt.; T. W. O. M'Niven, half-pay Unatt.; S. D. Pritchard, half-pay Unatt.; E. H. D. E. Napier, 46th Foot; E. Harvey, 14th Light Dragoons.—To be Majors in the army, Captains E. Pope, 65th Foot; J. Armstrong, 57th Foot; G. de Rottenburgh, Canada; G. C. Swan, half-pay Unatt.; F. H. Robe, 87th Foot; R. Wilbraham, 7th Foot; C. R. Scott, half-pay Royal Staff Corps; E. Aldrich, Royal Engineers. (Most of these officers have been recently employed either in Canada or Syria.)

Jan. 1. Thomas Chandler Haliburton, esq. to be a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of the Province of Nova Scotia. Royal Art. brev. Major R. F. Romer to be Lieut.-Colonel.

Jan. 2. George Joyce, esq. to be Comptroller of Corn Returns, *vice* William Jacob, esq. resigned.—Major-Gen. William Wemyss to be Clerk Marshal to Prince Albert.

Jan. 7. The Right Hon. H. Hobhouse to be one of the Commissioners on Exchequer Bills, *vice* Lord Asbburton (appointed on a special mission to America).—Coldstream Guards, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. G. F. Upton. 62d Foot, to be Capt. and Lieut.-Colonel.—11th Foot, Lieut.-Col. Sir M. Creagh, from 86th Foot, to be Lieut. Colonel.—62d Foot, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. T. Ashburnham, from the Coldstream Guards, to be Lieut.-Colonel.—86th Foot, Lieut.-Col. B. V. Derinzy, from 11th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel.—St. Helena Regiment, Major H. Simmonds, from the 61st Foot, to be Lieut.-Col.; brevet Major J. Thoreau, from 87th Foot, to be Major.—Brevet, Capt. H. E. O'Dell, of the St. Helena Regiment, to be Major.—Commissariat, Assistant Commissary-gen. C. Graham, to be Deputy Commissary-general.

Jan. 12. Sir Robert Edward Wilmot Horton, of Osmaston, co. Derby, Bart. (in compliance with the last will of his grandfather, Sir Robt. Wilmot, Bart.) to discontinue the surname of Horton, and bear that of Wilmot only.

Jan. 14. Hospital Staff, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals F. A. Loinsworth, to be Inspector General of Hospitals.—Brevet, Capt. Edw. Butler, 7th Foot, to be Major.

Jan. 15. George Earl of Beverley to be Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard.—George Earl of Beverley, the Right Hon. James Lewis Knight Bruce, and the Right Hon. James Wigram, sworn of the Privy Council.

Jan. 17. Alfred Cheeke, esq. to be Crown Prosecutor in New South Wales.

Jan. 20. Lieut. J. C. Jennyns, 15th Hus-sars, to accept the cross of the 1st class of San Fernando of Spain, conferred for his conduct in several actions in the north of Spain while serving in the Brit. Aux. Legion.

Jan. 21. Susan Countess of Dalhousie to be one of the Ladies of the Bedchamber in Ordinary to her Majesty, *vice* Mary Countess of Sandwich.

NAVAL PREFERMENTS.

Appointments.—Rear-Adm. W. F. Wise, C.B. to succeed Vice-Adm. Sir E. D. King at the Cape of Good Hope; Rear-Adm. the Hon. Jocelyne Percy, C.B. to succeed Vice-Adm. Warren as Superintendent of Plymouth Dockyard; Capt. Peter Fisher (1814), to succeed Rear-Adm. Bowles in the Coast Guard; Capt. John Carter (1815), to Haslar Hospital, in the room of Rear-Adm. Sir E.

Chetham, C.B.; Capt. Sir F. A. Collier, Knt K.C.H. to Pembroke Dockyard, in place of Rear-Adm. Samuel Jackson, C.B.; Capt. Sir Charles Sullivan, Bart. to her Majesty's ship *Formidable*, in place of Rear-Adm. Sir E. T. Troubridge, Bart.; Vice-Adm. Sir K. Brace, K.C.B. to the command at Sheerness; Captain Francis Brace to the *Camperdown*; Capt. Lord G. Paulet to the *Carysfort*; Commanders John Hallows, to the *St. Vincent*; Claude H. M. Buckle, to the *Growler* steam frigate; George Goldsmith (late *Druid*) to the *Hyacinth*; J. N. Nott, from the *Excellent* to the *Firebrand* steam yacht; Charles Frederick to the *Apollo*; and Philip Justice to the *Pelican*.

Promotions.—Commander Wm. W. P. Johnson (late of Winchester), to the rank of Captain; Lieutenant J. H. Murray (flag Lieutenant to Sir H. Digby), to the rank of Commander.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. N. Davies, to be a Prebendary of St. David's.
 Rev. C. Drury, Preb. of Hereford.
 Rev. E. Melvill, Preb. of St. David's.
 Rev. J. Venables, Preb. of Sarum.
 Rev. A. Adams, Collon R. Louth.
 Rev. J. A. Bates, Christ Ch. P. C. Litherland, Lanc.
 Rev. T. V. Bayne, St. John's P. C. Broughton, Lanc.
 Rev. St. V. Beechey, St. Peter's P. C. Fleetwood, Lanc.
 Rev. J. H. Buxton, Britford V. Wilts.
 Rev. J. Chapman, Milton R. Camb.
 Rev. R. H. Chichester, Chittlehampton V. Devon.
 Rev. J. Clayton, Weston-on-Avon V. Glouc.
 Rev. S. Corbett, Ordsall R. Notts.
 Hon. and Rev. C. L. Courtenay, Broadclist V. Devon.
 Rev. J. Edwards, Trinity Church P. C. Southport, Lanc.
 Rev. E. B. Field, Dunfermline P. C.
 Rev. W. Foster, Loughilley R. Armagh.
 Rev. E. Garfit, Saxilby V. Linc.
 Rev. W. Godfrey, Bredicot R. Worc.
 Rev. J. Gregson, Upton Overchurch, P. C. Cheshire.
 Rev. S. B. Heming, Caldecote R. Warw.
 Rev. R. Hodges, Little Barrington V. Glouc.
 Rev. C. G. Hutchinson, Batsford R. Glouc.
 Rev. E. James, Llangirrig V. Montgom.
 Rev. A. W. Langton, Kempstone R. Norf.
 Rev. J. M. Lister, Muckton R. Linc.
 Rev. G. Lloyd, Willesley P.C. Derby.
 Rev. J. Mayne, Hanslope *cum* Castlethorp V. Bucks.
 Rev. R. Moore, Wetheringsett *cum* Brockford R. Suffolk.
 Rev. J. Nelson, Peterstow R. Ross.
 Rev. M. A. Nicholson, Christ Ch. P.C. Accrington, Lanc.
 Rev. H. Pearson, Sonning V. Berks.
 Rev. J. W. Peers, Tetsworth V. Oxon.
 Rev. J. Price, Pitchcott R. Bucks.
 Rev. W. Proctor, Bishop's Burton V. York.
 Rev. C. W. Richards, St. Chad P.C. Lichfield.
 Rev. R. Thompson, Shotley P.C. Northumb.
 Rev. E. Trollope, Rauceby V. Linc.
 Rev. J. J. Trollope, Wigmore V. Hereford.
 Rev. H. Williams, Llangevelach V. Glamorgan.
 Rev. W. C. Williamson, St. Nicholas V. Cork.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

F. N. Rogers, esq. to be Deputy Judge Advocate General.
 Rev. T. Hughes, to be Head Master of Woodbridge Grammar School.

J. P. Birkett, B.A. to be Mathematical Master at Harrow
 Rev. — Burroughs, to be Head Master of the Proprietary Grammar School Yarmouth
 Rev. C. Fewtrell, to be Head Master of the Rotherham Free Grammar School
 A. T. Bramah, B.A. to be Second Master of the Western Grammar School, Brumpton.

BIRTHS.

Dec 14. At Hatherop House, Mrs. Daubeny, a son. — 19. At Selgind House, Wilts, the wife of Capt. Wyndham, a dau. — 20. At Oxenhall, the wife of Richard Foley Onslow esq, a dau. — 22. At the Hall-house, Hawkhurst, the wife of Samuel Newington, esq, a son. — 23. At Brighton, the wife of J. N. Gladstone, esq, a dau. — 26. At Maperton House, near Wincanton, Mrs. Henry Fitzgerald, a son. — 27. At Brighton, the Lady Rivers, a dau. — At Ashurst, near East Grinstead, the wife of Frederick Worsley, esq, a dau. — 29. At Kemp-ton, Brighton, the wife of B. B. Williams, esq, of Portland pl. a dau. — At Brighton, the wife of John B. Lousada, esq of Oakfield Lodge, Sussex, a son. — 31. At Merivale Hall, Warwick, the wife of William Stratford Dugdale, esq. M.P. a dau.

Latly. In Grosvenor-st. Lady Mary Parkin, a son. In Ireland, the Countess Magawley, a dau. At Preston grange, Lady Harriett Suttle, a son. In Harley st. the wife of Lieut. Gen. Sir Lewis Grant, a dau. — In Norfolk, Mrs. Arnold Keppel, a dau. — At Bosworth Park, Leic. the lady of Sir Wolstan Dixie, Bart. a dau. — At Ahadda, Kerry, the wife of Charles O'Connell, esq. (dau. of Daniel O'Connell, M.P.) a son and heir.

Jan. 2. At Iera Cottage, near Dorchester, the wife of Thos. Provis Wickham, esq, a dau. — At Brighton, the wife of the Hon. C. Hanbury Tracy, a dau. At Edinburgh, Lady Campbell, of Ardmillar, a son. — 3. At Larkhill, near Liverpool, the Hon. Mrs. Rich. Denham, a son. — At Rose, Yorksh. the wife of William Bethell, esq, a dau. — 8. At Holme Park, the Hon. Mrs. Lawrence Slawe a son. — At Conyamore, the Countess of Lislewell, a son. — 10. At James's sq. the Lady John Thynne, a dau. — 9. In Great Coram-st. the wife of Lieut. Col. Carmichael Smyth, C.B. Bengal Light Cavalry, a son. — 13. At Ickworth, Lady Arthur Harvey, a dau. — 14. At Charley castle the Hon. Mrs. Henry H. Tracy a son. — 15. The wife of Joseph Arden, esq of H. Kinross Hill Park, a dau. — 17. At Aston Hall Derby the wife of Edw. A. Holden, esq, a dau. — 19. At Parsons Green, the Countess of Rosse, a son, who survived but a few hours. — 20. At Perth Mawr, Crickhowel, the wife of the Rev. Thomas J. Ormerod, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 23. At Camberwell, Wm. Hauley, esq to Harriet, dau. of the late Alfred Thrale Perkins, esq of Calogran pl. Chesh. — At Marylebone, John, eldest son of John Hamilton, esq of Clapton, Surrey, to Harriet Sarah, youngest dau. of the late Right Rev. Reginald Heber, Bishop of Calcutta. — At St. George's, Hanover sq. Capt. Barry Thomas, 61st regt. to Catherine Esq., eldest dau. of the late Major George Colclough 23d regt.

23. At Bodmin, Charles Andrew Reynolds, esq., barrister-at-law of Treveson House, to Jane, dau. of the late J. Plomer, esq. and dau. in-law to Thomas Commins, esq. of Bodmin. — At Mount Melville, N.B. Sir David Dundas, Bart. of Beechwood, to Catherine Marga-

ret, eldest dau. of John Whyte Melville, esq. of Bennochy and Strathkinness, and Lady Catherine Whyte Melville. At Edinburgh, Sir James T. G. Craig, Bart. of Raccarton, to Jane, second dau. of Sir J. P. Grant, of Rothiemarchus, and widow of Col. Pennington, of the Bengal Artillery. — At Marylebone, Henry William, third son of the late Zachary Macaulay, esq. and late British Commissary Judge at Sierra Leone, to Margaret, fourth dau. of Lord and Lady Denman. — At Hackney, S. B. Merriman, esq. of Austinfriars, to Esther Reed, second dau. of Thomas Hovell, esq. of Clapton. — At Withyam, Charles-Freeth, jun. esq. of Webeck st. Cavendish-sq. to Anna-Elizabeth, dau. of John Turner, esq. of Withyam, Sussex.

24. At Brighton, Edmund Fisher, esq. of Hastings, to Frances-Eliza, youngest dau. of William Crosswell, esq. of Regency-sq. Brighton. — At Islington, Robert Gillman, esq. to Caroline, dau. of Alphonse Boyet, esq. Fleurier, canton Neuchâtel. — At Liverpool, John Cure, esq. son of John Cure, esq. of Clonard, Belfast, to Isaac, youngest dau. of the Rev. P. Thompson, late of Shrewsbury.

25. At All Souls, Langham place, the Hon. and Rev. Robert Devereux, Vicar of Little Hereford, to Emma-Jemima, dau. of the late George Ravenscroft, esq. — At Islington, Percival Berrey, esq. of Raymond-buildings, Gray's-inn, to Anna, only child of the late John La Colne, esq. — At Wrentham, Suffolk, Charles Rayley, esq. Commander R.N. to Mary, relict of James Robinson, esq. of Southwold. — Wm. Wood Bradshaw, M.D., D.C.L. &c. to Mrs. Matheys, of Prospect-house, near Andover, Hants.

26. At Isleworth, Midd. esex, William Skiddy, esq. of New York, to Mary Anne, only child of James Anderson, esq. of Piccadilly. — At St. Mary Redcliff, Bristol, Wm. Ashford, esq. to Sarah, widow of Jas. Linton, esq. of Hemmington Abbot's, Huntingdonshire.

27. At Hackney, David Shearman, esq. of Park road, Dalston, to Elizabeth, fourth dau. of the late Thomas Wells, esq. of the Parsonage House, Cobham, Kent. — At St. Mark's, Myddleton sq. the Rev. David Cargo, A.M. of Kowa, Feeje, Polynesia, to Augusta, dau. of Mr. Becknell, of Conduit-st. Hanover-sq. — At Yatton, Somerset, William M. Peniston, esq. of Weston-super-Mare, to Louisa Joanna, eldest dau. of Joseph Fisher, esq. of Cleve, and granddau. of the late J. Sparrow, esq. of Flax Bourton, Somerset.

29. At Brixton, Thomas Davidson, esq. to Caroline Charlotte, youngest dau. of Isaac Pittar, esq. of East Brixton. — At Clewer, near Windsor, Berks, Robert Melville Glenie, esq. late Lieut. Col. 60th rifles, to Mrs. Glynn, dau. of the late Richard Froughton, esq. of Lady's Berks.

30. In London, John Boby, jun. esq. of Stowupland, to Marie-Anne, only dau. of the late Mr. Abbt, of Stoke-by-Nayland, niece of the late J. Woeley, esq. of Woeley hall, Essex. — At Bedford, John Bulward, esq. son of the late Samuel Bulward, esq. of Horsington, Somerset, to Elizabeth Frances, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. Bradney of Leigh House, Wilts. — At Lincoln, J. G. W. Welch, esq. of London, to Jane Ann, only dau. of the late Maj. Gen. Harle, of Dublin. — At St. George's, Hanover square, Edward Hounle, esq. of the Adj. General's Office, Horse Guards, to Emily-Christine, younger dau. of the late Gen. Sir Samuel Hawker, G.C.H. — At Layham, Col. Blagrove, of Colcot Park, Berks, to Georgiana, dau. of the late Sir William Rowley, Bart. of Teshing Hall, Suffolk. — At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Chas. Le Blanc, esq. of Northaw, Berks, to Isabella, dau. of the late John Currie,

esq. of Essenden, Herts.—The Rev. J. B. P. Dennis, youngest son of the late Major Dennis, of Tendring, Essex, to Eliza, third dau. of Matt Polts, esq. of Carr-hill, Durham. At Fullam, Alban Martin, esq. of Selton, Dorset, to Jemima, third dau. of A. J. Kempe, esq. F.S.A.

Lately The Rev. Annesley Paul Hughes, M.A. of Trinity College Dublin, incumbent of St. Peter's, Coventry, to Margaret-Louisa, dau. of Jacob Owen, esq. of Mountjoy sq. Dublin.—At Cheltenham the Rev. John Lander, curate of Preston, Gloucestersh. to Maria Louisa, relict of J. L. B. Pym, esq. Lieut.-Col. Royal Jersey Art and late of Le Hague Manor House.—At Preston, the Rev. John Kitton, B.A. incumbent of Houghton, near Carlisle, and eldest son of Mr. Kitton, Great Bircham, Norfolk, to Elizabeth, only surviving child of the late James Threlfal, esq. of Bankhall, Broughton.—At St. George's, Hanover sq. Capt. Barry Thomas, 61st regt. second son of the late Rev. George Thomas, Rector of Overstone, Northamptonsh. to Catharine Emily, eldest dau. of the late Major George Colclough, 3rd regt.—At Warwick, Mr. R. A. Parker, of Birmingham, to Caroline, second dau. of the Rev. W. Field, of Leam.—In London, Wm. Loder, esq. to Miss Emily Woodyat, the eminent vocalist.

Dec 1. At Droxford, Hants, Thos. Atkins, esq. of Torquay, to Louisa-Anne, second dau. of the late Rev. James Baynes.—In Dublin, James Withugton Walsh, esq. M.D. to Martha, youngest dau. of the late J. S. Willcocks, esq.

2. At Plumtree, Notts, the Rev. J. S. Dolby, M.A. curate of Great Teldam, Essex, and son of W. Dolby, esq. of Marston, Lincolnshire, to Harriet, dau. of the late R. Cole, esq. of Normanton on the Woods, Notts.—At Hampstead, Joseph William Moore, esq. of Rio Lodge, Maida Vale, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of J. Daniels, esq. formerly of North Bank, Regent's Park.—At Ashstead, near Epsom, Charles James Frederick Denshere, esq. late Capt. 4th regt. son of the late Major Denshere, 7th hussars, to Elizabeth Mary-Ann, only dau. of Nathaniel Smith, esq. of the Bengal Civil Service.—At Faversham, Kent, Lieut. Col. W. M. Birton, R.M. to Charlotte-Ann, only dau. of the late J. Shepherd, esq. of Faversham.—At Islington, Richard Clevin Griffith, of Gower st. Bedford sq. esq. to Martha, dau. of the late Thomas Bliss, of Herne Hill, esq.

3. At Bradford, Mr. George Ellis, of Hull, third son of the Rev. William Ellis, incumbent of Armin, to Sarah-Anne, only dau. of the late John Bagley, esq. of Pool, near Otley.

4. At St. Pancras, William Ballantine, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Eliza, eldest dau. of Henry Gyles, esq. of Burton-crescent.

6. At Southampton, Philip Henry, eldest son of the late Philip Henry Crampton, esq. of Fassaro, co. Wicklow, to Jane Dehcia, youngest dau. of the late John M'Robert, esq. M.D.

7. At Kingston-upon-Thames, J. J. J. Sudlow, eldest son of J. J. J. Sudlow, esq. of Coombe Bury Cottage, Kingston-hill, and Chancery-lane, to Harriett, youngest dau. of the late Mr. Robert Cooke, of Kingston-upon-Hull, Yorksh.—At Tramore, the Rev. Robert Bell, M.A. only son of the Rev. Robert Bell, D.D. Rector of Hollybrook, diocese of Cashel to Charlotte-Moore, eldest dau. of Edward Popham, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, and Newtown-hill, Tramore, Waterford.—At St. George's, Hanover sq. Arthur Netterville Blake, esq. third son of Netterville Blake, esq. of Newborough House, co. Galway, to Priscilla Honeywood, of Mark's hall, Essex, relict of Philip Honeywood, esq. late Member for

Kent.—At Chigwell, George Warrington, esq. of Aldenham, Herts, to Louisa, youngest dau. of Robert Bodle, esq. of Woolston-hall, Essex.

—At East Peckham, Kent, Joseph, eldest son of Joseph Starling, esq. of the Stock Exchange, to Maria-Rachel, only dau. of the late J. H. Vine, esq. of Hallow, Kent.—At Marylebone, the Rev. George Clute, of Roxborough, co. Kerry, to Elizabeth-Smyth, dau. of S. W. Silver, esq. of Abbey road, St. John's Wood.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, the Rev. Joseph Mauie, of Newport, I. W. and Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man, to Mary-Fawler, third dau. of G. H. Hooper, esq. of Bloomsbury-sq. and Stanmore, Middlesex.

8. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, the Rev. Edwin Edis Coseridge, Vicar of Burkerell, Devon, to Ellen Sophia, second dau. of H. Patteson, esq. of Woburn pl. Russell sq.—At Hilgay, Downham, Norfolk, Francis Charles Forde, esq. youngest son of the late Matthew Forde, esq. of Seaford, co. Down, to Letitia-Jane, youngest dau. of the late William Jones, esq. of Woodhall, Norfolk.—At Yardley, W. C. Alston, esq. of Elmton hall, Warwicksh. to Elizabeth-Ann, youngest dau. of the late Col. Fetherston, same county.—At Cambridge, the Rev. Samuel Robinson Carver, M.A. incumbent of Stanington, Yorksh. to Eliza-Anne, only dau. of Joseph Harris, esq. of Cambridge.

9. At Chaddesden, Lorenzo Kirkpatrick, Hall, esq. to Emma Selina, sister of E. M. Mundy, esq. M.P. of Shipley Hall, Derbysh.—At Ballinagall, Westmeath, J. D. Roche, esq. to Eliza, only dau. of the late William Varnham, esq. The Rev. Edward Taylor Seale, of Trinity coll. third son of Sir John Seale, Bart. of Mount Boone, Devon, to Amelia-Anne, eldest dau. of George Tempier, esq. of Sandford Orleigh.—At Leyton, George Tanqueray, esq. of Walthamstow, son of the Rev. Edward Tanqueray, rector of Tangrith and Tempsford l. Beds, to Jessy, second sister of James Dawson, esq. of Snaresbrook, Essex.

At Lamborne, the Rev. H. Mills, vicar of Pillerton Hersey, to Mary, third dau. of the late Rev. Henry Hoppisley, of Lamborne-place, Berks.

10. At Broxbourne, Herts, George Nicholson, esq. jun. of Abingdon st. to Ellen, second dau. of Robert Wilkes, esq. of Hoddesdon, Herts.

11. The Rev. W. Wells, M.A. of Corpus Christi college, and of Worlington, Suffolk, to Jane, only dau. of John Robinson, esq. of Colchester.—At Canterbury, William Mount, esq. to Grace, eldest dau. of the late William Benke, esq. of Sapperton, Kent.

14. At Westminster, Rev. Samuel G. B. White, curate of Wrotham, Kent, to Caroline-Louisa, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Nares.—At Fillingley, the Rev. John Morton, curate of Bacterley, to Eliza-Ann, younger dau. of Charles Bucknill, esq. of the Grange, Fillingley, Warwicksh.—At Paignton, Arthur Kensington, esq. Fellow of Trin. Coll. Oxford, to Eleanor Susan, only dau. of the Rev. F. Bedford, jun. of Pringley Hill.—At St. James's, Capt. T. F. C. Manwaring, R.N. to Cecilia-Charlotte, only dau. of the late Dean of Durham and the Hon. Mrs. Hall.

14. At Sarsley, Oxfordsh. John Raymond Barker, esq. of Tanford Park Gloucestersh. to the Lady Katharine Moreton, youngest dau. of the late Earl of Darnley.

15. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Sir Arthur Brinsley Brooke, Bart. M.P. to the Hon. Henrietta Anson, late Mad. of Honour to the Queen, and youngest dau. of Gen. Sir George Anson, G.C.B. Groom of the Bedchamber to his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

OBITUARY.

THE EARL OF WESTMORELAND, K. G.

Dec. 15. At Brighton, in his 83rd year, the Right Hon. John Fane, tenth Earl of Westmoreland and Baron Burchersh (1624), K. G. and a Privy Councillor, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Northampton, a Governor of the Charter-house, M. A. &c. &c.

The late Earl of Westmoreland was born on the 1st June, 1739, the eldest son of John the ninth Earl, by his first wife Augusta, eldest daughter of Lord Montagu Bertie, second son of Robert first Duke of Ancaster. He succeeded to the peerage at the age of fifteen, on the death of his father, April 26, 1774. He was educated at the Charter-house and at Emanuel College, Cambridge, where Mr. Bennett, afterwards Bishop of Cloyne, was his tutor, and where he received the degree of M. A. in 1778. Whilst at the university he formed a friendship with Mr. Pitt, which continued through the life of that illustrious statesman. The King also regarded him with especial favour. When Dr. Farmer kissed hands in February 1782, on being appointed a Prebendary of Canterbury, George the Third very politely asked him, "Whether the University was flourishing, and what noblemen were resident; and told him, that he could wish every one of that rank had as good principles instilled into them as the Earl of Westmoreland" (Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, vol. ii. p. 633.)

In Oct. 1789 the Earl accepted the office of joint Postmaster-general, and was sworn a member of the Privy Council; and at his death he was the senior member of that Most Hon. body, with the exception of Lord Sidmouth, sworn in the June preceding. In Jan. 1790, the Earl of Westmoreland was promoted to the exalted station of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. This he held for the full period of five years, which was not the case with many other Viceroy's both before and after, and he was succeeded by the late Earl Fitzwilliam in Jan. 1795. In March following he was appointed Master of the Horse, which post he exchanged for that of Lord Privy Seal in Feb. 1798. This last office he retained for nearly thirty years, excepting during the Whig ministry of 1806-7. He finally resigned it in 1827, on the termination of the Earl of Liverpool's administration. He was afterwards for a short time Master of the Buckhounds to King George the Fourth

The Earl of Westmoreland was elected a Knight of the Garter June 12, 1793, and he had been for some years the senior of the twenty-five knights.* Until the passing of the Municipal Corporations Act, his Lordship filled the office of Recorder of Lyme Regis.

In his early years the noble Earl was an occasional speaker in the House of Lords, and his speeches on all occasions were marked with remarkable judgment and discretion.

His Lordship sank from the gradual decay of nature. Long after he was afflicted with blindness he indulged in his favourite exercise of riding on horseback, attended by a servant, in the Royal Stables at Brighton, of which the Queen allowed him the free use.

He was always particularly anxious that proper care should be taken of his horses. A few days before his last illness, he was driven to his stables, when he ordered all the horses to be brought out separately, and trotted up and down before him, although totally blind.

The Earl of Westmoreland was twice married. first, on the 20th May, 1782, (after a previous journey to Scotland,) to Sarah-Anne, only daughter and heir of Robert Child, esq. of Osterley Park, co. Middlesex, and banker of London, by whom he had issue: 1. John, now Earl of Westmoreland, 2. the Right Hon. Sarah-Sophia Countess of Jersey, married in 1804 to George present Earl of Jersey, who, as she inherited her mother's property, has taken the additional name of Child before Villiers, and has issue four sons and three daughters; 3. Lady Augusta, married first in 1804 to John second Lord Boringdon (the late Earl of Morley), and had issue Harry-Villiers Viscount Boringdon, who died in 1817; and that marriage having been dissolved, secondly in 1809 to the Right Hon. Sir Arthur Paget, G. C. B. and has a numerous family; 4. the Right Hon. Maria Viscountess Duncannon, married in 1805 to John William Viscount Duncannon, heir apparent of the Earl of Bessborough, and died in 1834, leaving a very numerous family; 5. a son, still-born, in 1739, and 6. Lady Charlotte Fane, who died in 1822, in her twenty-ninth year.

Having lost his first Countess in 1783, the Earl of Westmoreland married se-

* The Duke of Rutland, now the senior Knight, was not elected until 1803, ten years after.

condly, in 1800, Jane, younger daughter and coheir of Richard Huck Saunders, M.D. This lady, with her sister the late Viscountess Melville, were coheirresses to their great-uncle Adm. Sir Charles Saunders, the colleague of General Wolfe. By his second Countess, who survives him, (but has for many years resided apart, on the Continent,) the Earl had further issue: 7. Lady Cecily-Jane-Georgiana Fane; 8. the Hon. Charles-Saunders-John, who died in 1810, in his ninth year; 9. the Hon. Henry Sutton Fane, Lieut.-Colonel of the 34th Foot; 10. the Hon. Montague Villiers Fane, born in 1805; and, 11. Lady Emmeline, deceased.

The present Earl (who has borne the title of Lord Burghersh) was born in 1784, is a Lieutenant-General, and K.C.B. a Privy Councillor, and at present Ambassador at Berlin. He married in 1811 the Hon. Priscilla Anne Wellesley Pole, third daughter of Lord Maryborough; and has issue George-Augustus-Frederick-John Lord Burghersh, born in 1819, and several other children.

The body of the late Earl was deposited in the family vault at Apethorpe, Northamptonshire, on Monday the 27th December, when the following ceremonial took place:

Mutes.

Page. Lid of feathers. Page.

Mute. Carpenters. Mute.

Bearers. Under-servants.

Tenants. Upper-servants

C. P. Berkeley, steward; W. Berkeley, his brother.

Mr. Wood, apothecary; Mr. Wilson, solicitor.

The Reverend H. Linton, A. Macdonald, T. Linton, and W. Wing.

Coronet and cushion.

Reverend M. J. Berkeley, incumbent and chaplain.

THE BODY.

Pall-bearers:

the Marquess of Exeter, Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Tryon, Mr. A. O'Brien, M.P., Mr. Yorke, Mr. Girdlestone, Mr. J. W. Smith, Mr. Markham.

Mourners:

Hon. Lieut.-Colonel Fane, Hon. Francis and Julian Fane (two grandsons of the deceased), the Earl of Jersey, Lord Viscount Duncannon, Lord William Paulet, Lord Villiers, Hon. J. Villiers, Hon. A. Villiers, Hon. Col. Lowther, A. Lowther, John H. Lowther, Mr. Bentinck, Sir J. Beckett, Colonel Fludyer, Mr. Fludyer, Rev. H. Fludyer, Cecil Fane, esq., and the Rev. Edward Fane.

The Countess Dowager of Westmoreland attended the funeral, in the family seat at the church. The first part of the

service was performed by the Rev. J. M. Berkeley; that at the vault by his Lordship's senior chaplain, the Venerable H. K. Bonney, D.D., Archdeacon of Bedford. A large concourse of the neighbourhood attended, and shewed by their demeanor how highly the late Earl was esteemed.

The Earl's portrait, by Romney, is engraved in folio by Jones; also in octavo; and there is another by Dighton.

THE EARL OF FALMOUTH.

Dec. 29. At Tregothnan, Cornwall, after a few days' illness, in his 55th year, the Right Hon. Edward Boscawen, Earl of Falmouth (1821), fourth Viscount Falmouth and Baron of Boscawen-Rose, co. Cornwall (1720).

His Lordship was born on the 10th May, 1787, the elder son of George-Evelyn, the third Viscount, by Elizabeth-Anne, only daughter of John Crewe, of Bolesworth Castle in Cheshire, esq. He succeeded to the peerage when in his 21st year, on the death of his father, Feb. 14, 1808, being at that time an Ensign in the Coldstream Guards; and was advanced to an Earldom, at the coronation of George the Fourth, by patent dated July 9, 1821.

Lord Falmouth was constant in his attendance at the House of Lords, and though he took no very prominent part in public affairs, he paid much attention to the business of Parliament. He did not often address the House, but he was always listened to with the respect which upright intentions, good sense, and gentlemanly bearing never fail to command in that assembly. He was a decided opponent of the Roman Catholic Relief Bill; and it will also be remembered—we wish it could be forgotten—that the Duke of Wellington once fought a duel, in which the subject of this notice was concerned, not as a principal, but as the friend of Lord Winchilsea.

In the Earl of Falmouth the Conservatives of Cornwall have lost a leader in whose wisdom and firmness they placed unbounded trust. He was always ready to take that prominent place which became his station, and zealous to promote the interests of the county, with the influence of high rank, and the powers of a superior mind. The Peers have lost one of the brightest ornaments of their House, and the country a statesman, whose integrity, not to be seduced by the blandishments of power, nor shaken by the menaces of faction, guided him in a course of unwavering consistency, through times which tried the firmest.

Before the enactment of Municipal

Reform, the Earl of Falmouth was recorder of Christchurch and of Truro.

The Earl of Falmouth married, Aug. 27, 1810, Anne-Frances, daughter of the late Henry Bankes, of Kingston hall, Dorsetshire, esq. M.P. for that county, and by that lady, who survives him, he has left an only son and heir.

The present George-Henry Earl of Falmouth was born in 1811. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, and was in the first class of the Literæ Humaniores in Michaelmas Term 1832. At the last general election his Lordship and Mr. Pendarves were returned without opposition for the Western Division of the county of Cornwall, the representation of which is now vacant. It is a remarkable circumstance that the heirs of three earldoms (all members of the University of Oxford,) should, after only enjoying seats in the Lower House during the short session of last autumn, lose those seats by succeeding to peerages—we allude to the present Earl of Falmouth (Ch. Ch.), the present Earl of Elgin (Merton), and the present Earl of Malmesbury (Oriol).

THE COUNTESS OF DURHAM.

Nov. 26. At Genoa, in her 45th year, the Right Hon. Louisa-Elizabeth Countess of Durham.

Her ladyship was born on the 7th April 1797, and was the eldest daughter of Charles Earl Grey, K.G. Prime Minister to King William the Fourth, by the Hon. Mary Elizabeth Ponsonby, only daughter of William-Brabazon first Lord Ponsonby. In her 20th year she became the second wife of John George Lambton, esq. of Lambton Castle, co. Durham, then M.P. for that county; created in 1820 Baron, and in 1833 Earl of Durham. The marriage was solemnised at Howick Castle on the 9th Dec. 1816.

The circumstances of the Earl's death, at Cowes, on the 28th July 1840, are full in the public recollection (see the memoir of the Earl in our vol. XIV. p. 316), together with their more than ordinary unity of affection and of action. Lady Durham was distinguished by rare qualities of mind and heart. The very course of domestic duties, within which she confined herself, not only called into action the feminine kindness, devotedness, and purity of her character, but gave her scope for proving a solidity of judgment and clearness of apprehension rare even among men. It is known that the late Earl left to her ladyship the entire control of his property and extensive concerns. From the conscientious care with

which she executed this solemn trust, there can be no doubt that all such family arrangements as her death might render necessary have been made. Two trustees are appointed, her ladyship's brother, the Hon. Colonel Grey, and the Hon. John Ponsonby, eldest son of Lord Duncannon, who married the late Earl of Durham's eldest daughter by his first marriage.

The object the Countess had in going to the Continent for the winter was the delicate health of her eldest daughter Lady Mary Lambton, who is still very unwell. The Countess's illness was occasioned through a cold caught on her way from Nice; and the immediate cause of her death was an ulcerated sore throat. She leaves three daughters and one son, the present Earl of Durham, born in 1828; his eldest brother, the subject of Lawrence's beautiful picture, having died in 1831. Lawrence painted also a whole-length portrait of the Countess, of which there has been more than one engraving.

Her remains, having been brought to England, were interred on the 28th Dec. last, beside those of the late Earl in the family vault at Chester-le-Street. The funeral, although considered private, was attended by nearly 100 of the leading tenantry. The coffin was borne into the church by six tried and faithful dependents of the house of Lambton—the pall being supported by H. F. Stephenson, T. Fenwick, R. Fenwick, Wm. Bell (of Ford), H. Stobart, and H. Morton, Esqrs. The Hon. Col. Grey, the Hon. and Rev. Francis and John Grey, the Hon. W. Grey (her ladyship's brothers), Lady Elizabeth Bulteel, Lady Caroline Barrington, Lady Mary Wood, and Lady Georgiana Grey (her surviving sisters), Frederick Howard, esq., Charles Wood, esq. M.P., and the lady of Col. Grey, followed as mourners, succeeded by a long train of gentlemen.

DR. SHUTTLEWORTH, Bp. OF CHICHESTER.

Jan. 7. At the Episcopal Palace, Chichester, in the 60th year of his age, the Right Rev. Philip Nicholas Shuttleworth, D.D. Lord Bishop of Chichester.

Dr. Shuttleworth was lineally descended, through a younger branch, from Sir Richard Shuttleworth, Knt. of Gawthorp, in Lancashire, Chief Justice of Chester in 31st Eliz. He was born Feb. 9, 1782, at Kirkham, in that county, his father, the Rev. Humphrey Shuttleworth, being then Vicar of that parish, as well as a Prebendary of York. His mother was Anne, only child of Philip Houghton, esq. the third son of Sir Charles Houghton, Bart. of Houghton Tower. He received

the rudiments of his education at the Corporation Grammar School in Preston, of which place also his father was afterwards Vicar. He was sent at the age of fourteen to Winchester, and was afterwards admitted a scholar on the foundation, upon the nomination of the venerable Head Master of that College, the Rev. Dr. Goddard, who still lives to mourn the loss of his distinguished and grateful scholar. Here he became remarkable for the composition of Latin and English verse. His poem on "Non omnis moriar" displayed a vigour of thought and power of poetical diction much beyond the ordinary capacity of boys of sixteen years of age. In Dec. 1800, he was elected a Scholar of New College, and in the year 1803 gained the Latin verse prize, the subject of which was "Byzantium," (the same year that Bishop Heber carried the English prize for his poem on Palestine). This composition was much admired for the purity and elegance of its Latinity, and brilliancy of imagination. Soon after he had taken the degree of B.A. he became tutor to the Hon. Algernon Herbert, with whom he resided for some time at Eton, as well as in the family of the Earl of Caernarvon. At a subsequent period he discharged the same duties in the family of the late Lord Holland, who duly appreciated his various talents and amiable qualities, and ever treated him with the generous confidence of a friend. With Lord and Lady Holland he had the advantage of travelling on the Continent in 1814 and 1815, and the acquaintance which he then gained with France and Italy was enlarged by a second visit to those countries in 1820 in company with Lord Leigh. In 1824 he was presented by Lord Holland to the rectory of Foxley, in Wiltshire.

For some years previously to 1822 Mr. Shuttleworth resided in Oxford, and filled the office of Tutor to his College, and for a short time, in 1820, that of Proctor in the University. When the Wardenship of New College became vacant, by the death of Dr. Gauntlett in 1822, his high reputation caused him to be unanimously elected to that station, and he presided over the Society for eighteen years, much to his own honour and the permanent benefit of the College; for it was chiefly by his influence that a very detrimental privilege (which exempted the Undergraduates from the University examination for the Bachelor's degree) was surrendered in the year 1838.

Whilst in Oxford he was highly distinguished by his very argumentative, judicious, and eloquent sermons, which he

delivered with a very impressive tone of fervent devotion, and which particularly engaged the attention of the Undergraduates of the University, and never failed to secure a numerous congregation in St. Mary's Church. He published a volume of Sermons on some of the leading principles of Christianity, and on its practical duties, which, while they convey to the reader the highest respect for the talents and learning displayed by them, no less exhibit a zealous faithfulness of heart in the cause of divine truth. He also published a paraphrastic translation of St. Paul's Epistles, and a "Discourse on the Consistency of the whole Scheme of Revelation with itself, and with human Reason," a volume which will afford permanent benefit and gratification to the inquiring Christian.

His last work, "Scripture not Tradition," affords ample proof, as well of his ability and learning as of his uncompromising enmity to the newly-broached system of Oxford theology—better known by the appellation of Puseyism.

In Sept. 1840, he was raised to the honour of the mitre, to which his merits, in the opinion of his friends and the public, had long entitled him. His career as Bishop of Chichester has, alas! been but too short to effect all the good he contemplated for the benefit of that diocese; but, short as it has been, it has gained for him the high esteem and affection of his clergy, and of all who had the pleasure of knowing him throughout the county.

It may be truly said, that every individual who was acquainted with him, can bear testimony to his Christian piety and charity (in St. Paul's sense of the word), to his candour, integrity, and amiable unaffected manners, diffusing cheerfulness in society by the copious fund of information he had always at command, his retentive memory, and the lively pleasantry of his conversation.

Those who have read his writings will acknowledge that his extensive learning, his sound judgment, and persuasive eloquence were, both in the press and the pulpit, dedicated to the service of God, and the best interests of mankind.

His Lordship married in 1823 Emma, daughter of the late George Welch, esq. of High Leck, Lancashire, and has left a son, Philip Ughtred, born in August, 1826, and three unmarried daughters.

DR. FOWLER, BP. OF OSSORY.

Dec. 31. At the Palace, Kilkenny, the Right Rev. Robert Fowler, D.D. Lord Bishop of Ossory, Leighlin, and Ferns.

The deceased prelate was son of Robert Fowler, Archbishop of Dublin, by the eldest dau and coheir of William Dealtry, esq. of Gainsborough, co. Lincoln, and acquired some distinction for his attainments at Christ Church, Oxford, where he received his education. He was consecrated Bishop of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin in 1813, which diocese includes the counties of Carlow and Kilkenny, the Queen's County, Wexford, with parts of Wicklow, and the King's County, the revenue of the see being of the annual value of 1902*l*. On the 10th Dec. last a commission *de lunatico inquirendo* took place at Dublin, to inquire into the state of the Bishop's mind, when it was proved that, although he both rode and walked out, he was still in a state tantamount to childishness, and quite incapable of managing his affairs. He possessed estates to the value of 6000*l*. per annum, and a large sum in the funds.

Dr. Fowler, previously to the melancholy visitation with which he was afflicted, was distinguished in a pre-eminent degree for his princely acts of charity. Possessed of an ample private fortune, it is well known that for a long period he devoted the revenues of his see to the exclusive use of the poor and friendless throughout his diocese.

Dr. Fowler married in 1796 the Hon. Louisa Gardiner, eldest daughter of Luke first Viscount Mountjoy, and aunt to the late Earl of Blessington.

LORD POLWARTH.

Dec. 28. At Merton House, near Berwick-upon-Tweed, in his 84th year, the Right Hon. Hugh Scott, fourth Baron Polwarth, in the peerage of Scotland (1690), a Deputy Lieutenant of the Counties of Roxburgh and Selkirk—

His Lordship was the only son of Walter Scott, of Harden, co. Berwick, esq. M.P. for Roxburghshire, and Receiver and Cashier of the Excise in Scotland (who died at Tunbridge Wells, in 1763), by Lady Diana Hume, third and youngest daughter of Hugh third Earl of Marchmont and Baron Polwarth. Hugh Earl of Marchmont executed an entail of his estates in 1790 (of which the particulars will be seen in Douglas's Peerage of Scotland, by Wood, vol. ii. p. 183, whereby the issue of his daughter, Lady Diana, by her then husband, Mr. Scott, were specially excluded from the inheritance, and they went to the issue of his nephew Sir Alexander Parves, Bart. the grandfather of the present Sir Hugh Parves Home-Campbell, Bart. M.P. for Berwickshire; the family having assumed the name of

Home-Campbell, in consequence of this inheritance.

The claim of Mr. Scott, of Harden, however, to the title of Baron Polwarth, as son of the only daughter of the last Earl that left surviving issue, was admitted by the House of Peers in June, 1835, the remainder of the patent of 1690 being to the heirs male of the body of the grantee (afterwards Earl of Marchmont), failing which, to the heirs of such heirs male. The earldom of Marchmont, with other titles, conferred by a patent dated 1697, with remainder to the grantee's heirs male whatsoever, is still in abeyance, but is claimed by Alexander Home, esq. Capt. R.N.

Lord Polwarth married Henrietta, daughter of Hans Moritz Count Bruhl of Saxony, and Envoy from the Court of Dresden to Great Britain, the son of Hans Carl Count Bruhl, who married Almeria-Maria Countess dowager of Egremont, sister to the first Earl of Tyrconnell. By this lady, who survives him, he had issue three sons and three daughters: 1. the Right Hon. Henry-Francis-Hepburn now Lord Polwarth; 2. the Hon. Maria-Amabel, married in 1834 to Capt. G. C. D. Lewis, of the Royal Engineers; 3. the Hon. and Rev. William Hugh Scott, who married in 1833 Eleanor, dau. of the late Rev. Charles Bailie Hamilton, and cousin to the Earl of Haddington; 4. the Hon. Francis Scott, now M.P. for Roxburghshire, who married in 1835 Julia-Frances-Laura, daughter of the late Rev. Charles Boulton, by Laura Wyndham, sister to the present Earl of Egremont, and great granddaughter of Almeria-Maria Countess of Egremont above-mentioned; 5. the Hon. Elizabeth-Anne, married in 1835 to Lieut.-Colonel Charles Wyndham, son of the late Earl of Egremont, and grandson of the Countess Almeria-Maria; and, 6. the Hon. Anne, married in 1831 to Charles Bailie, esq. brother to the present Lady Polwarth, and cousin to Mrs. William Hugh Scott, above-mentioned.

The present Lord Polwarth was born in 1790, was M.P. for co. Roxburgh from 1820 to 1842, and married in 1838 Georgiana, third daughter of the late George Bailie, esq. of Mellerston and Jerviswood, (who died on the same day, and is noticed hereafter, p. 213). Lord and Lady Polwarth have issue a son and heir, born in 1834. Lady Polwarth is also descended from the first Earl of Marchmont, through his daughter Lady Grizel, who was married in 1692 to George Bailie, esq. of Jerviswood, M.P. one of the Lords of the Treasury, and

father of Rachel Lady Binning, the mother of Thomas seventh Earl of Haddington, whose second son, George, above-mentioned, took the name of Baillie.

LADY ANNE FITZPATRICK.

Dec. 11. At Farming Woods, in Rockingham Forest, Northamptonshire, Lady Anne Fitzpatrick.

This lady, and her younger sister, Lady Gertrude Fitzpatrick, who died less than three months before her (see our Nov. Mag. p. 444). were the two last surviving members of the family of Fitzpatrick, Barons and Earls of Upper Ossory. Their father John, second Earl of Upper Ossory, married in 1769, Anne only daughter of Henry Lord Ravensworth, and the divorced wife of Augustus-Henry third Duke of Grafton, K. G.

Barnaby Fitzpatrick, descended from the Irish princes of Ossory, was created Baron of Upper Ossory, by patent dated at Dublin, June 11, 1541. His son, of the same name, and afterwards the second Baron, was the juvenile associate and favourite correspondent of King Edward the Sixth. Bryan the seventh Lord was outlawed as an adherent of James the Second. The peerage was revived in the person of Richard Fitzpatrick, a distinguished naval commander, descended from the third Baron, who was, in 1715, created Baron Gowran, of Gowran; and in 1718, married an English heiress, Anne, daughter and co-heir of Sir John Robinson, of Farming Woods, Northamptonshire, and on his death in 1727, left John, created, in 1751, Earl of Upper Ossory, being at that time master of Farming Wood Forest, part of the forest of Rockingham, and from 1754 until his death in 1758, member of the House of Commons for Bedfordshire. He was father of the late Earl, who, having also represented Bedfordshire, was in 1770 appointed Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of that county, and died in 1794. His two sisters, Lady Mary and Lady Louisa Fitzpatrick, were the wives, respectively, of the Hon. Stephen Fox and William Marquess of Lansdowne, and mother of two of the most distinguished statesmen of the last generation, the Marquess of Lansdowne and the late Lord Holland. The second Earl of Upper Ossory had also two daughters, the subjects of the present obituary, both of whom lived and died unmarried. The deceased ladies' charities, on the family estates, were most liberal, and their decease is much regretted by the poor in the neighbourhood of Farming Woods.

Their bodies have been deposited, side by side, within the church of Grafton Underwood. The funeral of Lady Ger-

trude took place on the 7th Oct. and that of Lady Anne on the 17th Dec. They were both attended by the Right Hon. R. Vernon Smith, Esq. M. P. as chief mourner; Lord Lilford, the Baron Robeck, R. W. Fitzpatrick, Esq. Rev. J. Miller, Hon. and Rev. D. Finch Hatton, Rev. Sir George Robinson, Bart. &c.

The Right Hon. Vernon Smith, M. P. for Northampton, and late Joint Secretary to the Board of Control, succeeds to the estates in that county.

LADY ELIZABETH MATHEW.

Dec. 14. At her house in Molesworth Street, Dublin, at an advanced age, Lady Elizabeth Mathew, of Thomastown Castle, co. Tipperary, the last descendant of the family which bore the title of Llandaff.

This family were originally seated at Llandaff, in the cathedral of which place is the monument of David Mathew, Standard-bearer to King Edward the Fourth. After settling in the county of Tipperary at the beginning of the 17th century, they made several honourable alliances, and Francis Mathew, esq. having for many years represented that county in the Parliament of Ireland, was created a peer by the title of Lord Llandaff in 1783, advanced to a Viscountcy in 1793, and to an Earldom in 1797.

His son, Francis-James second Earl of Llandaff, and K. P., died without issue in 1833; when the estates devolved upon his only sister Lady Elizabeth. They now devolve on Louis-William, Vicomte de Roban Chabot, K. C. H., aide-de-camp to the King of the French, and formerly a Major-General in the British service. This nobleman is already connected with Ireland by having married, in 1800, Lady Isabella Charlotte Fitzgerald, sister to the present Duke of Leinster. The income of the Mathew estates is said to amount to 9000*l.* a year.

Her ladyship's remains were removed to the county Tipperary for interment. The apostle of temperance, Father Mathew, was the chief mourner. The Duke of Leinster accompanied the procession a short distance on its way.

THE DUKE OF CANNIZZARO.

Oct. 19. At Milan, aged about fifty-five, Francis Platamone, Duke of Cannizzaro.

This nobleman, who resided for many years in England, and was better known among the fashionable circles of the reign of George the Fourth by the title of the Count St. Antonio, was a younger brother of the Prince Lardaria, who survives him, with a sister, the Princess Sanctaldo. Some account of the family De Canniz-

zaro will be found in *Ansalonii Sua de Familia opportuna Relatio. Venetii, apud Bertamos, fol. 1662.*

The Count St. Antonio married Sophia Johnstone, and we believe that the inquiries of *EDINENSIS*, at p. 226 of our No. for March 1841, respecting the Johnstones of Westerhall, may be answered, so far as regards the late Duchess of Cannizzaro's connexion with that family, by the statement, confidently related to the writer, that she was a natural daughter (probably with her brother, as well as other issue) of the late Governor George Johnstone, Commodore R.N. grandfather of the present Baronet, by Mrs. Ford the actress, not long since deceased (about 1834-5), at whose death also the Duchess had a large accession to her fortune. The Duchess's age at her death in January last, has been stated in the public papers at fifty-six, but it is presumed she was a few years older. The following epitaph from the cloisters of Westminster Abbey, there can be no doubt, is commemorative of her brother, to whose large acquisitions she succeeded, although it bears no date or age, and also gives her name and only issue by the Duke her husband.

Upon a flat stone on the floor of the South Cloister of Westminster Abbey, occurs the name of "George Lindsay Johnstone, esq. formerly of the East India Company's Civil Service in Bengal, and many years M.P. for the borough of Hedon," co. York, now disfranchised.

"Also, George Wellington Francis Balthazar, infant son of Francis and Sophia Platamone, Count and Countess of St. Antonio, born 30th Sept. 1815. Obijt 17 May, 1817."

The Duchess always wore her arms on the escocheon of her husband as an heiress, and bore the coat of the Johnstones of Westerhall, without any differential distinction. A portrait of her, seated in her box at the Opera, was published a few years since. The Duke and Duchess had lived separated for many years, and it is believed he for some time recently was detained a state prisoner at Milan, by the Neapolitan Government, for supplying the Carbonari insurrectionists with money. The recent decease of the Duchess, in January last, (as recorded in our No. for Feb. 1841, p. 216), to a portion of whose property only he succeeded by will, obliged him to revisit this country, from which he had scarcely returned into Italy, when his death was accelerated by a most unforeseen and disastrous occurrence. According to the Italian official inquiry, it appears that he died from

taking three pills at once, ordered to be taken singly, which contained arsenic. He has left no surviving issue by his lady. He was a very fine, gentlemanly figure, and a man of great taste and acquirements.

GEORGE BAILLIE, ESQ.

Dec. 11. At Mellerstain House, co. Roxburgh, aged 78, George Baillie, esq. of Mellerstain and Jerviswood: heir presumptive to the Earl of Haddington.

Mr. Baillie was born on the 8th Oct. 1763, the eldest son of the Hon. George Baillie, brother to Thomas 7th Earl of Haddington, and younger son of Charles Lord Binning (who assumed the name of Baillie on succeeding to the large estates of his maternal grandmother), by Miss Elizabeth Andrews. His father died in 1797.

Mr. Baillie was a Captain in the Hoptown fencible regiment in 1793. At the general election of 1796 he was returned to Parliament for the county of Berwick, after a contest in which he polled 47 votes and Sir Alexander Don 17. He was re-chosen at every subsequent election until 1818.

Mr. Baillie married, at Stitchill house, July 13, 1801, Mary, youngest daughter of the late Sir James Pringle, of Stitchill, Bart. and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue six sons and three daughters: 1. George Baillie, esq. who married in 1824 Georgiana, daughter of the Ven. Robert Markham, Archdeacon of York, and granddaughter of Archbishop Markham, and has issue; 2. the Most Hon. Elizabeth Marchioness of Breadalbane, who was married in 1821 to John Earl of Breadalbane, created a Marquess in 1831, but has no issue; 3. Charles Baillie, esq. who married in 1831 the Hon. Anne Scott, third daughter of the late Lord Polwarth, and has issue; 4. James Pringle; 5. Robert; 6. the Rev. John Baillie, Vicar of Wetwang in Yorkshire, who married in 1837 Cecilia-Mary, eldest daughter of the Rev. Charles Hawkins, Canon Residentiary of York, and has issue; 7. Thomas; 8. the Right Hon. Mary Lady Haddo, married in 1840 to Lord Haddo, heir-apparent of the Earl of Aberdeen, K.T.; 9. the Right Hon. Georgina Lady Polwarth, married in 1835 to the Hon. Henry Francis Hepburn Scott, now Lord Polwarth (see p. 211 of our present Magazine); 10. the Right Hon. Catharine-Charlotte Countess of Ashburnham, married in 1840 to the present Earl of Ashburnham; and 11. Grizel.

REV. T. D. FOSBROKE, M.A., F.S.A.

Jan. 1. At Walford Vicarage, near Ross, Herefordshire, in his seventy-second year, the Rev. Thomas Dudley Fosbroke, M.A., F.S.A., Honorary Associate of the Royal Society of Literature, honorary Member of the Bristol Philosophical Institution, &c.

This distinguished antiquary and archæologist was descended from a respectable family first settled at Fosbroke, in Staffordshire.* Of his more immediate ancestors many were clergymen, it having been a custom of the family for several generations to have one of the sons educated for the Church. The great-grandfather of the late Mr. Fosbroke was the Rev. Wm. Fosbroke, vicar of Diddlebury, and rector of Aston Scott, both in Shropshire. He was imprisoned in Hereford Gaol for praying for the King, during the Commonwealth ascendancy, and otherwise injured in estate. His grandfather, Thomas, seems to have squandered the family estates at Diddlebury, which had been in the family at least 200 years. His father, William, was, agreeably to the family custom, educated for holy orders, but migrated to London. By his second wife, Hesther, daughter of Thomas Lashbroke, of Southwark, he had an only son, the subject of this memoir. He was born May 27, 1770; and was named Dudley, after a cousin, a squire of Lebotwood Hall, Shropshire. He lost his father in 1775, and his mother married a second husband, James Holmes, esq. Ensign in the Coldstream Guards, and afterwards Adjutant of the West Essex Militia. His mother lived to an extreme old age, and died at Walford, in 1831. Her great-grandmother, Mrs. Dodgson, was cousin to Thomas Guy, esq. the founder of the Hospital in Southwark.

Mr. Fosbroke was educated under the Rev. Mr. Milward, of Billericay, in Essex, and at Petersfield, in Hampshire, until he was nine years old, and was then removed to St. Paul's school, London, under the care of Dr. Roberts, from whence he was elected in 1785 to a Teasdale Scholarship at Pembroke College, Oxford, where he proceeded B.A. 178-, M.A. 1792. It had been suggested, that he was to be a Special Pleader, but it was his father's dying

* Mr. Fosbroke has given accounts of his own family, in his "History of Gloucestershire," i. 407; more correctly in "Ariconensia," p. 168; and in his autobiography, prefixed to the quarto edition of his "Encyclopædia of Antiquities."

wish that he should be placed in the Church.

In 1792 he was ordained Deacon, upon the title of his scholarship; and settled in the curacy of Horsley, co. Gloucester, for which he was ordained priest in 1794, and he held that curacy till 1810.

In 1796 Mr. Fosbroke published the "Economy of Monastic Life," a poem in Spenserian measure and style, written upon the doctrine of Darwin, of using only precise ideas of picturesque effect, chiefly founded upon the sense of vision.

In 1799 he was elected F.S.A. He then devoted himself to archæology (including the Saxon language), and studied eight or nine hours a day. Determined to publish only records, MSS. or other matters new to the public, he compiled his "British Monachism," from the rich stores of the British Museum and the Bodleian Library, in two vols. 8vo.

All the reviewers were flattering; and the work soon becoming scarce, the author published a second edition in 1817, in a handsome quarto volume, much enlarged, and enlivened by reflections. The original work was almost wholly limited to MS. authorities; but the reprint incorporated the important information in the Glossary of Du Cange, various Chronicles, and other authorities. This work was respectfully quoted by Sir Walter Scott, in his novel of the "Monastery," and was favourably noticed in the "Quarterly Review." A third edition of this valuable work is now in the press.

He next engaged in an original History of the County of Gloucester. Being possessed of a copy of the Inquisitiones post Mortem completed to the reign of Richard III. he was enabled sooner to perfect his collections from the public offices and libraries; and the work was published by subscription, under the title of "Abstracts of Records and Manuscripts respecting the County of Gloucester; formed into a History, correcting the very erroneous Accounts, and supplying the numerous Deficiencies, in Sir Robert Atkins and subsequent Writers," 2 vols. 4to. 1807.

On finishing his County History, he engaged with Sir Richard Phillips in an Encyclopædia of Antiquities; but the work was never published, owing to the failure of that bookseller in 1810.

At this time Mr. Fosbroke removed from Horsley to Walford on the banks of the Wye. Soon afterwards he had the honour of illustrating the unpublished statues in Mr. Hope's collection.

In 1814 he published an "Abridgment

of Whitby's Commentary on the New Testament," for which he received the unrestricted praise of Dr. Napleton, Chancellor of Hereford, and other dignitaries.

In 1819 he published "An original History of the City of Gloucester, almost wholly compiled from new materials; supplying the numerous Deficiencies, and correcting the Errors of preceding Accounts; including the Original Papers of the late Ralph Bigland, esq. Garter Principal King at Arms." On this work Mr. Fosbroke was engaged by Messrs. Nichols, as a continuation of Mr. Bigland's work; but by compressing Mr. Bigland's numerous but uninteresting lists of epitaphs, and supplying a large mass of the latent materials concerning the city, and by a judicious arrangement of the whole, he produced a work highly creditable to his taste, and, what used to be infrequent in topographies, of a readable nature throughout.

Mr. Fosbroke published at least three editions of a pleasing little work, under the title of "The Wye Tour, or, Gossip on the Wye, with picturesque additions from Wheateley, Price, &c. and archaeological illustrations."

As a companion to this Tour, in 1821 he produced "Ariconensia; or Archaeological Sketches of Ross and Archenfield, illustrative of the Campaigns of Caractacus; the Station Ariconium, &c. and other matters never before published."

In 1821 Mr. Fosbroke edited the "Berkeley Manuscripts Abstracts and Extracts of Smyth's Lives of the Berkeleys, illustrative of Ancient Manners, and the Constitution, including all the Pedigrees in that ancient Manuscript. To which are annexed, a copious History of the Castle and Parish of Berkeley, consisting of matter never before published, and biographical Anecdotes of Dr. Jenner, his Interviews with the Emperor of Russia," &c. 4to. Much use of Smyth's MSS. had been made by Mr. Fosbroke in his "History of Gloucestershire," where that collector's accounts of property were incorporated. In the present work, the principle upon which the selections were formed are, that of preserving every thing of a constitutional, topographical, archaeological, or genealogical bearing. The biography of Dr. Jenner was at the time novel, and written with a friendly and judicious hand.

In 1824, Mr. Fosbroke published his largest and most important work, the "Encyclopædia of Antiquities, and Elements of Archaeology," in two vols. 4to. This work was most favourably received by his subscribers, and the public in general, as it supplied a deficiency then

much wanted by all aspirants in the study of archaeology. A second edition, with improvements, appeared in one very large volume in 1840.

It was followed, in 1828, by a uniform volume, entitled "Foreign Topography; or an Encyclopædic Account, alphabetically arranged, of the ancient Remains in Africa, Asia, and Europe; forming a Sequel to the Encyclopædia of Antiquities," 4to. and abounding with a large mass of latent, curious, and instructive information.

In 1826 he published, "A picturesque and topographical Account of Cheltenham and its Vicinity. To which is added, Contributions towards the Medical Topography, including the Medical History of the Waters, by [his son Dr.] John Fosbroke." The object of this work was to give some literary character to the account of Cheltenham, by treating the subject according to the rules of great authorities in scenery and archaeology.

In the same year he produced, "The Tourist's Grammar; or Rules relating to the Scenery and Antiquities incident to Travellers; compiled from the first authorities, and including an Epitome of Grippin's Principles of the Picturesque." 12mo. in which the knowledge requisite to form a correct taste upon the subject is brought into a cheap and accessible form. At this time also, he was solicited by the Duke of Newcastle, to give his assistance in elucidating some difficulties in the Saxon line of his Grace's pedigree; and with extraordinary perseverance he collected sufficient matter from various sources to apply a continuous biography of the very ancient noble family of the Clintons, to fill three large folio volumes of MS. which are now in the possession of his Grace, and highly valued by him.

In 1827 Mr. Fosbroke had the gratification of being elected an Honorary Associate of the Royal Society of Literature. He contributed to their Transactions, "Extracts from MSS. relative to English History," (vol. i. p. 36), and "Illustrations of the Constitution of our ancient Parliaments," (vol. ii. 268.)

In 1830 Mr. Fosbroke was presented to the vicarage of Wulford* where he had been twenty years curate by the Rev. Thomas Huntington, precentor of Hereford Cathedral, and nephew of the late very learned and amiable Bishop of Hereford. To this vicarage is annexed the parochial chapelry of Bourdean, co.

* Views of Mr. Fosbroke's church and parsonage are given in our Magazine for October, 1840.

Gloucester, of which place Mr. Fosbroke communicated an account to the *Gentleman's Magazine* in June 1831, p. 488.

Mr. Fosbroke was for several years intimately connected with the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and contributed largely to its review department; in which office he always acted towards authors with a fair and liberal spirit. His notices were full of original observations. The connection terminated before the commencement of our present series.

He had latterly with great labour prepared for the press a new work, as a companion to his *Encyclopædia of Antiquities*, under the title of a "New and original Synopsis of ancient English Manners, Customs, and Opinions, derived from old Chronicles, local Histories, and other authentic Documents." This may hereafter be published.

He once issued proposals for the publishing "Sermons, illustrative of the ancient History, Arcana, and Objects of Freemasonry, preached before the Provincial Grand Lodges of the Counties of Hereford, Monmouth, and Gloucester." Mr. Fosbroke was past Provincial Grand Chaplain of those shires. The MSS. of these sermons are in the possession of his widow, who will probably publish them at some future period.

In 1796 he was married to Miss Howell, of Horsley, and had issue by her four sons and six daughters, of whom seven are now living. His eldest son John is a doctor of medicine, and author of several works and essays on professional subjects. His second son Yate, is a clergyman, and vicar of St. Ives, in the co. of Huntingdon. His third son Thomas Dudley, is First Lieut. in the Royal Marine Corps, whose commission was presented to him by Sir James Graham, (at that time First Lord of the Admiralty,) through the recommendation of the Duke of Newcastle, as a mark of his Grace's favour and esteem for his father. His fourth son Wm. Michael Malbon is now a Medical student at the University of Edinburgh. Of his three surviving daughters one only is married, Hester Elizabeth, to Charles Rumford Court, esq. of Wrington, in the co. of Somerset.

It is with great pain we conclude our account of this worthy and estimable man and learned and industrious antiquary, by noticing that, from want of preferment in early life, and the demands of a numerous family, (to whom he was a most excellent father,) he has left his widow in very narrow circumstances.

A portrait of Mr. Fosbroke, "ætat. 46," was prefixed to the *Encyclopædia of Antiquities*.

GEORGE BIRKBECK, M.D.

Dec. 1. At his house, in Finsbury-square, in his 66th year, George Birkbeck, M.D. President of the London Mechanics' Institute.

Dr. Birkbeck was the son of a merchant and banker of considerable eminence at Settle, in Yorkshire, where he was born on the 10th Jan. 1776. After receiving the usual rudiments of education at a village school in the neighbourhood, during which he displayed a strong inclination for those mechanical pursuits to which he afterwards became so much devoted, it was determined by his friends that he should embrace the medical profession. After studying for this object in the first instance at Leeds, he removed to London, where he had the good fortune to become a pupil of the celebrated Dr. Baillie, whose friendship he retained until the end of that illustrious man's career. He then, to complete his education, repaired to Edinburgh. Here also he had the happiness to form a friendship with Brougham, Horner, Jeffrey, &c. Before the 22nd year of his age, he was appointed Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Andersonian Institution of Glasgow.

Dr. Birkbeck had practised for many years as a physician in the city of London, and enjoyed a considerable share of reputation. Notwithstanding that he had been latterly afflicted with a severe internal disease, he continued the exercise of his profession to the last.

Dr. Birkbeck had, at an early period of his life, established a mechanics' class at Glasgow, which was so successful as to induce him, in the year 1822, to found the London Mechanics' Institution in Chancery-lane, and to which society he nobly lent the sum of 3,000*l.* to enable them to erect a theatre suitable for the purpose of delivering lectures, &c. of which institution he was elected President, and continued to hold that office till his decease. From this, the parent institution, various other similar societies have been established, with more or less success, in almost every considerable town in Great Britain.

Dr. Birkbeck was mild and equable in his temper and disposition, benevolent in spirit, and possessing great suavity of manners. He spoke with singular neatness and fluency; and his ideas were as clear as his language. Whenever he appeared among the mechanics, he was welcomed as a father and friend; he was highly appreciated by a very large circle of private friends, and was held in great esteem by the most eminent public literary and scientific men of the day. As a politician, he belonged to the Whig school.

He possessed a reflective beneficent countenance, a venerable and very unpretending aspect.

The funeral of Dr. Birkbeck took place on the 30th Dec. at the Cemetery, Kensall-green. An extremely unfavourable state of the weather did not prevent a very numerous attendance, among whom was a large number of the working classes. The members of the Mechanics' Institute and other Societies headed the procession on foot, four abreast. The hearse and six first mourning coaches were drawn by four horses, after which followed twenty-four mourning coaches, containing other members of the Mechanics' and other Institutions; the deceased's private carriage; fifteen private carriages, including those of Lord Brougham, Fuad Effendi (the Turkish Ambassador), Dr. Clutterbuck, Dr. Babington, Dr. Coquest, &c. The following were amongst the mourners:—Mr William Lloyd Birkbeck, Mr. G. Birkbeck (the deceased's sons), Mr. Thomas Birkbeck, Lord Nugent, Mr. B. Montagu, Mr. Kozmian, Dr. Clutterbuck, Dr. Smith, &c. The procession was met at the Cemetery by a numerous party of the deceased's friends, and in all nearly a thousand persons were present. The procession, in its progress, was also joined by the Committee of the Polish Refugees, followed by a considerable body of the Poles, of whom Dr. Birkbeck has always been a zealous supporter.

Dr. Birkbeck had been twice married, and has left behind him a wife and five children; three sons and two daughters; one by the first wife, and four by the second.

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DAVID DON, Esq.

Dec. 15. At the Linnean Society's apartments, Soho-square, in his 42nd year, David Don, esq. Professor of Botany in King's College, London.

He was the second son of Mr. George Don, the curator of the Royal Botanic Garden in Leith Walk, near Edinburgh. About twenty-five years ago he came to London, carrying with him an introduction from a friend to the celebrated botanist, Mr. Robert Brown. Through his powerful recommendation he was successively appointed Keeper of the Lambertian Herbarium and Librarian of the Linnean Society. In 1821 he accompanied his early friend to Paris, and there formed acquaintance with some of the most eminent continental naturalists, amongst whom were Humboldt, Cuvier, and Delessert. Mr. Don's *Prodromus Floræ Nepaulensis*, and various excellent papers in the *Linnean Transactions*, having

brought him prominently into notice in the botanical world, he was chosen Professor of Botany in King's College, London; and he may be said to have fallen a martyr to his zeal as a lecturer thereon, for he resolutely delayed to the end of the session an operation recommended by Sir B. Brodie, by whom his life might have been saved, and it was then found to be too late.

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K. F. SCHINKEL.

Oct. 10. At Berlin, in his 61st year, Karl Frederick Schinkel, the most eminent architect of Prussia.

Schinkel was born at Neuruppin, where his father was "Superintendent," March 13th, 1781. By the death of that parent in 1787, he was left totally dependent upon his mother, who placed him in the *Gymnasium*, or public school of his native town, until the age of 14, when the family removed to Berlin. Having manifested a decided taste for drawing and designing, he there became a pupil of the elder Gilly, the architect, and afterwards of the son, Professor Gilly, to whose instructions he was in no small degree indebted for the liberal views he afterwards entertained of his art, as one affording scope for the exercise of invention, fancy, and taste. The younger Gilly, however, died within about two years, and the completion of several buildings was, in consequence, entrusted to Schinkel.

At length he determined upon visiting Italy, and set out for that country in the spring of 1808, taking his route through Dresden, Prague, Vienna, and Trieste. After examining the antiquities of Istria, he passed over to Venice, thence proceeded to Florence and Rome, and in the following year to Naples and Sicily, returning through France, and reaching Berlin after an absence of two years. At that period the state of public affairs in Prussia were exceedingly unpropitious to his prospects in his profession, more especially in that higher department of it to which he aspired, and he therefore devoted himself for a while to landscape painting—partly views of some of the places he had visited, and partly original compositions, which he generally made the vehicle of his architectural ideas, introducing into them studies and designs of his own. These productions earned for him no small reputation, and by so doing they probably opened for him the career in which he subsequently obtained such universal celebrity. On the return of the royal family, he was commissioned to make designs for some alterations in the palace, and in 1810 was

appointed *assessor* of the *Bau-deputation*, or Board of Works and Buildings, his duty being to give advice upon matters of taste.

Soon after the peace he received an order from the King of Prussia to prepare designs for a Cathedral to be erected in the capital, as a testimonial in honour of the military achievements so felicitously terminated. But, although all the plans and drawings were finished, it was considered more advisable to postpone this important work.

The restoration of peace is the epoch from which Schinkel's career as an architect may be dated. His talents were then called into play, and important opportunities afforded them, almost uninterrupted, for a series of years, during which he erected most of the finest of the public structures which now grace Berlin and Potsdam, besides numerous others for private individuals. To Schinkel, it has been observed, Berlin is indebted for a new physiognomy, one that imparts to it an original and peculiar character; and certainly his works, even the least successful of them, give evidence of genius, and of an inventive mind, less scrupulous as to following established precedents than ambitious of forming precedents for others, and of extending the limits of the art. Among the earliest, and certainly not the least successful, of his works in the capital, are the large Theatre, the *Wacht-gebäude*, or Guard house, and the Museum. To these succeeded the Warder Church, *Bau-schule* (or School of Architecture), Observatory, &c. Of the buildings here mentioned, together with a great many others, the designs are given in his "*Entwürfe*," and copiously illustrated by views and sections. This publication itself, however, has extended Schinkel's influence as well as his reputation, and has almost given rise to a new school of the art in Germany. Among his immediate pupils may be named Stüler, Knoblauch, Burde, Mensel, Geisler, Strack, besides many others of rising talent in their profession. Among Schinkel's other publications is one consisting of a series of designs for furniture (*Möbel-entwürfe*), and "*Entwürfe der Höheren Baukunst*," containing designs for the new royal palace, on the Acropolis, at Athens, for which, however, another site was chosen, and Gärtner of Munich appointed the architect.

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J. H. DANNECKER.

Oct. 8. At Stuttgart, after a short illness, aged nearly 83, Johann Heinrich Dannecker, the Nestor of German sculptors.

Stuttgart was his native town, where he was born on the 15th of Oct. 1758, of poor parents. In spite of their disinclination, he turned his attention, when very young, to the plastic arts, and by a personal application to Duke Charles of Wurtemberg, in whose stud his father was employed, he succeeded in gaining admission, in 1771, to the military artistic academy at the "*Solitude*," a Royal castle near Stuttgart, where pupils were instructed free of expense, in music, painting, and sculpture, and where Schiller was a fellow pupil. In his 16th year he carried off the prize for a model of Milo of Crotona. He next executed the *Caryatides* and other statues, which at present adorn parts of the Royal residence at Stuttgart. He left the academy in 1780, and was appointed Court sculptor, with the trifling salary of 300 florins, or about 25*l.* per annum. The following year he was permitted to visit Paris, receiving, however, no further pecuniary assistance than that his salary was raised in the second year of his absence, to 400 florins.

At Paris he met with the sculptor Scheffauer, and became a pupil of Pajon; and he devoted himself more to the study of nature than that of the antique models. In 1785 he left Paris with Scheffauer, with whom he travelled to Rome, where he became known to the immortal Canova, whose friendly instruction had a very beneficial influence on the youthful artist. It was here, too, that he made the acquaintance of Goethe and Herder, then residing there, in order to become acquainted with the stores of art contained in the Papal capital.

Whilst in Italy his excellent marble statues of Ceres and Bacchus first raised him to a greater reputation, and caused the academies of Milan and Bologna to choose him a member of their bodies. He subsequently returned to Stuttgart, and was engaged for a long time modelling various subjects for Duke Carl. In 1796 he executed in marble his celebrated *Sappho*, the original of which is now at Monrepos. After this and other ideal efforts he turned his attention to the taking of busts, and took the likeness of Schiller, of whom he subsequently carved a statue. The then Crown Prince of Bavaria, now King Louis, employed him in various works, among which his bust of the celebrated composer Gluck is one of the most remarkable. The performance by which he is most known to the English lover of art is his delicious *Ariadne* as the bride of Bacchus, borne on a panther, which is to be seen in the gardens of the late banker Bethman, of Frankfort, who bequeathed it, with the

rest of his gallery, to that city. His Eros at the moment that Psyche is pouring on his shoulder drops of burning oil, according to the well-known mythos of Apuleius, is also a beautiful piece of design. His best bust is supposed to be that of the physiognomist Lavater. But the *chef-d'œuvre* of the artist is his statue of Christ, for the idea of which he is said to have been indebted to a nocturnal dream. The completion, which took place in 1824, cost him eight years of study and labour. It was then sent to the Empress Maria Feodorovna, of Russia, who presented it to the Emperor Alexander. The fine character of this work, and particularly the divine expression imparted to the forehead of the statue, have often been the theme of praise. Thorwaldsen, who saw the model in the artist's workshop, expressed his opinion that the design of representing the Saviour as fully clothed would be a failure. Undeterred by this, however, Dannecker maintained his original idea, considering that the most fit manner of treating the subject, and he succeeded in giving to the flowing drapery, which envelopes the form, a degree of lightness and truth seldom witnessed.

In 1815 the Emperor Alexander visited Dannecker in his studio, and in the following year the King of Wurtemberg conferred upon him the rank of Councillor of State.

Dannecker's style was formed principally on the antique. His compositions are full of truth, life, and nature. His most distinguished pupil is Martin von Wagner, Secretary to the Academy of the Fine Arts at Munich. For some years he had ceased from all active employment, and had fallen into a state of second childhood and oblivion.

FRANCIS PAUL STRATFORD, Esq.

Dec. 1. In Bedford square, aged 87, Francis Paul Stratford, esq. of Thorpe Lubbenham on the confines of Northamptonshire and Leicestershire, formerly one of the Masters in Chancery.

Mr. Stratford was called to the bar by the Society of the Middle Temple June 29, 1741. He was a friend of the late Earl of Eldon, by whom he was appointed a Master in Chancery, and at the period of his retirement he was the senior Master of that Court. Mr. Stratford was the author of two pamphlets on the practice of the Court of Chancery.

"The Sovereignty of the Great Seal, maintained against the One Hundred and Eighty-eight Propositions of the Chancery Commissioners" in a Letter to the Lord High Chancellor. By Francis

Paul Stratford, esq. Senior Master in Ordinary of the Court of Chancery. 8vo. pp. 50. 1827.

"Structures on the Orders for the Regulation of the Practice and Proceedings in the Court of Chancery, proposing to be issued in pursuance of the Recommendation of his Majesty's Commissioners, by the Lord High Chancellor, 3rd April, 1828. Addressed to the Gentlemen connected with the Court." 8vo. 1829.

In 1781, Mr. Stratford married Mary, second surviving daughter of the Rev. Charles Dickinson, Rector of Carleton Curieu and Withcote, and Minister of Ouston, co. Leicester.

MR. SERJEANT ARABIN

Dec. 15. At his residence, High Beech, Essex, aged 66, William St. Julien Arabin, esq. serjeant-at-law, one of the Judges of the Central Criminal Court, and Judge of the Sheriff's Court in London, Deputy Judge Advocate, and one of the Verderers of the forests of Epping and Hauxton.

Mr. Serjeant Arabin was the only surviving son of the late General Arabin, at whose demise he succeeded to extensive estates in Middlesex and Essex. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple May 8, 1801, when he selected the Home circuit, and practised at the Old Bailey and other metropolitan sessions. He was called to the degree of Serjeant-at-law in Easter Term 1824, and about the same time was selected to fill the office of Deputy Judge Advocate of the army. On the 21st Nov. 1828 he succeeded Mr. Cutlar Fergussan as Judge Advocate General of the army; which office, however, he only retained to the following February, when he retired to make room for Sir George Grey, retaining his former place as Deputy Judge Advocate. When the "New Court" in London was erected, about 14 years ago, Mr. Serjeant Arabin was elected as the third civic judge to act in concert with the Recorder and Common Serjeant, and on the jurisdiction of the Central Criminal Court being established he was made a commissioner, and he continued indefatigable in the discharge of his judicial duties down to the close of the October sessions, after which severe illness prevented him from resuming them. He was much attached to agricultural pursuits.

R. M. CASBERD, Esq. Q. C.

Jan 3. At his chambers in the Temple, Robert Matthew Casberd, esq. D.C.L. Queen's Counsel, one of the Benchers of the Middle Temple, and formerly one of His Majesty's Justices

of "The Roscommon claim of Peerage explained, with the Decision of the House of Lords thereon. 1829" 8vo.

He was a man of highly-cultivated literary taste, and exceedingly fond of poetry; and he wrote various small poetic pieces possessed of considerable merit, though he never put his name to any one of them. Everything that proceeded from his pen was pervaded by a spirit of humanity and benevolence. His metropolitan practice in the Courts of Law was limited, but on the Norfolk Circuit, which he regularly travelled, he was rapidly rising into distinction, and was beginning to obtain a large and lucrative business. He possessed superior talents as a forensic speaker; and often displayed great ingenuity in his cross-examination of witnesses. He was a man of very kindly and generous disposition, though somewhat reserved in his manner.

Mr. Taylor has left a widow, but no children. His body was interred in the cemetery at Kensal Green.

MR. THOMAS PHILIPPS.

Oct. 29. At the Hartford station, near Northwich, on the Grand Junction Railway, Mr. Thomas Philipps, an eminent vocalist.

This gentleman was a native of London, and the only son of Isaac Philipps, esq. a gentleman of good family in Monmouthshire, who was in the early part of his life in the army, and afterwards held a situation in the revenue office of surveyor of land-carriages. He had intended his son to have followed the profession of arms, and to have availed himself of the late Duke of Beaufort's interest to promote his advancement in the service; but his Grace died before his wish could be effected, at the time the subject of this notice was about ten years of age.* Mr. T. Philipps was then educated for the law, but he early evinced a strong propensity for music, and at seventeen his partiality for the stage became evident. This met with every discouragement from his friends, who, however, after opposing his inclination for about two years, allowed him to make the attempt, in the hope of his failure, and that he would then apply himself to the study of the law, but the event proved contrary to their expectations, for on the 16th May, 1796, he made his debut at Covent Garden Theatre in Phillippe, in "The Castle of Andalusia," for Mrs. Mountain's benefit, and met with so flattering and brilliant a recep-

tion, that he henceforward determined to become a public singer and professor of music. His friends no longer opposed his wishes; but, although at this time possessing much musical knowledge, he was sadly deficient in the various requisites for the stage, without which a continuance on the metropolitan stage would be impossible; he accordingly, after performing a few nights at different periods at the Haymarket and Covent Garden, engaged himself as principal singer in the Norwich company, which he shortly afterwards exchanged for Bath, and in both cities became a considerable favourite. In 1801 he accepted an engagement at the Crow-street Theatre, Dublin, where he met with decided success, and continued with increasing emolument and reputation for eight years, about which time Mr. Arnold commenced his English Opera scheme at the then Lyceum Theatre. Having formerly known Mr. Philipps as a pupil of his father, Mr. Arnold proposed an engagement to him, which was accepted, and Mr. Philipps again appeared before a London audience in Young Heartwell, in "Up All Night," a new opera. The success which attended Mr. Philipps's summer career at the Lyceum, secured him a very advantageous offer for the winter from Drury Lane, and induced him to relinquish his intention of returning to Dublin. He appeared in the characters of Don Carlos in the "Queen," and Prince Orlando in the "Cabinet," which latter part having been expressly composed by Mr. Braham for his own powers, Mr. Philipps very reluctantly undertook, he was nevertheless very successful, and often repeated it without exciting the jealousy of the composer, who greatly to his credit, is said on many occasions to have forwarded Mr. Philipps's professional advancement with the warmest encomiums.

Mr. Philipps had the advantage of a handsome person; but as an actor his besetting sin was a redundancy of action, and as a singer, from his known attachment to the Italian school, his style was of a more florid character than quite became the simplicity of English song. He was, nevertheless, a profound musician; and during the latter years of his life was well known at all the literary institutions of the metropolis as a lecturer on music and singing; the various styles of which, with the assistance of his pupils, he illustrated by examples. In the better days of the American drama, Mr. Philipps made a trip to the United States, by which he realised a considerable sum, which, with an advantageous marriage, is said to have yielded him a handsome com-

* There must be here some error: no Duke of Beaufort died between 1756 and 1803.—EDIT.

petency. Besides his musical attainments, he was a person of very general information, which, with the propriety and correctness of his conduct, introduced him into the best classes of society, whilst his own little *soirées*, enlivened as they were by his own, and the professional talents of his friends, are spoken of as being of the most *recherché* description. For several years past Mr. Philipps was a widower, and has not, it is believed, left any family of his own to lament his untimely fate.

He was travelling by the mail on a professional excursion to Ireland. Having got out of the carriage at Hartford, on the signal bell ringing he advanced hurriedly towards the carriage, when, making a sudden spring, his foot slipped, and he had only time to save himself from falling by grasping the middle step of the carriage. The guard would have succeeded in pulling him away, but Mr. Philipps kept his hold of the step, and his legs slipping across the rail, one wheel of the carriage went over them. He was then dragged out of further danger; but such was the injury he received, and the shock together, that he never spoke again. There was a deep cut on his left leg, near the calf, apparently made by the step, and the small bones of both his legs were broken; but, in the surgeon's opinion, death was more the result of the fright and sudden shock given to the system, than the actual injury received.

On the 5th Nov. the remains of this unfortunate gentleman were removed from his residence in Greek Street, Soho, and deposited in the south vault of the parish church of St. Ann's, Soho, by the side of those of his late wife, who died several years ago. The funeral was attended only by the immediate personal friends of the deceased, amongst whom were the Rev. Hobart Caunter, Mr. Wallack, Mr. Edmund Robins, Mr. Aldridge, &c.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Nov. 26. At St. George's-terr. Hyde Park North, aged 75, Charlotte, relict of James Price, esq. formerly of Park-st. Grosvenor-sq.

Dec. 8. Aged 64, George Mackay, esq.

Dec. 9. In Upper Baker-st. aged 66, Edward Johnson, esq. Chief Clerk of the Private Bill-office, House of Commons.

In Charlotte-st. Portland-pl. the widow of Rowland Maltby, esq. and dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Pollok, Rector of Grittleton, Wilts.

Dec. 10. At Brompton, aged 40,

Henry Clarke, esq. surgeon, formerly of Lamb's Conduit-st. and afterwards of Walton-on-Thames.

In Cateaton-st. George Austin, esq., one of the earliest members of the Commercial Travellers' Society, for 24 years an active member of its committee, and a liberal contributor to its funds.

Dec. 11. Aged 27, Francis Charles, second son of Hen. Chas. Elsegood, esq. of Upper Brook-st.

Dec. 13. At the house of her niece Mrs. J. Somerville Wood, Mrs. Anne Bromley Rose, 3d dau. of the late Thos. Rose, esq. of the Vineyard in Jamaica, (who was lineally descended, on his mother's side, from Sir Thomas Bromley, Lord Chancellor to Queen Elizabeth,) aunt to Mr. Hall, chief magistrate at Bow-street, and maternal great-aunt of the Hon. Mrs. Leicester Stanhope. Her body was interred at the Highgate Cemetery.

Dec. 16. At Clapham-common, aged 52, John Barker, esq.

Dec. 18. Aged 75, Matthew Dyer, esq., of Eden-pl. Old Kent-road, and formerly of Knightsbridge.

Dec. 19. Aged 69, Josiah Lucas, esq. of Clapham-rise.

At Upper Clapton, aged 59, Benjamin Whinnell Scott, esq. clerk of the Chamber and principal clerk to the Chamberlain of London.

Dec. 20. Lieut.-Col. Robert Wood, of Sloane-sq. late of Lime Grove, Putney.

Dec. 22. Elizabeth, wife of John Bright, M.D. of Manchester-sq.

In Upper Gower-st. aged 41, David Stone, esq.

Thomas Warry, esq. of New Inn.

Dec. 23. Aged 68, Samuel Knight, esq. of Dalby-terrace, Islington.

Thomas Kerfoot, esq. of Bread-st. and Teesdale Cottage, Norwood.

Dec. 24. In Grove-end-pl. St. John's Wood, John Davison, esq.

Aged 75, Leah, wife of Mr. Aaron Mocatta, of Mabledon-pl.

Dec. 26. In Margaret-st. Cavendish-sq. James Morris Davis, esq. of Imber House, Wilts.

Dec. 27. In Langham-pl. the Right Hon. Frances Baroness Ongley. She was only dau. of the late Lieut. Gen. Sir John Burgoyne; and married the 11th of July, 1801, Robert 2d Lord Ongley, who died in 1814, by whom she had issue the present Lord Ongley, four other sons, and two daughters.

Elizabeth, eldest surviving dau. of Joseph C. Carpue, esq. of Upper Charlotte-st. Fitzroy-sq.

At Highbury, aged 60, John Gostling, esq. of Canonbury-sq.

Aged 72, John Nicholson, esq. of Corobill.

In Alexander-sq. Brompton, aged 63, John Batty, esq.

Sarah, wife of Henry Kennet, esq. of Bedford-row.

At her residence, Montagu-pl. Montagu-sq. aged 74, Mrs. Harrison.

Dec. 30. Aged 26, Emma, wife of William White, esq. surgeon, late of Heathfield, and Warbleton, Sussex.

In Wilton-cres. aged 74, Frances Louisa, relict of Beeston Long, esq. and eldest dau. of the late Sir Richard Neave, Bart.

Dec. 31. Aged 66, Eliza Jane, wife of Frederick De Lisle, esq. of York-place.

In Euton-pl Lady Gardiner, wife of Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Gardiner, K. C. B. and sister to Col. Wildman, of Newstead Abbey.

In Alexander-sq. Brompton, aged 64, George Osgood, esq.

At Kensington, aged 63, John Crickitt, esq. many years a Proctor in Doctors' Commons.

Lately. Mrs. Elizabeth Cossley Hall, 2d daughter of the late Cossley Hall, esq. of Albemarle-st. and Jamaica. She was a younger sister of the Dowager Lady Peshali.

At school, near London, John Rose Samuells, aged 17, the only son of Mrs. Thomas Samuells, widow, of Falmouth, in Jamaica.

In Oxford-sq. Mary, wife of Richard Grealey, esq. Bencher of the Middle Temple, and late of Meriden Hall, Warw.

At Kensington Gravel-pits, John Goodwin, esq.

Jan. 1. At Hakox's hotel, Mary-Elizabeth, wife of Sir Richard Satton, Bart. of Norwood-park, Nottinghamshire. She was dau. of the late Ben. Burton, esq. of Burton Hall, Carlow, and married in 1819.

At the residence of her brother-in-law, the Rev. Dr. Bailey, Coleshill-st. aged 34, Miss Elizabeth Walker, dau. of the late Edward Walker, esq. of Over Hall, Halstead, Essex, and granddau. of Jones, of Nayland, the celebrated author and divine. Her profound researches in Oriental criticism and biblical learning are well known, from her extensive labours for the Jews, in superintending the publication of the modern Hebrew Version of the New Testament, also from her learned Dissertations in the Jewish Expositor.

At Park prospect, Westminster, aged 80, Mrs. Whitfield.

Jan. 2. In Surrey-st. Strand, aged 80, Mrs. Neill, sister of the late Mr. John Neill, and sister-in-law of the late Rev. A. Waugh, D.D.

In Wimpole-street, Charlotte, wife of Alexander Nowell, esq. of Underley.

At Kensington, aged 61, Joseph William Henry Parkes, esq. late of South Lambeth, and eldest son of W. Parkes, esq. formerly of Stourbridge.

Jan. 3. Mr. Cobham, a well-known performer on the Surrey side of the water, where he used to enact the principal Shaksperian characters.

In Gloucester-pl. Portman-sq. at an advanced age, Frances, relict of Richard Fleming, esq. of Staholwock, Meath.

In Sloane-st. at an advanced age, Katharine, widow of Col. Bulkeley, of Huntley Hall, Staffordshire.

Jan. 4. At Earl's-court, Brompton, aged 64, Walter Henry Watts, esq. Since 1817 he had been a parliamentary reporter on the Morning Chronicle. During the brilliant period of Pitt, Fox, Sheridan, Windham, and Tierney, Mr. Watts was reporter to the Morning Post. He was also a miniature-painter of high excellence; the editor of the Annual Obituary; and for twenty years a contributor of criticisms on the fine arts to the Literary Gazette. The Morning Chronicle concludes a warm eulogium on him by saying, "He was a model of all that was pure, honourable, and disinterested."

At the house of Dr. Bowring, M. P. Queen-sq. Westminster, aged 74, Mrs. Rachel Nunes.

In Cornwall-ter. Regent's Park, Clare, youngest dau. of the late Paul Prickett, esq. of Wood-hill, Surrey.

In Upper Woburn-pl. aged 73, J. Nisbett, esq.

Jan. 5. In Oxford-st. aged 36, Mrs. Eliza Whitelaw.

At the Hermitage, North End, Fulham, aged two years, Frances, only dau. of the Hon. Sidney Roper Curzon.

In Culthorpe-st. Guildford-st. aged 64, Elizabeth, widow of Joseph Chitty, esq. barrister.

In Vincent-sq. Westminster, aged 30, Mary, eldest dau. of the late Anthony Ditchell, esq. of Cromer, Norfolk.

Aged 96, William Burke, formerly a gentleman of independent fortune, and companion of his Majesty George the Fourth, in his early days when Prince of Wales, but late an inmate of St. Pancras Workhouse. It is an extraordinary fact, that the deceased's father died at the age of 102, his grandfather at the age of 104, and he has now a brother living in the country at the advanced age of 101.

Jan. 6. At Brompton, Miss Isabel Hill. She had gained some distinction in the literary world.

At Kennington, aged 71, Jobannah-Fredericca, wife of G. C. Strobel, esq.

In Bernard-st. Russell-sq. aged 71, Charles Bayley, esq.

Jan. 7. At Camberwell, the Hon. Lena Wynn, relict of the Rev. John Werninck, D.D. F.R.S. of Amsterdam, by whom she leaves four children. She was the dau. of Herr Tillas Vanerdaaky, was married first in 1793 to the Hon. John Wynn, eldest son of the first Lord Newborough, by whom she had no issue, and, secondly, to the Rev. Dr. Werninck, who died in 1834.

Jan. 8. Aged 64, Sarah Franks, wife of John Moreland, esq. of Islington Green.

At Hammersmith, aged 62, the widow of William Wollaston Cheveley, esq.

Jan. 9. Aged 52, Charles Carter, esq. Superintendent of the St. Katharine's Docks.

At Camberwell, Dorothea, relict of William Symons, esq. and mother-in-law of the late Rev. Edward Andrews, LL.D. of Walworth.

Jan. 10. At Kew Green, aged 11, the Hon. Lucy Matilda Napier, youngest dau. of the late Lord Napier.

In Southampton-st. aged 69, Sarah, widow of John Hunter, esq. of Mincing-lane.

Jan. 11. In Great Portland-st. aged 59, J. Hoyle, esq.

In the Vassall-road, aged 73, Wm. Barnfield, esq. formerly of Calcutta.

In the Edgware-road, Stephen Groom, esq. of the Ordnance Office, Pall Mall.

At Chapel House, Grove End, St. John's Wood, aged 75, Miss Louisa Gallini, youngest dau. of the late Sir John Gallini, and one of the munificent foundresses of Our Lady's Church, St. John's Wood.

Jan. 12. Aged 55, Thomas Cock, esq. of Pentonville.

Mary Susannah, second dau. of Thomas Greenwood, esq. Cumberland-terr. Regent's Park.

In Charlotte-st. Portland-pl. Anna-Maria-Charlotte, relict of J. Fielder, esq.

Jan. 13. In Gloucester-st. Portman-sq. the widow of James Cruickshank, esq.

In Brixton-pl. aged 81, Mary, relict of John Edward Holmes, esq. of Herne Hill, Surrey.

In King William-st. Strand, aged 31, Arthur, youngest brother of Robert Graves, esq. A.R.A., and Messrs. Henry and Francis Graves, of Pall Mall.

At Walworth, aged 45, Sarah, wife of John James, esq. of the Admiralty, Somerset House.

In Bernard-st. Russell-sq. aged 88,

Jane, widow of J. O. Jones, esq. late of the Crown Office, Temple.

Jan. 14. In Smith-st. Chelsea, aged 79, Mr. Priest Shrubbs, more than 50 years confidential clerk and cashier to the late and present Alderman Magnay.

In Euston-pl. aged 88, Sybella, relict of John Wilson, esq. of Vera Cruz, and sister of the late Sir A. Piggott, Knight, M.P. Attorney General, &c.

At Brompton, aged 17, Michael, son of the late Michael O'Brien, esq. of Bury-st.

Rebecca, wife of C. Chadwicke Jones, esq. barrister at law.

Jan. 19. In Green-st. Grosvenor-sq. in her 66th year, Elizabeth, relict of John Harrison, esq. who died Dec. 7, 1837.

BEDS.—*Dec. 17.* At Bedford, John Gray, esq. nephew of the late Right Rev. Dr. Gray, Bishop of Bristol.

BERKS.—*Jan. 7.* At Windsor, aged 84, Lieut.-Col. Thomas Basset, of Beaupré, Glamorganshire. He had been Governor of the Military Knights of Windsor during a period of about 20 years, was late of the 5th (Northumberland) Regt. of Foot, and had seen great service in the American war in 1783. In 1799 he accompanied the Duke of York in the expedition to Holland, and was engaged in the actions fought on the 10th and 19th Sept. and on the 2nd and 6th Oct. He afterwards proceeded to Gibraltar with his regiment.

Lately. At Bray-Wick-grove, near Maidenhead, aged 33, Lady Phillimore, relict of Sir John Phillimore, C.B.

BUCKS.—*Dec. 1.* At Beaconsfield, Louisa Mary, eldest dau. of Thomas Latham, esq.

Dec. 28. At Ibstone House, Mary Anne, relict of the Rev. Philip Wroughton, of Woolley Park, Berks.

Jan. 6. At Beaconsfield, aged 66, John Cundee, esq.

Jan. 8. At Shalston, aged 90, Mary-Purefoy, relict of the Rev. G. H. J. P. Jervoise.

Jan. 9. At Herschel House, Slough, Isabella, wife of James Bedingfield Bryan, esq. M.D.

CAMBRIDGE.—*Dec. 20.* Aged 19, Francis, third son of Edward Fordham, esq. of Odsey.

CHESHIRE.—*Jan. 13.* At Wharton Lodge, Amelia, dau. of John Dudley, esq.

CORNWALL.—*Dec. 22.* At the vicarage, St. Gluvias, Maria, wife of the Rev. J. Sheepshanks, Vicar of that parish, and Archdeacon of Cornwall.

Jan. 9. At Falmouth, on his way to Madeira, aged 40, John Mitchinson

Calvert, esq. M.D. eldest son of the late William Calvert, esq. Gretabank, Cumberland, and formerly Commoner of Oriel College, Oxford; Second Class in Classics 1824; B.A. 1827; M.A. 1827; B. Med. 1828; D. Med. 1831. Dr. Calvert was, for many years, the resident physician to the late Earl Spencer, and enjoyed a liberal annuity from the present Earl for the services and attention bestowed on his noble father. He was a member of many of the learned societies in Europe.

CUMBERLAND.—Dec. 20. At Carlisle, Charles, eldest son of the late Rev. R. R. J. Macpherson, late of Rugby.

Dec. 29. At Banks House, aged 81, Sarah, relict of Joseph Addison, esq. and mother of Dr. Addison, of New-st. Spring Gardens.

DEVON.—Nov. 12. At Stoke, near Plymouth, Samuel Wade Smith, esq. Civil Eng. late of Bermudas; and Dec. 10, at Bury St. Edmund's, John Neve Smith, brother of the above.

Dec. 18. At Stoke, near Plymouth, aged 71, Col. Jennings.

Dec. 19. At Cornwood vicarage, Mary Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Rev. W. Oxenham.

Dec. 23. At Marwood, aged 26, Edward-Gower Riley, Undergraduate of Caius coll. Camb. second son of the Rev. Richard Riley, Rector of that parish, and formerly Fellow of St. John's coll.

Juliana, relict of the Rev. T. W. Shore, Vicar of Otterton.

Dec. 25. At Alphington, at an advanced age, Mary, relict of Capt. George Luke, R.N. of Dunchideock House.

Dec. 27. At Budleigh Salterton, aged 47, Jefferys Thos. Allen, esq. Warden of Dulwich coll. eldest son of Jefferys Allen, esq. of Bridgwater.

Dec. 28. At Axminster, aged 23, Pitfield, second son of Mr. Thomas Chapple, banker, of that town.

Lately. At Exeter, aged 61, Mr. Charles Cole, carver and gilder, and senior acting vicar choral of the Cathedral, having been connected with the choir from a very early period of his life, and vicar since 1811.

Jan. 3. At Bideford, John Arundel Radford, esq. solicitor, son of the late Rev. John Radford, of Wincanton, and grandson of the late Rev. John Radford, Rector of Lapford.

Jan. 5. At Chudleigh, aged 67, Maj. Henry Yarde, of the Hon. E. I. Co's Service.

Jan. 8. Aged 95, Frances, relict of the Rev. W. H. Carrington, Rector of Ide, Devon.

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Jan. 9. At Dawlish, aged 78, Barbara, relict of Capt. Earles, of the Bengal army.

DORSET.—Jan. 1. Elizabeth-Winch, wife of the Rev. Edward Wilson, Vicar of Whitchurch Canonorum, and eldest dau. of the Rev. James Pears, Rector of Charlcombe, near Bath.

ESSEX.—Dec. 11. At Great Yeldham, aged 79, Mr. John Tweed; and, Dec. 23, Mrs. Tweed, aged 78.

GLOUCESTER.—Dec. 12. At Kingsholm, Elizabeth, wife of Isaac Cooke, esq.

Dec. 17. At the Grange House, Tytherington, aged 60, Thomas Hardwicke, esq. eldest son of the late T. M. Hardwicke, esq. of that place.

Dec. 24. At Bristol, aged 80, the widow of Samuel Baker, esq. of Aldwick Court, Somerset.

Dec. 26. At Long Ashton, aged 82, Mrs. Sibella Gibbs, last surviving sister of the late Sir Vicary Gibbs, of Hayes Common, Kent, and of Mr. George Gibbs, of Bristol.

At Cheltenham, in her 73d year, Lydia, wife of Alexander Sheafe Burkitt, esq.

Dec. 30. Aged 30, Sarah, wife of the Rev. T. F. Layng, M.A. Curate of St. John's, Bristol.

At Clifton, aged 72, Catharine, relict of Capt. Robert Billimore, formerly of the Bombay Marine.

Lately. At Cheltenham, aged 80, Mary, relict of Col. J. Hamilton, and sister to Sir Robert C. Pollock, Bart.

At Gloucester, Jane, widow of Lieut. Col. Velley.

Jan. 7. At her son's house, Stroud, aged 84, Ellen, relict of the Rev. John Hallewell, B.D. Farnham, Yorksh.

Jan. 8. At Cheltenham, aged 70, James Pierson, esq.

At Cheltenham, aged 72, Arthur Burdett, esq. late of Dublin,

Jan. 10. At Harford House, Bristol, Frances, wife of Dr. Alfred Day.

Jan. 12. At Stanley Villa, West Park, Bristol, aged 72, John Wreford, esq.

HANTS.—Dec. 11. Near Tichfield, aged 14, Alfred, son of the late Thomas Naghten, esq. of Crofton House. He was a cadet at the Royal Military College, at Sandhurst, and his death was caused by a fall from his pony: and Jan. 11, at Crofton house, aged 18, Henry, sixth son of the same gentleman.

Dec. 20. At Ventnor, I. W. Mary, wife of the Rev. R. A. Rawstone, of Hutton Hall, Lanc.

Dec. 22. At the Elms, Ringwood, aged 79, William Clark, esq.

Dec. 27. At Westridge House, I. W. aged 75, John Young, esq.

Dec. 28. At Chichester, aged 56, Harriett Anne, widow of Charles Harrison, esq. of Sutton-pl. Seaford.

Dec. 31. At Gatcombe House, the residence of her son-in-law, Adm. Sir Lucius Curtis, Bart. aged 82, Mary, relict of Moses Greetham, esq. Deputy Judge Advocate of the Fleet.

Jan. 2. At Southsea, aged 63, Sarah, relict of the Rev. T. Lane Freer, Rector of Handsworth, Staff. and dau. of the late Very Rev. N. Wetherell, D.D. Dean of Hereford.

At Southsea, aged 22, Fanny Elizabeth, wife of George Jackson, esq. B.A. of Caius coll. Camb. and Naval Instructor in the Royal Navy.

Jan. 6. At Romsey, aged 68, James Colman, esq. of Leytonstone.

HEREFORD.—*Dec. 21.* Aged 35, Thomas Collett, esq. second son of the late E. J. Collett, esq. M.P.

Dec. 25. At Kingsland, aged 75, Jeremiah Bright, esq. late of Birmingham.

HERTS.—*Dec. 27.* At Yew House, Hoddesdon, aged 3 years, Lucius-Wyndham, third surviving son of Capt. D. H. O'Brien, R.N.

KENT.—*Dec. 6.* At Dover, Stephen Chalk, esq. many years a medical practitioner of that town.

Dec. 25. Aged 18, Laura Augusta Sophia, eldest dau. of the late Nathaniel A. Austen, esq. of Ramsgate.

Dec. 27. At Fort Amherst, Chatham, aged 20, John, second son of Archibald Charles Windeyer, esq.

Jan. 1. At Bromley, aged 17, Thomas Bamdoolah Evans, youngest son of the late Lieut. Col. Evans, of the 38th regt.

Jan. 7. At Woolwich Common, aged 86, Katharine, relict of Capt. Henry Inman, R.N. First Resident Commissioner for revising the administration of naval affairs in India.

Jan. 15. At Greenwich, aged 69, Mary Elizabeth, second dau. of James Hurdis, esq. M.D. formerly of Seaford, Sussex.

LANCASTER.—*Dec. 29.* At Stead, near Rochdale, aged upwards of 70, Thomas Tattershall. He was said to be worth upwards of 10,000*l.*, and committed suicide by drowning himself near his own house, in consequence of having lost 400*l.* through the failure of a relative.

Jan. 7. At Liverpool, aged 77, Mary, widow of William Langton, esq., of Kirkham.

LEICESTER.—*Dec. 27.* Aged 75, Thomas Freer, esq., of West Cotes.

LINCOLN.—*Dec. 21.* At Gedney, aged 66, Mr. Thomas Derry, an extensive beast-dealer. Every Christmas for many

years past, he gave away a bullock to the poor in the parish.

Dec. 29. At Thistleton, aged 6, Caroline, second dau. of the Rev. H. Fludyer.

Lately. John Burcham, esq. of Coningsby. His personalty has been sworn, in the Prorogative Court of Canterbury, under 400,000*l.* Besides this, the real estates are believed to be worth at least 200,000*l.* This vast property descends to his two daughters, Mary-Hardwick, wife of Mr. H. Rogers, of Boston, and Sophia, wife of the Rev. T. Best, of Kirkby-super-Bain.

Jan. 6. At Sleaford, aged 64, Wm. Forbes, esq., for eighteen years Clerk of the Peace for the division of Kesteven. He ever took an active part in the improvement of the town of Sleaford.

MIDDLESEX.—*Dec. 25.* Julia, third dau. of Robert Broxholm, esq., of Sunbury.

Richard Todd, esq. of Upper Halliford, Sunbury. He was formerly an eminent tea-dealer in Fleet-street.

Dec. 29. At Great Ealing, aged 39, Henry John Penn, esq.

Lately. At Hampton Court Palace, at an advanced age, Mrs. Dorothy Elizabeth Boehm.

Jan. 4. At Fulham, aged 19, Joice Angela, only dau. of L. Leoni Lee, esq. and granddau. of the late Rev. John Chapman, Rector of Daglinworth, Gloucestersh.

Jan. 10. At Hampton Court Palace, the Right Hon. Mary Countess dowager of Erne; sister to the Marquess of Bristol. She was the eldest daughter of Frederick fourth Earl of Bristol and Lord Bishop of Derry, by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Jermyn Danvers, Bart. She became the 2d wife of John first Earl of Erne in 1776, and was left his widow in 1828, having had issue the present Lady Wharncliffe. Lady Erne was one of the Ladies of the Bedchamber for several years to Queen Charlotte, and on the death of George III. had apartments assigned her in Hampton Court Palace.

Jan. 14. At Hampton Court Palace, Ann Byam, widow of the Hon. and Rev. Miles Stapleton. She was the only dau. of the late Thomas Norbury Kerby, esq. was married in 1820, and left a widow in 1830, with four daughters.

NORFOLK.—*Dec. 1.* At Kelling Hall, Phoebe Maria, relict of Zurishadai Girdlestone, esq.

Jan. 5. At his seat, Wallington Hall, near Downham, aged 68, Robert Peel, esq. He was an uncle of Sir Robert Peel. His death was caused by apoplexy while sitting at table with his son. He was possessed of immense wealth,

and is said to have died intestate. The dividends accruing on his funded property for the past half year, which amount to upwards of 30,000*l.* were received by a power of attorney, and it is rumoured that he has left upwards of two millions of money.

NORTHAMPTON.—*Nov. 27.* Aged 68, Kitty, relict of Joshua Thorne, esq. of Old Stratford.

Nov. 30. At Wellingborough, the relict of B. Bevan, esq. of Leighton, Beds.

Dec. 20. At Duston house, at an advanced age, Frances, widow of the late Thos. Samwell Watson Samwell, esq. of Upton Hall.

Dec. 25. At Northampton, aged 87, Mary, relict of William Kerr, M.D. and daughter of the late Alderman Thompson, of that town.

NOTTS.—*Jan. 10.* At Chilwell, near Nottingham, aged 54, Frances, second dau. of Thomas Charlton, esq. late of Chilwell Hall.

OXFORD.—*Dec. 28.* Aged 21, E. T. Hicks, esq. Commoner of Wadham Coll. Oxf.

Lately. At Witney, at the advanced age of 120, a well-known character, called "Old Blanket Hall."

SALOP.—*Dec. 28.* Suddenly, of apoplexy, aged 70, at Harley, near Wenlock, where he was going to visit a dying person, the Rev. Ralph Ratcliffe. He was a student at Douay college, when the horrors of the French revolution compelled the inmates to seek shelter in Great Britain and other countries. He arrived at Acton Burnell, the seat of Sir Edward Smythe, with other refugees, in 1793, where he remained to the time of his death; and during the last twenty-six years officiated as domestic chaplain to the family. He is said to have been the last descendant of the House of Derwentwater which suffered so much in property and life for their adherence to the Stuarts.

Lately. Aged 16, Arthur, second son of Capt. Wellings, of Ludlow. A month previous to his death he received an ensign's commission.

Jan. 4. At Belmont, aged 19, Emily, dau. of J. V. Lovett, esq.

Mr. Evans, formerly shoemaker of Shrewsbury. He has left 6,000*l.* to be laid out by his executors in the erection of almshouses for the widows of decayed tradesmen, and for their support whilst residing therein; 100*l.* to each of the parishes of St. Chad and Brace Meole, Shrewsbury, the interest to be annually distributed in bread.

SOMERSET.—*Dec. 21.* At Glastonbury, Thomas W. Kempthorne, esq.

third son of the late Rev. John Kempthorne, of Gloucester.

Dec. 24. At Bath, Mrs. Ann Sumner. Her remains were interred in the new cemetery of Walcot. The Bishops of Winchester and Chester attended as chief mourners.

Dec. 30. At Bath, the relict of John Taylor, esq. M.D.

Lately. At Bath, aged 48, Capt. James Hamilton Murray, R.N. late of Trinidad.

Jan. 3. At the residence of her grandfather, Edward Dyne, esq. of Bruton, aged 17, Fanny Margaret, eldest dau. of Capt. H. A. Colby, Royal Eng.

Jan. 8. At Taunton, aged 79, Elizabeth Charlotte, widow of John Farrington, esq. of Denmark-hill, Camberwell.

At Bath, Anne dowager] Lady Leighton. She was fourth dau. of the late Sir John Thomas Stanley, Bart. of Alderley, and sister to Lord Stanley, of Alderley, and the present Bishop of Norwich. She married 25th Nov. 1802, the late Gen. Sir Baldwin Leighton, Bart. by whom she had issue the present Sir Baldwin.

Jan. 14. At Bath, aged 77, Mrs. Georgiana Mason, of the Queen's Parade.

STAFFORD.—*Jan. 10.* At Lichfield, aged 79, T. W. Greene, esq.

SUFFOLK.—*Dec. 8.* At the vicarage, Bungay, aged 66, Elizabeth, relict of John Ward, esq. late of Thelnetham.

Dec. 21. At Hemingstone Hall, aged 76, Sarah, wife of William Martin, esq. and sister to the late Sir William Rowley, Bart.

Dec. 27. The widow of Capt. Bloomfield, of Otley.

Dec. 28. At Exning, aged 87, Mrs. Hammond, mother of Mr. W. Hammond, of Scot's-yard, Cannon-st. London, indigo merchant. She was a descendant of the family connected with Shakspeare.

SURREY.—*Dec. 28.* At Seething Wells, Kingston-upon-Thames, aged 25, Catharine-Julia, wife of Robert Gregg, esq.

Jan. 11. At Denmark-hill, Caroline-Matilda, wife of W. Hackblock, esq. and youngest dau. of the late Wm. Lee, esq. of Haccombe House, near Exeter.

Jan. 12. At Reigate, aged 67, James Deacon Hume, esq. late of the Board of Trade.

SUSSEX—*Dec. 20.* At the residence of his brother, Hurstperpoint, aged 64, John Ellis, esq.

Dec. 21. At East Lavant, near Chichester, aged 59, Maria, relict of Henry Rixon, esq. of Camberwell.

At Eridge Castle, aged 76, Caroline, wife of the Hon. George Henry Neville, of Flower-pl. Godstone, brother to the Earl of Abergavenny. She was a younger

daughter of the Hon. Richard Walpole, brother to the fifth Earl of Orford, by Margaret, dau. of Sir Joshua Vanneck, Bart.; was married to Mr. Neville in 1787, and had issue three sons and one daughter, of whom one son only now survives.

Dec. 23. At Brighton, aged 72, John French, esq.

Dec. 29. In Brighton, aged 87, Col. Richard Roberts, K.H. late of the 62d Regt. He was appointed 2d Lieut. 23d Foot 1796, Capt. 62d Foot 1799, brevet Major 1811, Lt.-Col. 1815, and Colonel 18. . . He had the order of St. Maurice and Lazare of Sardinia conferred on him for his service at the siege of Genoa in 1814.

Jan. 5. At Brighton, aged 18, Frederick-Dennison, third son of Reginald Graham, esq.

Jan. 8. At Brighton, aged 50, Lewis James Biggs, esq. of Emmetts, West Kent, and late of Notting Hill-sq. Kensington.

Jan. 13. At Hastings, aged 63, John Woodgate, esq. third son of the late William Woodgate, esq. of Somerhill, Kent.

WARWICK.—*Nov. 20.* At Duchurch, aged 52, Mr. Edw. Rudge, artist. He was drawing master at Rugby School, and attended professionally on many families of distinction in that vicinity for several years.

Nov. 29. At Birchfield House, Handsworth, near Birmingham, Mary-Frances, wife of Mr. George J. Green, and second dau. of John Chatterton, esq. of Alveston, near Derby.

Dec. 15. At Leamington, aged 28, Cecilia, dau. of James Thomson, esq. Clithero, Lancashire.

Dec. 25. At Leamington, aged 55, George-Lowther Thompson, esq. of Sheriff Hutton-park, Yorkshire.

Dec. 28. At Wilnecote, near Tamworth, aged 18, Henry, third son of the Rev. R. W. Lloyd, and grandson of the Rev. F. Blick, Vicar of Tamworth. He was killed by the accidental discharge of his gun; the contents entered his head, and caused instant death.

Lately. Mrs. Anna-Maria James, of Birmingham. Her personal property has been sworn under 16,000*l.* Amongst various charitable bequests are the following: British and Foreign Bible Society, 500*l.*; London Missionary, 500*l.*; Colonial Missionary, 500*l.*; Moravian Missionary, 200*l.*; Baptist Missionary, 100*l.*; Religious Tract Society, 200*l.*; Congregational School, Lewisham, 200*l.*; School for Missionaries' Daughters at Walthamstow, 200*l.*; Congregation. Union for England and Wales, 300*l.*;

the Village Itinerary, 100*l.*; Irish Evangelical Society, 100*l.*; to the Southwark Sunday School Society, 100*l.*; to the Carr's-lane Sunday School Society, 100*l.*; to the Sidmouth Marsh Chapel Sunday School, 50*l.*; and to the Irish Congregational Union, 50*l.*

Jan. 7. At Warwick, Josiah Corrie, esq. of the Larches, Birmingham.

Jan. 10. At Leamington, Edmund Byron, esq.

Jan. 13. At Radway, aged 15, Richard second son of the Rev. Edw. Miller.

WESTMORELAND.—*Lately.* At Appleby, aged 38, Mason Stephenson, esq. Mayor and Coroner of the borough.

WILTS.—*Dec. 17.* At the rectory, Brixton Deverill, near Warminster, the wife of the Rev. W. Barnes, M.A. She was youngest and only surviving sister of Lord Skelmersdale.

Dec. 29. At Salisbury, aged 65, Mrs. Devenish, relict of Matthew Devenish, esq. late of Bulford.

Jan. 1. At Oare House, the residence of her brother-in-law, the Rev. M. H. Goodman, aged 43, Elizabeth-Winch, wife of the Rev. Edward Wilson, Vicar of Whitchurch Canoncorum, Dorset, and eldest dau. of the Rev. James Pears, Rector of Charlcombe, Somerset.

Jan. 2. Aged 67, Sarah, wife of John Peniston, esq. of the Close, Salisbury.

WOBCESTER.—*Dec. 22.* At Stourbridge, Francis Walker, esq.

YORK.—*Dec. 30.* Aged 50, Francis Gibbes, esq. of Harwood.

Jan. 7. At Bishop Wilton, near Pocklington, aged 16, 14, and 12, three sons of the Rev. Joseph Shooter, Vicar of the parish. They were amusing themselves on a neighbouring fish-pond; but the ice being not sufficiently strong, gave way with the eldest, and precipitated him into the water. His younger brothers endeavoured to rescue him, and perished in the attempt.

WALES.—*Dec. 28.* At Tenby, aged 74, Mary-Ann-Harriott, relict of the Rev. D. Bird Allen, late Rector of Burton, Pembrokesh.

SCOTLAND.—*Sept. 6.* Drowned in the river Ness, aged 26, Dr. Basil Tytler, son of Alex. Fraser Tytler, esq. of the Hon. E. I. Co's service.

Dec. 25. At Edinburgh, Walter Hutton, esq. late of the Navy Pay Office, London.

Dec. 30. At Edinburgh, Henry Scrymgeour Wedderburn, esq. of Wedderburn.

IRELAND.—*Lately.* At Limerick, aged 103, Philip Smith, esq. ex-Alderman. He served as Mayor in 1798.

Dec. 10. Aged 73, John Richardson, esq. of Rosfad, formerly Major in the

Tyrone Militia, and brother-in-law to the late General and the present Col. Archdall. He is succeeded in his estates by his only son, Henry Richardson, esq.

Jan. 1. At Earlsgrift, Tyrone, aged 17, Charles, second son of the Hon. and Rev. Charles Douglas.

Lately. Mr. Fanning, of Waterford, who has bequeathed to the poor of that city 30,000*l.*

At Bere island, co. Cork, Hannah, wife of George A. Rodney Bowdler, esq. and dau. of Lt.-Gen. Spencer Parry, R. Art.

ABROAD.—*June* 15. At Williams Town, Port Phillip, Elizabeth-Vigors, wife of William Langhorne, esq. and second surviving dau. of the late Henry Cooke, esq. of Highgate.

July 7. At Macao, Capt. D. Duff, of the 87th Madras Nat. Inf. He had arrived there from Hong Kong, in rather an ailing state, to attend the funeral of Sir Le Fleming Senhouse; and, on his way from that ceremony, received a letter announcing the death of Mrs. Duff, which completely overpowered him.

Sept. 12. On board H. M. steamer Albert (Niger Expedition), at the confluence of the rivers Niger and Tchadda, aged 23, George, second son of the late Mr. Thomas Powell, of Gloucester.

Sept. 22. At Simpherapal, in the Crimea, Charles Thomas Betham, esq. second son of the late Rev. William Betham, Rector of Stoke Lacy, Herefordsh. and last remaining brother of Sir Wm. Betham, Ulster King of Arms, Vice-President of the Dublin Society, F. A. S. M. R. I. A. &c. &c.

Sept. 24. At his chateau, seven miles from Paris, M. Laporte, for many years the manager of the Opera, London.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Elizabeth, relict of Lieut. Nugent Blood, 35th regt.

Sept. 26. At Heidelberg, aged 28, Frances-Morris, eldest dau. of the late C. Dolton, esq. of Cheshunt.

Oct. 1. At Cape Town, Mrs. M'Kenzie, the wife of Col. M'Kenzie, the son of the author of the "Man of Feeling."

Oct. 9. At Antwerp, aged 14, Mary Anne, eldest dau. of the Rev. John Wolley, of Beeston, Nottinghamshire.

Oct. 12. At Nismes, France, Charles Wynne Isdell, esq. eldest son of the late Rev. C. D. Isdell, Rector of St. Thomas, Winchester.

Oct. 19. At Clifden, Lobo, Upper Canada, aged 32, James Crook Rumsey, esq. eldest son of Nathaniel Rumsey, M. D. of Henley-on-Thames.

Oct. 20. At Schaffhausen, John Harman Eamer, esq. eldest son of the late Sir John Eamer, Alderman of London.

Oct. 22. Drowned, in Newcastle District, Upper Canada, Claude-Buck, third surviving son of Edward Toker, esq. of the Oaks, near Faversham, Kent.

Oct. 24. At Saxe Weimar, Mary, wife of Johann Gottfried Roder, esq. and dau. of the late John George Graeff, esq. of Southampton-pl. Euston-sq.

Oct. 27. At Havre, aged 62, William Laird, esq. of Birkenhead, Liverpool.

Oct. 29. Near Turin, Edmund-Davenport, youngest son of George Lucy, esq. of Charlecote Park, Warwickshire.

Oct. 31. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, William-Fairlie Cuninghame, esq. younger, of Robertland, Ayrshire.

Lately. At Paris, Col. Sir Robert Steele, of Beaminster house, Dorset, a magistrate and Dep. Lieutenant of that county. He was a Lieut. of Marines, and having entered the Spanish service, obtained the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, and especially distinguished himself at the passage of the Bidassoa and battles of the Pyrenees 1813. He was allowed to accept the order of Charles III. in 1816, and to become a pensioned Knight of the same 1819. He was knighted at home, Feb. 26, 1817.

At Paris, the Dowager Duchess of Rovigo. By her demise a considerable property reverts to her eldest son, the Duc de Rovigo.

At Paris, aged 27, John Thomas Papworth, esq. Professor of Architecture to the Royal Dublin Society.

At Paris, Monsieur Dieudone, who came to England as an emigrant, settled at Southampton as a teacher of music, and was director of the choirs of several chapels, and leader of the orchestras at the Southampton, Portsmouth, Winchester, and Chichester theatres. He possessed great science and talent, and arranged 200 songs for Mr. Woolfe, for full and complete orchestras, bands, &c. which have been performed at the principal theatres, concerts, &c. in England.

At Naples, aged 60, the well-known theatrical director Barbaja. He has left a fortune of 60,000*l.* to his son and dau.

At Dunkirk, France, aged 66, William John Albert, esq. late of her Majesty's Customs.

At Frankfort, Rosalie, youngest dau. of Robert Koch, esq. her Majesty's Vice Consul.

On his passage from the West Indies to England, Lieut. A. H. Monro, of the 92d Highlanders, second son of James Monro, esq. of Lymington, Hants.

At Boulogne, aged 70, Margaret, relict of William Davies, esq. of Walder, Kent.

At Gibraltar, William Iveson, esq. paymaster 46th regt.

At Fernando Po, aged 33, Horatio Collman, assistant surgeon in the Niger Expedition, and late surgeon in Old Broad-st. City.

At Hamburg, the wife of Lieut. Nathaniel Ratsey, R.N.

At Boulogne, aged 78, James White-locke, esq. late inspecting surgeon of hospitals.

At Paris, aged 59, Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Murray, late Governor of Demerara. He was appointed Lieut. 20th foot 1799, Capt. 1806, Major 96th 1808, Colonel in the army 1810, Major-Gen. 1813, and Lieut.-Gen. 1835. He served in the West Indies as Adjutant-gen. prior to the termination of the war, and continued on the staff there for many years.

At Malta, Colonel John Alex. Mein, Lieut.-Colonel of the 74th regt. in which corps he held a commission for upwards of 41 years, being present with it at the battle of Assaye. He also served in the Peninsular war.

In France, aged 48, Elizabeth Julian, wife of S. Smith, esq. and dau. of the late Sir Christopher Hawkins, Bart. of Trevethan, Cornwall.

At New Brunswick, Mary-Sophia, wife of Mr. D. Bennett, and second dau. of the late Gen. Legge, of Chaxhill, Gloucestershire.

Nov. 2. At Dresden, Augusta Wilhelmina, relict of Frederick Albert Windsor, esq. late of Pall Mall, London, and of Shooter's-hill, Kent, the originator of public gas-lighting.

At Malta, Elizabeth, wife of Edward Gingell, esq. of the Maltese Bank.

Nov. 5. Aged 58, Prince Louis of Anhalt-Koethen Pless, only brother of the reigning Duke of Anhalt-Koethen.

Nov. 6. In France, at the Chateau of Sept Fontain, aged 48, Elizabeth Julian, wife of S. Smith, esq. and dau. of the late Sir C. Hawkins, Bart. of Trevethan, Cornwall.

At Brussels, Robert Crosbie, Commander R.N.

Nov. 10. At Villa Atoccia, Malta, Jane, eldest dau. of the late Adm. Sir John Knight, K.C.B., and widow of Rear-Adm. Alexander Shippard, who died at Malta, on the 4th of April, 1841.

Nov. 12. At Brussels, aged 33, James Jardine Dickson, esq.

Nov. 13. At Munich, aged 65, the Queen Dowager of Bavaria, Frederica Wilhelmina Carolina. Her Majesty, who was daughter of Prince Charles Louis of Baden, and niece of the present Grand Duke, was born on 13th July, 1776, and has left five children: Elizabeth Louisa, Queen of Prussia; Amelia Augusta, married to Prince John, bro-

ther of the King of Saxony; Frederica Sophia Dorothea, married to the Archduke Francis of Austria; Maria Anna Leopoldina, Queen of Saxony; and Louisa Wilhelmina, consort of Duke Maximilian Joseph of Bavaria.

Nov. 15. At Oporto, G. M. Rocher, esq.

In Cairo, aged 50, the celebrated German female traveller Baroness Dinglage, of Hanover. She travelled alone, and was preparing to set out on a visit to the ruins of Thebes.

Nov. 16. At Montreal, Anna, wife of Lieut.-col. John Eden, C.B.

Nov. 18. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Mary, wife of the Rev. George Sloper, late of West Woodhay, Berks, and of Bowling-green House, Lymington, Hants.

Nov. 21. At Boulogne, aged 58, Fanny, wife of R. H. Sparks, esq.

Dec. 4. At Figueira, in Portugal, aged 71, Mary, wife of S. Tozer, esq.

Dec. 12. At St. Genies, aged 78, the Bishop of Hermopolis, (better known as the Abbe Freyssinous).

Dec. 15. At Malta, Edward Jacob, esq. M.A. Fellow of Gonville and Caius college, Cambridge, one of her Majesty's Counsel, and a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn. He graduated B.A. 1816; M.A. 1819; was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, June 28, 1819; practised as an Equity Draftsman; and was advanced to the rank of King's Counsel, Dec. 27, 1834.

Dec. 17. At Ostend, aged 73, Lady Maria-Alicia-Charlotte Pinfold. She was the eldest dau. of John first Marquess of Bute, by the Hon. Charlotte Jane Hickman, eldest dau. and coh. of Herbert Viscount Windsor, and married to Chas. Pinfold, esq. son of Governor Pinfold, but does not leave any issue.

Dec. 19. At Lausanne, Margaretta, eldest dau. of the late J. Forbes, esq. of Baker-st. Portman sq.

Dec. 23. At Naples, Abraham Furse, esq. merchant.

Dec. 27. At Cadiz, aged 33, William Costello, esq.

Dec. 28. At Halifax, Nova Scotia, aged 25, Jane Frances, wife of G. R. Young, esq. and eldest dau. of T. H. Brooking, esq. of Stanhope-pl. Hyde-Park.

Lately. At Teheran in Persia, in his 30th year, Charles Scott, esq. second son of the late Sir Walter Scott, of Abbotsford, Bart. He was interred in a sepulchre which Sir John M'Neill, our Ambassador in Persia, purchased some years ago when he lost a child. Mr. Charles Scott was of a reserved and diffident temper and disposition, but possessed of considerable intelligence and a fund of quiet

humour, which he delighted to exercise among his private friends. He was carefully educated at Oxford, but from his unobtrusive manners and retired habits was little known.

WEST INDIES.—Oct. 9. At Barbadoes, Lieut. Hugh Colville Goldsmith, R. N. commander of Her Majesty's steamer *Megara*; his remains were interred at Santa Cruz. It was he who removed, and afterwards succeeded in replacing, the celebrated Druidical monument, the Logan Stone, near the Land's End.

Nov. 12. In Jamaica, Charles Henry, youngest son of the late Capt. John Charlton, Royal Art.

Nov. 15. At Jamaica, J. P. Utten, esq.

EAST INDIES.—Sept. 24, 1840. Lost at sea, Lieut.-Col. W. Issacke, Capt. John B. Neeve, and Lieuts. W. Hake and J. R. Harrison, of the 37th Madras N. Infantry; and Surgeon Duncan Munro, of the medical establishment.

Aug. 8, 1841. Lieut. Henry Bishop, 62d N. Inf.

Aug. 19. At Karrack, aged 36, Dr. Andrew Weatherhead, Civil Surgeon to the Residency in the Persian Gulf.

Aug. 23. At Negapatam, Captain W. Bate, of Her Majesty's 57th regiment.

Aug. 31. In Scinde, Ross Bell, esq. for two years chief political agent.

Sept. 17. At Nagpore, Lieut. J. J. Mudie, of the 6th Madras light cavalry.

BILL OF MORTALITY, Dec. 28, 1841, to Jan. 18, 1842.

Christened.		Buried.			
Males	326	Males	336	2 and 5	81
Females	305	Females	359	5 and 10	32
} 631		} 695		10 and 20	30
				20 and 30	52
				30 and 40	56
				40 and 50	57
Whereof have died under two years old ...		197		50 and 60	63
				60 and 70	48
				70 and 80	63
				80 and 90	16
				90 and 100	5

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated, Jan. 22.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
62 9	30 0	21 1	42 2	36 9	37 2

PRICE OF HOPS, Jan. 22.

Sussex Pockets, 5*l.* 15*s.* to 7*l.* 10*s.*—Kent Pockets, 7*l.* to 10*l.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, Jan. 24.

Hay, 3*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 10*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 16*s.* to 2*l.*—Clover, 4*l.* 5*s.* to 5*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

SMITHFIELD, Jan. 24. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*l*bs.

Beef.....	3 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, Jan. 24.
Mutton.....	4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Beasts.....
Veal.....	5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 6 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	2,375
Pork.....	4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	Calves
		80
		Sheep..
		20,540
		Pigs
		455

COAL MARKET, Jan. 24.

Walls Ends, from 16*s.* to 23*s.* 3*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 16*s.* to 18*s.* 6*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 5*l.* 6*d.* Yellow Russia, 49*s.* 6*d.*

CANDLES, 8*s.* per doz. Moulds, 9*s.* 6*d.*

PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers, 23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 200.—Ellesmere and Chester, 75.—Grand Junction 115.
 — Kennet and Avon, 17½.—Leeds and Liverpool, 720.—Regent's, 9½,
 —Rochdale, 82.—London Dock Stock, 73.—St. Katharine's, 93½.—East
 and West India, 103.—London and Birmingham Railway, 167.—Great
 Western, 85.—London and Southwestern, 59.—Grand Junction Water
 Works, 54.—West Middlesex, 90.—Globe Insurance, 118.—Guardian,
 35½.—Hope, 5½.—Chartered Gas, 57½.—Imperial Gas, 60.—Phoenix Gas,
 33.—London and Westminster Bank, 21½.—Reversionary Interest, 92.

For Prices of all other Shares enquire as above.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From December 26, 1841, to January 25, 1842, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.					
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.		Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Dec.				in. pts.		Jan.				in. pts.	
26	46	44	37	29, 85	fair	11	37	36	33	30, 04	sho. sno. do.
27	33	35	37	30, 15	do. cloudy	12	31	37	34	, 18	do. do. do.
28	46	45	44	, 02	do. do.	13	30	32	31	29, 80	snow
29	46	45	44	, 01	showers, rn.	14	37	36	35	, 62	sho. rain, fair
30	43	45	39	, 05	fair, cloudy	15	36	38	36	, 90	cloudy
31	45	42	37	, 24	do. do.	16	36	44	28	, 76	sh. rn. fa. clo.
Jan. 1	45	45	35	, 29	do.	17	37	44	34	30, 12	do. do.
2	34	37	33	, 60	do.	18	30	33	28	, 36	foggy
3	32	34	28	, 50	clo. fair, do.	19	31	31	34	, 46	do. cloudy
4	28	30	31	, 60	do. sho. sno.	20	31	25	35	, 17	do. do.
5	31	36	34	, 10	do.	21	34	36	35	, 08	do.
6	34	37	35	, 20	sh. sn. fa. clo.	22	33	35	36	29, 78	do.
7	36	34	36	, 46	clo. fa. sh. sn.	23	32	37	38	, 27	cl. sh. sn. r. c.
8	31	32	30	, 48	do.	24	30	34	35	, 78	fa. do. do. do.
9	27	29	30	, 24	do. sh. sn. cl.	25	37	41	34	, 59	sh. sn. rn. fa.
10	30	32	31	, 14	foggy, do.						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From December 29, 1841, to January 27, 1842, both inclusive.

Dec. & Jan.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 1/4 per Cent. 1816.	3 1/2 per Cent. Reduced.	New 3 1/4 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
29	163 1/4	89 1/4		90	99 1/4		12 1/2					14 12 pm.
30	165 1/4	89 1/4			99 1/4		12 1/2				1 pm.	14 12 pm.
31	166	89 1/4			99 1/4		12 1/2				2 3 pm.	12 16 pm.
1	166 1/4	89 1/4			99 1/4		12 1/2					16 14 pm.
3	166 1/4	89 1/4		99 1/4	99 1/4		12 1/2				4 7 pm.	16 21 pm.
4	167 1/4	89 1/4		99 1/4	99 1/4		12 1/2				5 6 pm.	21 24 pm.
5	168	89 1/4			99 1/4		12 1/2				6 8 pm.	22 18 pm.
6	168	89 1/4	89 1/4		99 1/4	99	12 1/2			247		18 20 pm.
7	168	89 1/4	89 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	99	12 1/2				8 pm.	18 20 pm.
8	168	89 1/4	89 1/4		99 1/4	99	12 1/2				8 10 pm.	20 22 pm.
10	167 1/4	89 1/4	89 1/4		99 1/4	98 1/4	12 1/2			247	8 10 pm.	22 18 pm.
11	167 1/4	89 1/4	89 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	98 1/4	12 1/2				9 11 pm.	18 20 pm.
12	167	89 1/4	89 1/4		99 1/4	98 1/4	12 1/2			246 1/4	11 pm.	17 19 pm.
13	167	89 1/4	88 1/4	98 1/4	99 1/4	98 1/4	12 1/2				9 11 pm.	18 14 pm.
14	167	89 1/4	89 1/4		99 1/4	99 1/4	12 1/2				9 11 pm.	14 16 pm.
15	167 1/4	89 1/4	89 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	99	12 1/2			246 1/4	12 10 pm.	15 17 pm.
17	167	89 1/4	89 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	98 1/4	12 1/2				10 12 pm.	15 17 pm.
18	167	89 1/4	89 1/4		99 1/4	99	12 1/2			247	12 10 pm.	15 18 pm.
19	167	89 1/4	89 1/4		99 1/4	99 1/4	12 1/2		97 1/4	246 1/4	10 12 pm.	18 16 pm.
20	167 1/4	89 1/4	89 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	99	12 1/2				12 10 pm.	16 18 pm.
21	167	89 1/4	89 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	98 1/4	12 1/2		98 1/4	247 1/4	12 10 pm.	16 18 pm.
22	167 1/4	89 1/4	89 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	98 1/4	12 1/2			247 1/4	12 pm.	19 17 pm.
24		89 1/4	89 1/4		99 1/4	98 1/4	12 1/2				13 pm.	17 19 pm.
26	168	89 1/4	89 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	98 1/4	12 1/2			248	12 10 pm.	17 19 pm.
27	168 1/4	89 1/4	89 1/4		99 1/4	99	12 1/2			248 1/4	10 12 pm.	19 17 pm.

J. J. ARNULL, English and Foreign Stock and Share Broker,
1, Bank Buildings, London.

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, PRINTERS, 25, PARLIAMENT STREET.



chanical pursuits; and Diodorus is evidently of opinion that with colonization the knowledge of husbandry and various

institutions were carried from Egypt into Greece."

As to our means of acquiring information on the very interesting subject of the agriculture of this ancient people, the author observes,

"That there are, fortunately, other sources of information which explain their mode of tilling the land, collecting the harvest, and various peculiarities of their agriculture; and independent of what may be gleaned from Herodotus and Diodorus, numerous agricultural scenes, in the tombs of Thebes and Lower Egypt, giving full and amusing representations of the process of ploughing, hoeing, sowing, reaping, threshing, winnowing, and housing the grain. In considering the state of agriculture in Egypt, we do not (he observes) confine its importance to the direct and tangible benefits it annually conferred upon the people, by the improved condition of the productions of the soil; the influence it had on the manners and scientific acquirements of the people is no less

obvious and worthy our contemplation; and to the peculiar nature of the Nile, and the effects of its inundation, has been reasonably attributed the early advancement of the Egyptians in geometry and mensuration. Herodotus, Plato, Diodorus, Strabo, and Clemens of Alexandria, Jamblicus and others, ascribe the origin of geometry to changes which annually took place from the inundation, and to the consequent necessity of adjusting the claims of each person respecting the limits of the lands; and though Herodotus may be wrong in limiting the commencement of these observations to the reign of Sesostris, his remark tends to the same point, and confirms the general opinion, that this science had its origin in Egypt."

When the inundation of their prolific river subsided, landmarks and limitary boundaries of different possessions would be obliterated or defaced; hence frequent litigation would necessarily arise, and an accurate mensuration would be required, in order to fix the tax due to government; and, as we might therefore expect, there is evidence of geometry and mathematics having already made some progress at the earliest period of which any monuments remain, as in the later æra of the patriarch Joseph, or of the great Rameses. It was also of importance to distribute the fertilizing benefit of the inundation equally to properties lying on different levels; thus accurately-levelled canals and dykes would be required to be constructed. These dykes would be accompanied by the invention of sluices, and the mechanism appertaining to them: and as the prices of provisions for the ensuing year were ascertained by the unerring prognostics of the existing inundation, this led to minute observations on the increase of the Nile, and the consequent invention of the Nilometer; "and if (as the author observes) it be true that Menes, their first King, turned the course of the Nile into a new channel he had made for it, we have a proof of their having, long before his time, arrived at a considerable knowledge in this branch of science, since so great an undertaking could only be the result of long experience." It is also observed, that

"Other remarkable effects may likewise be partially attributed to the interest excited by the expectation of the rising Nile; and it is probable that the accurate observations required for fixing the seasons, and the period of the annual return of the inundation, which was found to coincide with the heliacal rising of the Sothis, or the dog-star, contributed greatly to the early study of astronomy in the valley of the Nile. The precise time when these and other calculations

were first made by the Egyptians it is impossible now to determine; but from the height of the inundation being already recorded in the reign of Menes, we may infer that constant observations had been made, and Nilometers constructed, even before that early period; and astronomy, geometry, and other sciences, are said to have been known in Egypt in the time of the hierarchy which preceded the accession of their first king Menes," &c.

But the Egyptians from ancient times, as the Chinese, whom they most resemble, in the present, were both an agricultural and manufacturing nation.

"The pursuits of agriculture did not prevent the Egyptians from arriving at a remarkable pre-eminence as a manufacturing nation: nor did they tend to discourage the skill of the Grazier and the shepherd, though the office of these last was looked down upon with contempt, and the occupation of persons engaged in manufactures, and all handicraft employments, was, to the soldier at least, ignoble and unmanly. Large flocks and herds always formed part of the possessions of wealthy individuals: the breed of horses was a principal care of the Grazier, and besides those required for the army and private use, many were sold to foreign traders who visited the country; and the rearing so many sheep in the Thebaid, where mutton was unlawful food, proves the object to have been to supply the

wool-market with good fleeces, two of which, owing to the attention they paid to its food, were annually supplied by each animal. That the Egyptians should successfully unite the advantages of a manufacturing and agricultural country is not surprising when we consider that in those early times the competition of other manufacturing countries did not interfere with their market; and though Tyre and Sidon excelled in fine linen, and other productions of the loom, many branches of industry brought exclusive advantages to the Egyptian workmen. Even in the flourishing days of the Phoenicians, Egypt exported linen to other countries, and she probably enjoyed at all times an entire monopoly in this and every article she manufactured, with the caravans of the interior of Africa."

The author contrasts the healthy and flourishing state of Egypt in her early days with her present artificial appearance of prosperity.

"Now, indeed, the case is widely different. The population of Egypt is so reduced as not to suffice for the culture of the lands; an overgrown military force has drained the country of able-bodied men, who ought to be employed in promoting the wealth of the community by increasing the produce of the soil; and a number of hands is continually withdrawn from the fields, to advance manufactures, which, without benefiting the people, are inferior (especially for exportation) to those of other countries. Add to this, the great cost of machinery, which is

quickly injured by the quantity of fine sand that constantly clogs the wheels, and other parts, causing additional mischief from the nitre with which it is impregnated; and it must be evident that modern Egypt, with a population of not one million and a half, and with the competition of European manufacturing countries is no longer in the same position as Egypt of the Pharaohs, with upwards of four times the population, less competition, greater variety of manufactures, and no comparative local disadvantages unexperienced by their rivals."

The great attention paid by the ancient Egyptians to agriculture led, as has been observed before, to a study of geometry, employed in levelling, land-surveying, and other operations consequent upon the artificial system forced upon them by the peculiar circumstances of the country and climate in which they lived; and at a very early time, numerous operations showed that they were well versed in mathematical science, and possessed of mechanical skill.

"Of these (we are told) the most remarkable instances occur in the construction of those ancient and magnificent monuments, the pyramids of Gizeh* (where the beauty of the masonry of the interior has not been surpassed, and, I may even say, has not been equalled in any succeeding age); in the transport and

erection of enormous masses of granite, and in the underground chambers excavated in the solid rock at Thebes, and other places, where we admire the combined skill of the architect, the surveyor, and the mason. The origin of these subterraneous works was derived from the custom of burying the bodies of the dead

* The author says, "The importance of the discoveries made by Colonel Howard Vyse at the Pyramids can only be appreciated in referring to the valuable work he has published."

in places removed beyond the reach of the inundation, and not, as some have supposed, from the habit of living in caves, ascribed to the fabled Troglodytæ; and it is a remarkable fact that the excavated tombs and temples bear direct evidence of having derived their character from built monuments, in the architecture reaching from column to column, which is taken

from the original *beams* supporting a roof, a feature totally inconsistent with a simple excavated chamber. These feelings, derived from architecture, are carried still further: we find them extended to statues, which are supported from behind by an obelisk, or stela; and the figure of a King is applied to a square pillar, both in built and excavated temples."

The prolific nature of the soil, the abundance of their harvest, and the temperate habits of the inhabitants of Egypt, were sources to them of great wealth, afforded them an extensive commerce, and enabled them to maintain the expense and splendour of their monarchical and ecclesiastical establishments.

"Not only (says our author) was her dense population supported with a profusion of the necessaries of life, but the sale of the surplus conferred considerable benefits on the peasant, in addition to the profits which thence accrued to the state; for Egypt was a granary, wherein, from the earliest times, all people felt sure of finding a plenteous store of corn; and some idea, as I have already had occasion to observe, may be formed of the immense quantity produced there from the circumstance of 'seven plenteous years' affording, from the superabundance of the crops, a sufficiency of corn to supply the whole population during seven years of dearth, as well as 'all countries' which sent to Egypt 'to buy it,' when Pharoah, by the advice of Joseph, laid up the annual surplus for that object. The right of exportation, and the sale of superfluous produce to foreigners, belonged exclusively to the government, as is distinctly shown by the sale of corn to the Israelites from the royal stores, and the collection having been made by Pharoah only; and it is probable that the landowners were in

the habit of selling to government whatever quantity remained on hand at the approach of each succeeding harvest. Indeed, their frugal mode of living enabled the peasants to dispose of nearly all the wheat and barley that their lands produced, and they may frequently, as at the present day, have been contented with bread made from the *Doura** flour. Children, and even grown persons, according to Diodorus,† often living on roots and esculent herbs, as the papyrus, lotus, and others, either raw, toasted, or boiled. At all events, whatever may have been the quality of the bread they used, it is certain that the superabundance of grain was very considerable, Egypt annually producing *three*, and even *four* crops; and though the government obtained a large profit on the exportation of corn, and the price received from foreign merchants far exceeded that paid to the peasants, still these last derived great benefit from its sale, and the money thus circulated through the country, tended to improve the condition of the agricultural classes."

With regard to the cultivation of the lands, the sculptures on the tombs represent canals conveying the water of the Nilotic inundation ‡ into the fields, and the proprietor of the estate is seen, as described by Virgil,§ plying in a light painted skiff, or papyrus punt, and superintending the maintainance of the dykes, or other important matters connected with the farm. Boats carry the grain to the granary, or remove the flocks from the lowlands; then as the water subsides, the soft earth is ploughed with a pair of oxen; but when the levels are low, and the water had continued long upon the land, they often dispensed with the

* The *Holcus Sorghum*, or Indian millet.

† Diodor. Hist. Lib. i. 80, 34, and 43. Herodot. Lib. ii. 92.

‡ The Egyptians call the inundation, a good "*Nile*," or a favourable "*Nile*."

§ Virg. Georg. iv., v. 389.

"Adcolit effuso stagnantem flumine Nilum,
Et circum plotis vehitur sua rura phaselis."

plough, and broke up the ground with hoes, and then drove a number of cattle, asses, pigs, sheep, or goats into the field, to tread in the grain.* The ancient plough was entirely of wood, and of a more simple form than ours. It consisted of a spade, two handles, and the pole or beam: it was drawn by two oxen, and the ploughman drove them with a long goad, without the assistance of reins, though he was sometimes accompanied by another man. The oxen were yoked sometimes as we do in England, to draw by the shoulder, and sometimes, as is the universal custom in Italy, by the head, the yoke being tied to the base of the horns. From a passage in Deuteronomy, (xvii. 10), "Thou shalt not plough with an ox and the ass together," it might be inferred that the custom of yoking two different animals together was common in Egypt, but no representation of it occurs in the sculptures, and the author thinks that the passage referred probably to a practice adopted in Syria, which country the Israelites were about to occupy, rather than to the land of Egypt, which they had recently quitted. Sir H. Wilkinson bears witness to the wisdom and benevolence of this law, when he observes that he had often seen these unequal animals yoked together in Italy; the cruelty of the custom being evident, the horn of the ox often wounding its meeker companion.† Swine were considered unclean animals by the Egyptians, and the swineherd, though called *divine* in the country of Homer, was deemed unworthy in the valley of the Nile, to intermarry with other persons; and these animals were probably kept for agricultural purposes, or for clearing the land of weeds and water plants, which the fertility of the waters had generated.

The mode of sowing was, what is called by the English farmers, *broad-cast*,‡ and there is no evidence of either drilling or dibbling having been practised, which, indeed, are comparatively late introductions among ourselves. Neither the harrow nor rake was known, and the use of the spade was supplied by the hoe, as it is still in some of the southern countries of Europe, and in the East. Sometimes they used a top-dressing of *nitrous soil*, a practice highly recommended, and coming into general use in our own agriculture of the present day; § but the fertilizing properties of the alluvial deposit of the Nile, except for particular crops, answered all the purposes of the richest manure. Sir H. Wilkinson informs us, that its peculiar quality is not merely indicated by its effects, but by the appearance of it presents; and so tenacious and silicious is its structure, that when left upon a rock, and dried by the sun, it *resembles pottery from its brittleness and consistence*. Its component parts, according to the analysis given by Regnault, in the "Memoirs sur l'Egypte," are 11 water, 9 carbon, 6 oxide of iron, 4 silica, 4 carb. of magnesia, 18 car-

* See wood-cut, No. 421. Diodor. i. 56. Plin xviii. 18.

† The reviewer remembers to have seen in Germany a plough drawn by two cows, two calves, and an ass, and guided by two women; and he once saw in Switzerland, a plough drawn entirely by men and women, tied together by ropes; being evidently a neighbourly conjunction of assistance, in a poor mountainous district.

‡ In Italy, wheat is sown in broad drills, and much *thinner* than in England, and the seed is covered with hand hoes. The profit from Indian corn, is greater than for wheat, but it requires more manure.

§ See the different communications almost every week on the use of the nitrate of soda, and nitrate of potash, as a manure, in Dr. Lindley's valuable paper, "The Gardener's Chronicle," a paper of the highest merit, and abounding in the most curious and useful information; but, probably, even Dr. Lindley himself does not know that for the use of manure we are indebted to Saturn. Vide Macrobi. Sat. Lib. i. c. 7.

bonate of lime, 48 alumine, = 100. The quantity of silica and alumine varying according to the places whence the mud is taken, which frequently contains a great admixture of sand near the banks, and a larger proportion of argillaceous matter at a distance from the river. Where the vine was cultivated, gravel was added to the soil; nor were the Egyptians neglectful of the advantages offered by the *edge of the desert*, for the growth of certain plants, which being composed of clay and sand was adapted to such as required a light soil. Thus the extent of their arable land was increased; in many places, evidence still remains of its having been tilled by the ancient inhabitants, even to the late time of the Roman Empire, and in some parts of the *Fyoom*, the vestiges of beds and channels for irrigation, as well as the roots of the vines, are found in sites lying far above the level of the rest of the country. The crops raised after the inundation, were of wheat, barley, beans, peas? lentils, vetches, lupina, clover, flax, hemp, poppy, lettuce, coriander, water melons, cucumbers, &c. The wheat was sown in November, and reaped in the beginning of April, a week later than barley. Sometimes they had four crops of clover in the year. To these we must add the *Doora*, or *Holcus Sorghum*. Seeds of the *carthamus tinctorius*, or bastard saffron, have been discovered in a tomb at Thebes, and so is proved to have been an old Egyptian plant, and the *Brassica Oleifera* or *cole-seed*,* was probably an indigenous production. Oil was procured from the tree *Sesamum*, which is, however, now superseded by the culture of the lettuce and olive. The plants sown in the spring and summer season, were the rice, *doora*, millet, cotton, indigo, sesame, onions, melons, &c. Herbs and esculent roots are cultivated in great abundance by the Egyptians, experience having taught them that a vegetable diet was highly conducive to health in their climate; and the sculptures, the authority of Pliny, the fact of four thousand persons being engaged in selling vegetables in Alexandria when that place was taken by Amor, and the habits of the people at the present day, shew how partial they always were to their use. The same may be remarked of the Italians, † (says our author,) and it is a curious fact, that several Roman families of note, received their names from the cultivation of a certain pulse, as the *Lentuli*, *Fabii*, *Pisones*. It is to be observed, that in hot countries, vetches of different kinds supply the place of grass. Thus the Italians have their *fagioli*, (*Phaseoli*), which resemble a kidney bean; the *Lentil*, which is also used as food at Paris; and *Cicer Arietinum* or *Pois Chicke*, grown in the south of France. The *Lotus*, so celebrated among the sculptured flowers, and so venerated among the sacred symbols, is no longer to be seen spreading its rich unpolluted foliage over the waters of the Nile; and the other kindred plant, the *Nelumbium Speciosum* ‡ is now only to be found in India. The

* We do not see the *Brassica Oleifera* in Don's Catalogue. Vide *Brassica*.

† It is, however, to be observed, that the modern Italians feed much on salt fish, and for this carry on a trade with Newfoundland.

‡ The leaf of the *Nymphaea Lotus*, unlike our water lily, will not bear a drop of water upon it, except when in a state of decay; the *Nelumbium Speciosum* blossomed last autumn in the Duke of Northumberland's conservatory at Sion; it had leaves nine feet in circumference. We heard from a friend, that Sir W. Hooker took a drawing of it. Sir James Smith considered it to be the *κίανος* of Pythagoras. Vide *Correspondence*, Vide 2, p. 224, 232. See Abel's *China*, p. 121, and *Hort. Transact.* vol. iii. p. 36. See Duppa's illustrations of the *Lotus* of Antiquity, &c. (privately printed) 4to. 1813, an interesting and handsome work. Cleopatra is said to have planted the scarce and valuable *balm*, or *balsam-tree*, in Egypt. See *De Pauw on the Egyptians*, vol. i. p. 312.

an exaggeration; and speaking from the evidence of a very violent simoom in the most sandy parts of the desert, I can only say, that it is bad enough, without being exaggerated, but that it is much more frightful in a book of travels, than in the country itself. A remarkable feature in the valley of Egypt, which must strike every one who crosses the edge of the alluvial land, is the line of demarcation between this and the desert, which is so strongly defined, that you may almost step with *one foot upon the richest, and with the other on the most barren land*; for, as Strabo says, all is sterile in Egypt, where the Nile does not reach; but it only requires to be irrigated by the fertilising water of the river, to become productive, as the flower of the female plant only awaits the pollen of the male to cause it to produce. Besides the land inundated by the Nile, the ancient Egyptians took into cultivation a considerable portion of the *Háger*, or edge of the desert;* which being a light soil, consisting of clay mixed with sand or gravel, was peculiarly adapted for certain produce, particularly bulbous plants; and many with long fibrous roots were found to thrive in that soil. Those parts, where a greater proportion of gravel prevailed, were peculiarly adapted to the cultivation of the *vine*;

and we are not surprised to find, that the wines of Anthylla, Marcotis, and other places situated at the confines of the desert, are superior in quality to those from the interior of the irrigated land. In some places, as in the Fyoom, where little change has taken place in the appearance of the surface of the land, I have frequently observed the trace of former cultivation; even the vestiges of fields appear, with channels for water, far above the level of all modern canals; and in the vicinity of the Lake Maria, several water courses and canals, with the roots of vines and other trees, which are distant more than twelve miles from the nearest irrigated land. I do not pretend to affirm that these are actually of the early times of the Pharaohs, but they doubtless owe their origin to the system of cultivating the *Háger*, adopted by the ancient Egyptians, and the extensive cultivation of the vine is at least prior to the Arab invasion. Indeed by the universal confession of the inhabitants themselves, no canals or cultivation have been maintained in this spot, within the period of written records; and tradition asserts, that the province of Fyoom, which now contains about 80 villages, had once more than four times that number, in the flourishing periods of the Pharaonic kings."

MR. URBAN,

Yarmouth, 15th Jan.

THE paper in your last Number, under the signature of J. A. R., upon the subject of Old Signs in Norwich (almost every one of which I well recollect), has induced me to look into Mr. William Arderow's MSS. in my possession, and I there find a list of what was, probably, the whole or nearly the whole of the signs existing in that city in or about the year 1750. This list I therefore now send you, thinking you may not object to give it a place in your Magazine. Mr. Arderow has not, indeed, accompanied the names of the several signs with any description of the mode in which the subjects are treated, or with their localities; but I nevertheless submit that such a catalogue is not without its interest, as shewing, in some instances, the feeling of the times; in others, the then prevailing trades of the place; again, in others, the principal families, as indicated by their armorial bearings; and so I might go on to a considerable length.

Here, in Yarmouth, we have till lately had two signs that I do not remember in Norwich—*Diogenes, with his faithful associate Tumble-down-Dick*, and the *Three Loggerheads*. Here, too, we still retain a couple of signs which alone preserve, if not the memory, yet certainly the only trace of the locality of two remarkable objects in the town, the *Castle* and the *Quay Mill*.

In short, Sir, an inquiry into signs is far from being that idle and worthless inquiry which most people may be apt to consider it. At least it is capable of being made otherwise; and there may possibly be some of your readers who will agree with me in regretting the gradual displacing of painted signs by inscriptions. This is one, and surely not the happiest, of the effects of "The school-master being abroad." I would rather, in such case, see the painter; for by

* "Λυγρὸν ἔπ' ἔσχαταις. Hom. Od. lib. xviii. v. 352. See an interesting note on this expression, in Mr. Mure's Travels in Greece, just published.

this alteration I doubt not but we have checked the rising genius of many "a village Raphael;" and, though I am not aware that England could ever boast a sign by Correggio, as is said to have been the case with his native country, I cannot forget that sign-painting was the cradle of the genius of our Norfolk Hobbima, and well I remember many such a painting by Crome and by Cooper, of Beccles, upon which I have often looked with pleasure.

Signs, as J. A. R. observes, were formerly used by every tradesman. They are still very much so in France, even in the metropolis; and they are still more so in some towns in Belgium. At Malines, in particular, it is the case to a great degree; and I would appeal to every traveller, with the least feeling for antiquity, who has walked the streets of that remarkable city, if the number of signs, with their concomitant inscriptions, and the painted, or the occasionally gilt fronts of the houses, does not give it an interest that is hardly, if at all, to be found in any other place equidistant from England.

I may add that The Silent Woman, or rather The Good Woman,—in both cases represented headless, like that at Widford, mentioned in p. 45,—is far from an uncommon sign on the Continent, and particularly in the north of Italy, where *La Buona Moglia* is the best inn at Turin.

Yours, &c. DAWSON TURNER.

SIGNS FOR ALE-HOUSES AND TAVERNS IN NORWICH.

King's Head.	The Gun.	Hog in Armour.
Star.	Cupid.	Angel.
Bear.	Wheel of Fortune.	Wax Candle.
White Swan.	Flower in Hand.	Jack of Newbury.
Black Swan.	Flora.	Mitre.
Rampant Horse.	Black Prince.	Boy and Cup.
Unicorn.	The Tuns.	Lobster.
Grey Hound.	Bacchus.	Cardinal's Cap.
Maid's Head.	Eight Ringers.	King and the Miller.
Popinjay (see p. 45.)	Blue Bell.	Golden Ball.
Griffin.	Red Lion.	Two Twins.
Raven.	Three Horse Shoes.	Bull and the Butcher.
Black Bull.	Portobello.	Turkey Cock.
Elephant.	Guild.	Pea Cock.
Duke of Cumberland.	Woolpack.	Mermaid.
Admiral Vernon.	Dolphin.	Star and Garter.
Pope's Head.	Three Shuttles.	Blue Boar.
Wounded Heart.	Brown Cow and Hare.	Fox.
Cross Keys.	Black Jack.	Rainbow.
Grapes.	Cat and Fiddle.	Ship.
Castle.	Shoulder of Mutton.	Wherry.
City of Norwich.	Bushel.	Green Man.
York City.	Malt Shovel.	Phoenix.
Freemasons' Arms.	Rose and Crown.	Mad Tom of Bedlam.
Prince of Wales's Arms, or the Feathers.	Spaniel Dog.	Red Well.
Drum.	Saracen's Head.	Hole in the Wall.
Crown.	King's Arms.	Fighting Cocks.
Chequer.	Seven Stars.	Punch Bowl.
Gibraltar.	Fleece.	Trumpet.
Three Turks.	Three Quarts.	Three Hot-pressers.
The Globe.	A Man Loaded with Mis- chief (a woman and monkey, &c. see p. 45.)	Buck.
Three Jolly Dyers.	Black Boy.	White Hart.
Three Washer Women.	Duke of Ormond.	Three Cranes.
Three Shoemakers.	Queen Caroline.	Ten Bells.
The Hand.	Fountain.	Adam and Eve.
The Cherry Tree.	Bakers' Arms.	Golden Horse-shoe.
The Royal Oak.	Hen and Chickens.	Horse and Groom.
The Dove.	Whip and Egg.	Wheatsheaf.
The Harp.	Palican.	Barley Mow.
Charing Cross.	Green Dragon.	Five Alls (see p. 45.)
Crooked Billet.		Czar of Muscovy.
		Duke's Palace,

Prince Eugene.	Flower de Luce.	Crown and Thistle.
Black Friars.	Lamb.	Bishop Blaise.
White Friars.	Goat and Kid.	Boot.
Whittington and his Cat.	Catharine Wheel.	Sow and Pigs.
The Bellman.	Elm.	Wild Man.
Recruiting Sergeant.	Rising Sun.	Wrestlers.
Red Cow.	Fortune of War.	Hare and Cat.
Pump.	Pheasant.	Anchor.
Two Brewers.	George and the Dragon.	Dial.
Pease and Beans.	Falcon.	Hotpress.
Smiths' Arms.	Musick House.	Plough.
Man i' th' Moon.	Horns.	St. Christopher.
Half Moon.	Three Crowns.	Robin Hood.
Henry the Eighth.	Elephant.	Bird i' th' Hand.
Moon and Seven Stars.	Abraham Offering his Son.	Wheel and Bunch of Grapes.
London 'Prentice.	Windmill.	The First and Last (see
St. John's Head.	Bolting Mill.	p. 45.)
Royal Exchange.	Patten.	Labour in Vain.

MR. UREAY,

Norfolk, Jan. 8.

In reference to the observation of J. A. R.'s Norwich correspondent, in your number of this month, upon the origin of the name, the *Sopers* or *Sopehouse*, by which the public house at Forncett, near Long Stratton, is vulgarly called; I beg leave to observe that I have always considered this appellation to be a corruption of *Soke-House*, this being the place where the court for the *Soke*, or liberty of the manor, appears to have been immemorially held—not merely as a public house, but as the site of the ancient manor-house. The sign is the Norfolk Arms, and the landlord will tell you the tradition that this house was formerly a jail. For an account of the great honour of Forncett, and the ancient Knyghten Court here held, I refer to Blomefield; but I cannot help expressing my regret, if it be true as reported, that the present noble head of the illustrious house of Howard should have it in contemplation to avail himself of an Act of Parliament lately obtained to alienate this the capital manor appertaining to his duchy in this county.

Norvicensis has omitted to mention in his list of Old Signs at Norwich the "*Labour in Vain*," late on the old Jail Hill, which exhibited the well-known representation of the attempt to wash the Blackamoor white.

Yours, &c. A GLEANER.

MR. URBAN,

17th Feb.

ON reading in your Magazine of this month the Review of Schulz's "Essay on the Influence of Welsh Tradition," &c. I have been much surprised at the errors committed by the writer;* and, although to persons well read in the literary history of Britain, they are of little moment, yet as such errors unfortunately are often copied and disseminated by those who know no better, perhaps you will allow me to make a few remarks on them. The reviewer, in the first place, says, that a Chronicle was composed in the

Welsh language, called the "*Chronicle of the Kings*," ending with the death of Cadwaladyr, and that of this Chronicle, "*two ancient copies exist*;" but he afterwards, by his own argument, concludes:

1. That this Chronicle could not have been compiled earlier than the close of the 10th century.

2. That of these said "*ancient copies*," the first is no copy at all, but a translation made by Walter, Archdeacon of Oxford, from a *Latin version* of the original, previously made by him.

3. That the second of these "*ancient copies*" is in the same predicament, being nothing more than a translation made by Geoffrey of Monmouth, from a *Latin version* of the original previously also made by himself.

Both of these Welsh translations

* We insert this Letter without other remark, at present, but that we are sure that the object of the reviewer will be advanced by any inquiry that may tend to place the subject of his remarks in a clearer light. EDIT.

have been printed in the "Myrvyrian Archæology." Of the second version, called the *Brut Gruffudd ap Arthur*, since it is confessedly translated from the Latin of Geoffrey, I shall only remark, that there is no evidence whatever, that Geoffrey was its author. But with regard to the first version, called *Brut Tysilio* (from its being erroneously attributed to Tysilio, son of the Prince of Powis), there is more scope for inquiry, since it is put forth by the Welsh annalists, and antiquaries, as the original of Geoffrey's Latin work. The printed text is taken from what is said to be the earliest copy of it existing, namely, the *Red Book of Hergest*, in Jesus College library, Oxford, but the MS. itself is certainly not older than the middle of the 14th century. An English translation of it, with annotations, was published by the Rev. Peter Roberts, in 1814.

Now, from a critical comparison of this translation with Geoffrey's Latin text, I have no hesitation in saying, that the Welsh *Brut Tysilio* is nothing more than a version also of Geoffrey, with occasional unimportant omissions and abridgements, such as all the translators of the Middle Ages indulged in. It would occupy too much space here to enter into minute details; but I would merely refer to the Latin verses put into the mouth of Diana, and to the passages borrowed by Geoffrey from Nennius and Bede, all of which are introduced into the pretended Welsh original.

Be this, however, as it may, I now pass to those errors of the Reviewer, which deserve more especial notice. He writes, "Walter Calenus or *Walter de Mapes*, archdeacon of Oxford, tells us, that he met with a Chronicle of the Kings of Britain, for the first time, in Brittany, in the year 1100." The whole of this paragraph is mere gratuitous assertion, and based, I suppose on Warton's passage, "About 1100 Walter, archdeacon of Oxford, &c. procured in Armorica an ancient chronicle," &c. Again, the Reviewer says, that Geoffrey translated the prophecies of Merddin into Latin, from a copy in Welsh, lent him by his friend *Walter de Mupes*. On this statement, it is to be observed:

1. That Walter Map (vulgarly *Mapes*) was not removed from the

precentorship of Lincoln to the archdeaconry of Oxford till the year 1196 or 1197, and he is believed to have died about 1210; consequently in 1138 (in or before which year Geoffrey's Latin Chronicle was completed) he must, on any calculation, have been a mere child, and in 1100, the pseudo-date of the discovery of the *Brut y Brenhinoedd*, could not have been born. Indeed it is highly probable, that his birth did not take place until after Geoffrey's own death, in 1154.

2. There is not the slightest authority for asserting, that Walter Calenius [who was archdeacon in 1104, and held the office to 1151,] tells us he met with a Welsh Chronicle, or that he names the period.

The Reviewer then proceeds loosely to say, that Geoffrey's work was composed "while he was archdeacon of Monmouth, that is, previous to 1152," although not long before, he states truly, that a copy of the work had been seen by Henry of Huntingdon on the continent, as early as the year 1139. He does not say where, but this is easily supplied, since it was at the famous Abbey of Bec.

After this the writer has the following passage: "His [Geoffrey's] Latin Edition fell into the hands of Wistace or Eustace, who turned it into French, in 1156, under the title of *Brut d'Angleterre*. This was continued by Robert Wace, chaplain to our Henry II. and canon of Bayeux, in 1160, with the name of *Roman de Rose*. It was rendered into Anglo-Saxon by Layamon; then exhibited in English verse by Robert, a monk of the Abbey of Gloucester, from Brutus to Edward I.; and at last by Robert Manning, otherwise called Robert de Brunne, about the beginning of the 14th century."

The comment on this statement may be reduced to the following items.

1. Wistace, Eustace, and Wace are all names of one and the same person, the two former of which are corruptions of the latter, and only found in late or bad MSS.

2. The *Brut d'Angleterre* was composed by Wace in 1155; a date borne out by all the best MSS. and not to be called in question.

3. I am disposed to believe, that *Rose* is a mistake of the printer's devil for *Rou*. But the *Roman de Rou*, so far from being a continuation of the *Brut*, has no connection whatever with it, and relates wholly to the history of the Dukes of Normandy, from the earliest invasion of the Northmen to the year 1106.

4. Layamon translated, or rather paraphrased, the French *Brut* of Wace in the reign of King John, so

that he cannot be said to have written in *Anglo-Saxon*.

5. Robert de Brunne composed his translation in the year 1338, as he tells us himself at the end of it, so that the phrase "about the beginning of the 14th century," is far too vague and unsatisfactory to express a date so positive and well-known.

Yours, &c. THETA.

ON COLLARS OF THE ROYAL LIVERY. No. II.

(Continued from p. 161.)

THE preceding remarks have been offered by way of apology for a fresh investigation of this subject, after the full and in many respects valuable paper which was published by Mr. Beltz in 1828. But it has been shewn how that gentleman was in certain respects mistaken: and, besides, he had not then the advantage of some excellent materials for the early history of Livery Collars, which have been furnished by the inventory already mentioned.

Mr. Beltz was also unacquainted with one of the earliest and most curious notices of Collars of Livery, and which has hitherto been unobserved by writers upon the subject. It is the narrative which is recorded upon the rolls of Parliament, of an altercation which occurred between the Earl of Arundel and King Richard the Second, during the sitting of the Parliament in 1394, for which the Earl was required to solicit the pardon of the Duke of Guyenne and Lancaster, (John of Ghent,) in the presence of the King and Lords in Parliament. As the matter of Collars of Livery was placed foremost in the Earl's complaints, it will be very allowable to quote this remarkable narrative at length, so far as that subject extends. The record states, that Richard Earl of Arundel, since the commencement of the present Parliament, said to the King, in the presence of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Duke of Gloucester, the Bishops of Winchester and Salisbury, the Earl of Warwick, and others, that he had certain matters which lay so near to his heart, that his

conscience would not permit him in any wise to conceal them, for the honour and profit of his Lord the King and his Kingdom: which matters he then shewed to our said Lord the King, and declared in particular as follows: Firstly, that it seemed to him (the Earl) that it was contrary to the honour of our Lord the King, that his uncle the Duke of Guyenne and Lancaster often went in hand and arm with the King, (*en mayne & bras du Roi*): Item, that the King was wont to wear the Livery of the Collar of the Duke of Guyenne and Lancaster; Item, that people of the King's retinue wear the same Livery. To these three first of the charges of the Earl of Arundel, the King made reply, that as for the first article, he himself had made, and makes his uncle, as he does in the absence of that uncle his other uncles, to walk in his hand or arm; Item, as for the second article, the King said, that very soon after the return of his said uncle of Guyenne, when he came back from Spain into England, he (the King) himself took the collar from his uncle's neck, and put it upon his own, and said that he would wear and use it in token of the entire and cordial good-love (*en signe de bon amour d'entier coer*) between them, as he did the Liveries of his other uncles.*

From this very curious relation, we not only collect the spirit in which these emblems were assumed, from the earliest period of their use, but we also gather the fact (not elsewhere

* Rot. Parl. vol. iii. p. 313.

mentioned), that John of Ghent, Duke of Guyenne and Lancaster, gave a Collar of his Livery, and that his brothers did the same. Besides, the date of Nov. 1389, which is that of the Duke of Lancaster's return from Spain, (he was created Duke of Guyenne or Aquitaine, in Parliament, March 2 following), is the earliest that has hitherto been discovered of the existence of Collars of Livery in England.

In the Inventory, to which we shall next turn, are mentioned two of these Collars, that of Mons^r. of Lancaster and that of the Duke of York. This interesting document has been published in the third volume of "Ancient Kalandars and Inventories of the Treasury of the Exchequer," (by the Record Commission,) where it occupies pp. 313-358. It was made in the first year of the reign of Henry the Fourth; and the plate and jewels which it enumerates, had been the property of King Edward the Third, King Richard the Second, Queen Anne, the Duchess of York, the Duke of Gloucester, and Sir John Golafre. Their individual portions are not distinguished; but in the course of the catalogue mention is made of,

1. Collars of the Livery of the King of France.

2. Collars of the Livery of Queen Anne.

3. Collars of the Livery of Mons^r. of Lancaster.

4. A Livery, which must also have been a Collar, of the Duke of York.

Of these, the Collars of the Queen and the Duke of York have not been found mentioned in any other place.

COLLAR OF THE LIVERY OF THE KING OF FRANCE.

This Collar claims our primary attention, because it was apparently the first of the kind, and was therefore probably the prototype of the Collars of Livery introduced into this country. It also demands some investigation, on account of the presumed (but, as I believe, mistaken) connexion of its emblem, the Broomcod, with the surname Plantagenet. It was worn by our Kings,—certainly by two of them, Richard the Second and Henry the Fourth; but it cannot be too soon explained, that it was so worn, not as one of the insignia of

their own dignity, but as a compliment to their ally the King of France. During the prevalence of the feudal spirit, when every man was proud to boast himself the faithful vassal of his immediate superior, any badge or emblem of such fealty was gladly assumed by all, of whatever rank, who were desirous to demonstrate and confirm their adherence to the party of a powerful leader. What all did from motives of allegiance and prudence, even the greatest princes themselves adopted from compliment and policy; and thus Richard the Second and Henry the Fourth were glad to display their alliance with the French King, as it will be seen hereafter that the Emperor Sigismund and other foreign princes accepted the English Collar of Livery.

Examples of a similar interchange of civilities occur from the reign of Edward the Third to that of Henry the Eighth.* Indeed the transmission and reception of Orders of Knighthood, may be said still to fulfil the same objects.

The Collar of the Cosses de Geneste was already in use at the French court in the year 1378.

In that book of fables, *Le Theatre d'Honneur et de Chevalerie*,† Favyn has asserted that the order of the Broomplant, as well as that of the Ship, was founded by St. Louis; and, though it may be little worth while to pursue the statements of an author who is not merely fanciful but mendacious, yet, as his inventions have been adopted by so long a line of followers, both here and on the continent, this opportunity may be taken to test his accuracy, and fully to expose the character of his work.

Favyn, then, first asserts, without adducing any authority, that Louis

* In 36 and in 40 Edw. III. the King received a robe of the livery of the King of France at Christmas. "Henry VIII. sent robes yearly to the Emperor and the King of France, and received the like from them, which by the description of them did not relate to any knightly orders." Anstis, i. 116, note, where see the quotations.

† *Le Theatre d'Honneur et de Chevalerie, ou Histoire des Ordres Militaires; par André Favyn. 4to. Paris, 1620, p. 86.*

the Ninth (otherwise called St. Louis) founded the order of the Broom at the Coronation of his Queen, Margaret of Provence; and he next most impudently proceeds to cite the life of St. Louis, by Guillaume de Nangis, as containing two notices of "the said Order"—

1. "Guillaume de Nangis moine de S. Denys en France, en la Vie de S. Louis, remarque sous l'Année Mil deux cents trente-huict, qu'il donna ledit Ordre a Monsieur Robert de France son Frere en l'eglise abbatiale de S. Cornille de Compeigne." (Favyn, p. 585.)

2. —"en l'année Mil deux cents soixet sept a la Feste de Pentecoste et en l'eglise de Paris il donna le dit Ordre de la Cosse de Geneste a Monsieur Philippe de France son fils aîné, à son neveu Robert Comte d'Artois, et a plusieurs Barons et grands seigneurs de France." (Ib.)

But on a reference to the pages of the old historian himself, the introduction of "the said Order," on each of these two occasions, proves to be a bare fabrication. It is recorded that the illustrious personages mentioned were newly made Knights, but not a hint is to be traced of the Broom. These are the passages :

1. "Anno Domini M.cc.xxxviii. dominum Robertum fratrem suum majorem natu post ipsum, apud Compendium fecit novum militem." (Recueil des Historiens de la France, tome xx. fol. 1840, p. 324.)

2. "Anno Domini M.cc.lxvii. in Pentecoste, prælati et baronibus fere totius regni Franciæ Parisius congregatis, Ludovicus rex Franciæ, videns filium suum primogenitum Philippum juvenem fortem et probissimum, atque Robertum nepotem suum filium Roberti fratris sui Attrabatisensis comitis quondam apud Massoram interfecti, eos cum pluribus aliis milites novos fecit; ubi tanta fuit lætitiæ solemnitas," &c. (Ibid. p. 428.)

The latter passage Favyn * had the effrontery to quote in the original Latin, *interpolating* the word *genistellæ* after *novos*!

The twin brothers St. Marthe, who compiled a Genealogical History of the Royal House of France, which was printed in two very large and magnificent folio volumes in 1647, pass over Monsieur Favyn's legends with a very summary denial,† but, as

neither their high authority † in their own country, nor that of Anstis in ours, has been sufficient to alter the current of error on this subject, I have chosen to notice more at length, upon the present occasion, the gross forgeries, for they are worse than theoretical speculations, committed by this mendacious historian.

If such an author is not to be rejected altogether, all his statements should certainly be examined with the greatest caution. It is no doubt difficult to repose any credit upon a writer who interpolates his quotations, even in the very points for which they are cited. Still, even Favyn did not perhaps go the length of fabricating entire documents; and the following, which contains the first ascertained notice of the Collar of the *Cosse de Geneste*, bears every appearance of being genuine. It is a grant of Charles his Fifth, in the year 1378,§ to his Chamberlain Geoffroy

the only author quoted in the margin.]
ayent écrit, que les Roys Charlemagne, Robert, et S. Louis ont institué des Ordres militaires de Chevalerie; neantmoins il n'y a rien d'asseuré en cela, ny d'exprimé dans les anciens Auteurs: tellement qu'il suffira de parler en ce lieu de ceux dont l'institution ne peut estre revouée en doute." The authors then proceed to give some particulars of these three orders only,—the Star, founded in 1352; Saint Michael, founded in 1469; and St. Esprit, in 1579. *Histoire Genealogique de la Maison de France*, fol. Paris, 1647, vol. i. p. 58.

‡ From a passage in the *Histoire des Ordres*, 4to. 1719, (tom. iii. p. 276,) it appears that Menestrier (the place is not cited) also rightly characterised the effusions of Favyn. It is there admitted that "Messieurs de Sainte Marthe disent que saint Louis n'institua aucun Ordre Militaire; et le Pere Menestrier tient pour fabuleux et de pure imagination, ce que Favyn dit de celui de la Cosse de Genest." Yet, after this, the book-maker proceeds to quote Favyn's version of Guillaume de Nangis, in order to illustrate his plate of a Knight of the *Cosses de Geneste*, attired in a full-bottomed wig, and the usual costume of the court of the *grand monarque*!

§ This date is misprinted 1368 in *Archæologia*, vol. xxix. p. 44. Hugh Clark has falsified the date much more seriously, and made it 1318. *History of Orders of Knighthood*, 8vo. 1784, vol. i. p. 254.

* P. 586.

† "Encore qu' aucuns [A. Farin is

de Belleville, to wear the Collar of the Cosse de Geneste.

J'ay veu et leu les lettres d'Octroy du roy Charles Cinquiesme dict le Sage, du dict ordre de la Cosse de Geneste, par luy faict à l'un de ses Chambellans Messire Geoffroy de Belle-Ville, d'une tres-ancienne Maison de Poictou, qui portoit Gironné de gueules et de vairé. Voicy la tenure de ces lettres.

CHARLES par le grace de Dieu Roy de France, a tous ceux qui ces presentes lettres verront, Salut. Scavoir faisons, que pour la bonne relation qui faicte nous a esté de Geoffroy de Belle-Ville nostre feal Chambellan, et de sa bonne et noble generation, nous luy avons donné et octroyé, de grace speciale, qu'il puisse et luy loise en toutes festes et compagnies porter le Collier de la Cosse de Geneste, sans qu'il en puisse estre repris en aucune maniere. Donné a Tours sous nostre seel, le sixiesme jour de Juillet l'an Mil trois cents soixante et dix huict et de nostre regne le quatorzieme.

The authenticity of this document is confirmed by two others of a similar tenor which have been published in a volume on the families of Flanders by Espinoy, and in another on those of Burgundy, by Pierre de Saint Julien. In the former work * is mentioned a license granted by Charles the Sixth by letters patent dated the 17th Dec. 1398, to Victor de Lichtervelde, "de porter son ordre et collier de Cosses genestes;" and in the latter is another license of the same monarch, in 1405, to "nostre amé Sergent d'armes Robert de Manny Escuyer." The collar is here described as "le collier de nostre ordre de la Cosse de Geneste." †

In these documents the word "ordre" is used, and the opportunity may be taken to remark that this term, as applied to knighthood, is originally French, and that its present sense of a Fraternity is a secondary one, or perhaps borrowed, in

part, from the orders of monachism. The phrase "de son ordre," which is of frequent occurrence in the old French authors, with reference to this subject, signified nothing more than the English "livery," the import of which was illustrated in the first division of this essay.

In 1389, according to Favyn, Charles the Sixth made his kinsmen the King of Sicily and the Prince of Tarentum "Knights" of the Estoile and the Cosse de Geneste. For the "order" of the Estoile, again, Favyn provides a very remote origin, asserting that it was founded by Robert son of Hugh Capet, in 1022. Other writers § are content with referring its foundation to King John of Valois, in 1352. Favyn, of course, has also furnished it with a Collar, which is one of the worst of his designs: it is formed of roses strung upon triple chains, || and for a pendant in front, the star, not represented as the heraldic estoile, but like the mullet, or spur rowel. There can be no doubt that the order or livery of the Star was a Badge, without a Collar, ¶ and this is reconcileable with the circumstance of its being given together with the Collar of the Cosses de Geneste. Another license inserted by Favyn, and nearly of the same date as that relating to the Collar of the Cosses de Geneste, shews that this was the case.** The Badge of *La*

† P. 587, citing "la Chronique de Monsieur Jean de France, duc de Berry."

§ Mennenius, p. 129, quoting "Nicholaus Vigner, tom. 3, bibl. hist. p. 524." Also St. Marthe, in former note.

|| His Collar of the Genet, another imaginary French "order," is the same, with a seated Genet (a species of wild cat) for its pendant.

¶ In some later works on Knighthood, not merely Collars, but whole-length figures of the Knights, are given. In one of these, the *Histoire des Ordres Monastiques, Religieux, et Militaires*, 8 vols. 4to. Paris, 1719, are several figures of Knights wearing *badges* of "orders," and not Collars, and that of the Estoile is so represented in vol. viii. p. 308. The estoile is said to have been worn surmounted by a Crown.

** Letters patent to Jean de Roche Chouard, and Jean de Beaumont, nos chambellans,—porter *La Royale Estoile* en toutes batailles, tournois, et combats,

* Recherches des Antiquitez et Noblesse de Flandres. fol. Douay, 1632, p. 128.

† De l'Origine des Bourgongnons, et Antiquité des Estats de Bourgogne, deux livres. fol. Paris, 1581, p. 152. Mennenius, in quoting this, has altered the name of Manny to Margny; *Deliciae Equestrium sive Militarum Ordinum*, by Franc. Mennenius. Col. Agripp. 1613, 12mo. p. 64.

Royale Estoile did not confer knight-hood, but was allowed to the royal servants and adherents, just as Richard the Second's Badge of the White Hart was bestowed in England.

To these Badges, in both countries, succeeded Collars. The Badge of the *Estoile* was succeeded by the Collar of the *Cosses de Geneste*, and the Badge of the White Hart by Henry the Fourth's Collar of *Esses*. Both the French and English Collars are mentioned as answering the same purpose of a Sign or Livery, by one of the earliest of our heraldic authors, Nicholas Upton, who wrote early in the fifteenth century. The passage may be here cited, as it furnishes an account of the Liveries of the same kind given by several other Kings, which is worthy of particular notice, though the statement with which it sets out, that the Collar accompanied grants of nobility, must be left for future consideration :

“ In Anglia autem, quando Dominus Rex aliquem nobilitat, solet una cum feudo, ut predictum est, Signum, hoc est liberatam suam nobilitate condonare, quæ liberata est unum collarium cum literis S de auro vel argento fabricatum. Rex autem Franciæ dat pro suo signo sive liberata unum collarium factum de siliquis genistæ de auro similiter vel argento. Rex etiam Cipri solebat dare pro signo suo sive liberata unum gladium aureum vel argenteum prout convenit. Sic Rex Romanorum solebat dare suis pro signo unum serpentem, ex cujus dorso insurgit quedam crux florida patens de auro similiter vel argento. Rex etiam Scocie dare solebat pro signo vel titulo suo unum collarium de gormettis fremalibus equorum* de auro vel argento ; et sic de aliis regibus mundi.” (Nic. Uptoni de Militari Officio, lib. i. cap. xvii.)

et en tous lieux, places, festes et campagnes. Donné à Paris, 14 Jan. 1376 ; in Favyn, Theatre d'Honneur, &c. p. 576. —The device of the *Estoile* finally fell into contempt from its being worn by the meanest officials. St. Julien (*Antiq. of Burgundy*, 1581, p. 152) says he had seen it on the coats of the sergeants of the watch—“ en hocquetons des sergens de guet de Paris.”

* That is, *horse-bridles*. Sir Harris Nicolas has shown that the Collar of the *Thistle* existed in Scotland in 1512 ; whereas the Order of that name (in the modern sense of fraternity) was not av-

In 1393 Charles the Sixth sent four Collars of the *Cosses de Geneste* to King Richard the Second and his three uncles, the Dukes of Lancaster, Gloucester, and York. In the record of the goldsmith's recompense for their manufacture the pattern of the French Collar is minutely described (as below printed), though it is not easy to follow the whole of the technical details. The general plan of the Collar was formed by two round pipes or stalks, which were connected throughout their circuit with the ends of broom-cods extending from one to the other ; upon these broom-cods were laid nine “ potences,” each surrounded with large pearls, and between the potences fifty letters, which made the King's motto *JAMES (jamais)* ten times repeated, also hung from the pipes ; in front was a great cut balay, or balass ruby, surrounded with eight great pearls, and at its back—or rather, perhaps, hanging below it, were two broom-cods, open, and enamelled, one white and the other green, within each of which were three great pearls. The pipes also were chased or engraved with branches, flowers, and broom-cods. These four Collars, the three for the Dukes being like that for the King, except that the pearls were of somewhat less value, cost together more than 830 francs. The following is a copy of the document at length, which was found—

“ dans un ancien Registre de la Chambre des Comptes à Paris de l'an 1393, on se trouve un compte rendu par Charles Poupert, Argentier du Roi, le 19 Septembre de la même année, dans lequel il y a la despense faite pour le Collier du Roi ; une autre pour ceux que l'on envoia au Roi d'Angleterre, et à quelques Seigneurs Anglois ; et d'autres pour des Seigneurs Francois. Voici ce que contient le compte fait pour les Colliers qui furent envoiés en Angleterre :—

“ Au dit Jean Compere, orfèvre, demourant à Paris, pour quatre autres Colliers d'or, l'un pareil au Collier du Roy,

tually formed until 1687. See the Introduction to Sir H. Nicolas's “ *History of the Order of the Thistle*,” and more particularly the Additional Notes, p. xxx. Whether the Collar of the Thistle, and that of *Horse-bridles*, mentioned by Upton, were identical, I am not at present prepared to say.



PORTRAIT OF RICHARD THE SECOND,
FROM THE PICTURE AT WILTON.

pour le Roy d'Angleterre, c'est à sçavoir iceluy Collier fait au facon de deux gros tuyaux ronds, et entre iceux tuyaux *Cosse de Geneste* doubles entretenans par les queues, et autour d'icelui sur les cosses fait neuf potences, autour chacune de neuf grosses perles, et en l'entre deux d'icelles potences autour du dit Collier a cinquante lettres d'or pendant à l'un d'iceux tuyaux, qui font par dix fois le mot du Roy, JAMES; et au devant d'icelui Collier, a un gros balay quarré, environné de huit grosses perles, pareilles aux perles du Collier du Roy, et au derriere a deux cosses en forme de cousse de geneste, ouvertes, emailées, l'un de blanc, l'autre de vert, et a dedans chacune d'icelles cosses trois grosses perles, et les dits tuyaux poinsonnés de branches, fleurs, et cosses de geneste.

"Et les trois autres Colliers, l'un pour le Duc de Lancaster, l'autre pour le Duc de Glocestre, et l'autre pour le Duc d'Yorc semblables a celui ci, a quelques perles un peu moins fortes: pour ce, pour tout, 830 franks, 3 s. 4 deniers." (*Histoire des Ordres Monastiques, Religieux, et Militaires*, Paris, 4to. 1719, vol. viii. p. 278.)

In the Inventory of the 1st Hen. IV. three Collars of this Livery occur:

the first weighed thirteen ounces and a quarter; the second only six ounces and a half; and the third, which was a plain one, without jewels, two ounces and a half.

[307.] Item i coler d'or de livre de Roi de Fraunceys ove i. bone baleys quarré perentre bones perles rondes, ove vi. autres bons perles einz deux cas de jenestres, pois. xiii. unc. i. quart'.

[332.] Item un colare del livre du Roi de Fraunce cont' ix overages de genestres, garnisez de iiii. baleys, iii. sapliers, xvii. perles, pois. vi. unc. et di.

[333.] Item un coler d'or de mesme la livre plein, pois. ii. unc. et di.

(Inv. of the Excheq. iii. 354, 357.)

In the procession of Henry the Fourth through the city of London, from the Tower to his coronation, Froissart says that "he was bare-headed, and had round his neck the Collar (*la devise*) of the King of France."*

* Buchon, the editor of Froissart, Paris, 1826, (tome xiv. p. 226) calls the *devise* "celle que le Roi de France lui avoit donné, en signe d'amitié, pendant son exil à Paris." Modius, in his *Pandectæ*

This was the Collar, the livery of the King of France, which, in the picture of Richard the Second, now at Wilton, and engraved by Hollar, is represented worn by the King, and also by all his angelic attendants,* as noticed in my first paper. The collars in that picture answer to the preceding description of a gorgeous work of jewellery; and the whole of the King's robe is embroidered with White Harts encircled in representations of the same Collar. The King's figure (reduced only about one-eighth from the original) has been recently given, more accurately than by Hollar, in Mr. Shaw's beautiful work on the Dresses and Decorations of the Middle Ages, and from this latter source so much is now copied as shews the Collar and Badge, the way in which each was worn, and enough of the robe to give its pattern, which, besides the White Hart and Collar of Broom-cods, includes the Bohemian eagle, in compliment to Richard's Queen.

I have not yet found any other representation of the Collar of the Cosses de Geneste. That which Favyn *designed* for it, (and which has been repeatedly copied among his series in our various Systems of Heraldry, &c.) is as different as possible from the description above detailed. It is not even composed of the cods, but of the *flowers*, of the broom; and these are alternated with fleurs-de-lis stuck upon lozenges, the whole strung upon a single chain, with a pendent of a cross flory. This is another example of the total and pure invention which, as I have before remarked, characterises *the greater part* of the Collars set forth by Favyn, and repeated by all the subsequent histo-

Triumphales, p. 150, describing the costume of the King on this occasion, says, "gestans *conchyliatum* torquem ordinis Gallicani;" but he wrote after the institution of the order of St. Michael, and *embellished* his language with an allusion to the Collar of that order. (Note, by Mr. Beltz, in Retrospective Review, N. Ser. vol. ii. p. 503.)

* The Virgin and Child, to whom the King is kneeling, are surrounded by a choir of eleven angels, all of whom wear the Collar of Broom-cods, and the Badge of the White Hart.

rians of "Orders of Knighthood." The falsehood of the engraving has in this instance been abetted by an inaccuracy of description. The English translator of Favyn chose to interpret "la cosse de Geneste," not plainly "the Broom-cod,"† but verbosely "the Broome-Floure, in the Cod or Huske."‡ Ashmole, and the subsequent English authors, have wholly dropped "the cod, or huske," and so in all of them we have the fictitious "Order of the Broom-flower," but altogether lose sight of the Collar of the Broom-cod, of the Royal Livery of France.

A carving in which the real Collar of the Cosses de Geneste occurred, is mentioned by Menestrier (writing about 1670) as having been seen by him at Ingolstad.

"Charles VI. reduisit les fleurdelys à trois, comme ie les ay vûes à Ingolstad sur l'image d'or de N. D. ou il est representé d'un costé à genoux devant cette image, et derriere luy est un Heraut de l'ordre de la Genette ou du genest, vestu d'une cotte d'armes verte semée d'Ecussons de Saint George d'argent a la croix de gueules. Ce heraut a au col le collier du genest de deux cordons tortillez l'un blanc et l'autre verte. Il tient en son bras gauche l'ecu de ce Prince marqué de trois fleurdelys, et son casque fermé et surmonté d'une couronne ouverte fleurdelisée. De l'autre costé est sa mere Isabeau de Baviere, dont l'ecu est party de semé de France, et des armoiries de Baviere, sans couronne ny ornement."§

At Poissi was still preserved in the time of Menestrier, a pall semé of broom, with the motto *James*.

"A Poissi on conserve encore, dans le Monastere des Religieuses de l'Ordre de S. Dominique, un Poële à mettre sur le tombeau de Madame Marie de France sœur du Roy, qui est semé de *plantes de genest*, avec ce mot en lettres Gothiques *James*." (La Devise du Roy Justifiée, 4to. 1679, p. 75.)

On New Year's day 1410, the Duchess of Bretagne presented to the Duke her husband a brooch made like

† *Cosse* is the same word which in modern orthography is written *gousse*.

‡ English edition, fol. 1623, p. 349.

§ Art de Blason, Lyon 1671, 12mo. p. 97. Anstis (i. 115) in quoting this has called the "image d'or" a picture, it is presumed inaccurately.

a coronet of gosses de geneste, the propriety of which will be perceived when it is remembered that she was a Princess of France, namely, Jeanne daughter of Charles the Sixth, and sister to the Queen of Richard the Second.*

“ Un fremaillet en faczon de couronne à gosses de genest, que Mad. la Duchesse avoit donné au Duc le i. Janvier mccccx.” (Lobineau, Histoire de Bretagne, vol. ii. col. 921.)

These examples form so many proofs that the Broom-cod was a French emblem, and that it had nothing originally to do with the surname of Plantagenet,—which, as a prolonged research † enables me to assert with some confidence, was unknown and almost forgotten from the days of Geoffrey of Anjou, the father of King Henry the Second (whose own surname was Curtmantel, and *not* Plantagenet), until those of Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, the father of King Edward the Fourth.

I do not forget that some instances have been found of the Broom being used as an ornament of robes, &c. in England. Anstis‡ has given examples of the 22d Rich. II. and the 17th and 19th Hen. VI.; but I am inclined to believe, that in none of these cases was this ornament allusive to the surname of Plantagenet, but either to French alliance, or to the claim which our Kings made to the Crown of France. Nor do I thus advance a new and presumptuous hypothesis, however different it may be to the ideas now generally entertained on the subject. It was the opinion of the judicious Anstis, and I think it will stand the test of examination, which the Plan-

* Anstis did not apprehend this circumstance; but, on the contrary, has assumed that the Duchess was Joane of Navarre. for he says, (vol. i. p. 116) “the Queen of Henry IV. gave to her son the Duke of Bretagne,” &c. Not to dwell on the fact that Joan was only the Duke's step-mother, we may be sure that the Queen of England would not have been called “Mad. la Duchesse.” The young Duke had been married to the Princess Joan of France in 1404.

† See the Archæologia, vol. xxix. pp. 41—45.

‡ Vol. i. p. 116, note.

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tagenet theory at every point fails to sustain.

Anstis says, “it is certain that our Kings were very jealous of their title to the Crown of France, and as Edward III. took the Arms thereof in the first quarter, being then semée of *Fleurs-de-lis*, so, when the King of France reduced them to three, the same method was observed here. And it may be conjectured that Richard II. might have practised the same, not only with regard to the White Hart, which had been taken as the Badge of that Crown,§ but also with reference to the Broom-cods, which Upton, who was present at the siege of Orleans in 1428, tells us was in his time the devise or *signum* of that Crown.”||

Of Collars of Broom-cods in England we have only two or three other notices besides those which have been already introduced. Two occur in the inventory of the Crown jewels, made after the death of Henry the Fifth; but neither of them are of that magnificent workmanship which was appropriated to the royal person:—

“ 1 Coler d'or de Bromecoddes, avec i saph' et ii. perles, pris vjs. viijd. pois' xxxviij. dount abatez vd. de poys, pris del'unce xxiijs. iiij. en tout xliijs.” (Parl. Rolls, vol. iv. p. 220.)

The second was among some jewels which had been forfeited by Lord l'Escrope—

“ 1 Coler d'or de Bromecoddes, pois' de Troie vij unc. di. pris l'unce xxiijs. iiij.—viijli. xvs.” (Ibid. p. 225.)

In the 4th year of Henry the Sixth, a collar was made for the King, of the letter S and Broom-cods combined.

“ John Palyng, orfevre, de Londres, pour un coler d'or fait de S et Bromecoddes pour nous mesmes, poisant deux unces et demy et trois deniers d'or.” (Writ of Privy Seal, dated 26 July, 4 Hen. VI. quoted by Anstis, i. 116.)

It must not, however, be supposed

† Here Anstis is wrong. The French Hart was winged, and flying, and therefore very different to Richard the Second's Hart, which is traced in connection with the White Hind borne by his mother the Princess of Wales and her brothers the Holands. See the Archæologia, vol. xxi. pp. 37, 38.

‡ Anstis, vol. i. p. 115.

that this was a pattern frequently, if in any instance, repeated. Anstis indeed has mentioned it without remark, and Mr. Beltz has taken it as no other than might be expected from one of the "Plantagenets." But a little consideration of the time when it was made, and of the circumstances which must have suggested such a pattern, not only renders it far more interesting, but removes entirely the support which the unauthenticated presumption, that Plantagenet was regarded as a surname by our Lancastrian princes, might appear to derive from this record. It is to be remembered, then, that Henry the Sixth, when this Collar was made for him, had, by his Regents, asserted his claim to the sovereignty of France. Upon the death of Charles VI. he had been proclaimed, at Paris, King of the French; and his great seal was made after the pattern of his predecessors in that kingdom (which, to the credit of our own artists, it may be remarked, was by no means so beautiful as that of Henry the Fifth.) Seated on his royal throne, the infant monarch bears two sceptres, that of England in his right hand, and in his left (instead of the English mound and cross) the French sceptre surmounted by a hand in the attitude of benediction. By these "rods of empire" was represented on the Great Seal the King's joint dominion *FRANCORVM ET ANGLIE* (as, following former precedent in both cases, it is singularly expressed in the legend.) Now, it is evident that, according to the notions of those days, it was very possible for a person to carry, with proper effect, two sceptres, inasmuch as he had two hands; but it did not accord with their ideas of propriety that the same neck should wear two collars. The only expedient, therefore, was to combine the Royal Collars of France and England.* In

* In a MS. in the College of Arms, Vincent 152, f. 132, the same idea is pursued in a drawing of a Collar of roses-en-soleil and shells, combining Edward the Fourth's Collar of Livery with the Collar of St. Michael of France. Robert Dudley Earl of Leicester, in 1587, bequeathed to his brother the Earl of Warwick, "a George, which hath the French

the Collar of alternate Esses and Broom-cods the emblems of both kingdoms were united; and, instead of the circumstance supporting any presumption that the Broom-cod was a rebus of the surname Plantagenet, it merely affords another confirmation of the fact that it was as entirely a French emblem, as the letter S was an emblem of the House of Lancaster.

J. G. N.

MR. URBAN, *Sheffield, Dec. 27.*

IN your memoir of Chantrey (p. 100) it is stated that he left Ramsey, his master at Sheffield, but the cause was not mentioned. The fact is, Chantrey ran away, and was advertised as a run-away apprentice. It is said that Ramsey had a son whom he wished to push on in business, and therefore did all he could to keep Chantrey back, not wishing that his son should be "second best." Chantrey could not brook this, and hence the quarrel and separation.

Subsequently, when Chantrey had made some little stir in the world, Ramsey called on Chantrey in London. On the name being announced, Chantrey received his old master in words something to the effect; "Oh, I was apprenticed with you," and putting his hand in his pocket drew forth his purse, and presented Ramsey with a five-pound note, with a request, however, that he would dispense with his visits in future, no doubt excited by the remembrance of past treatment. Whether this resolution was kept deponent sayeth not.

In the memoir it is mentioned also that Chantrey when a boy, used to take milk to Sheffield on an ass. To those not used to seeing and observing such things, it may be necessary to state, that the boys generally carry a good thick stick with a hooked or knobbed end, with which they belabour their asses sometimes unmercifully. On a certain day, when returning home riding on his ass, Chantrey was ob-

order and the English in one, with a plain gold chain at it;" this was made in token that he "was of both the orders." Collins's State Papers, pp. 75, 86.

served by a gentleman to be very intently engaged in cutting a stick with a pen-knife, and, excited by his curiosity, he asked the lad what he was doing, when, with great simplicity of manner, but with courtesy, he replied, "I am cutting *old Fox's head*." Fox was the schoolmaster of the village. On this, the gentleman asked to see what he had done, pronounced it to be an excellent likeness, and presented the youth with *sixpence*, and this may perhaps be reckoned the first money Chantrey ever obtained for his ingenuity—what effect this incident may have had on his future destiny, let the philosophic, or learned in such things divine. Of the truth of the anecdote, I have no doubt.

The place of his interment is at the south-west end of the church, not the north.

Yours, &c. S. D.

MR. URBAN, *Tillington Rectory,*
Jan. 28.

IN the different biographical sketches which have recently appeared of the late Sir Francis Chantrey, I do not recollect having noticed some particulars of his rise to eminence mentioned by himself, at the Assizes at Lewes, in March 1840, when he appeared as a witness in a cause. Having been present on that occasion, I am enabled to give you these particulars in his own words, exactly as he delivered them in Court, in answer to questions from counsel.

Yours, &c. R. R.

"I came to London in 1802, and then I began to labour at sculpture. I never worked for any other sculptors; and what is more, I never had an hour's instruction from any sculptor in my life. For the next eight years I never made 5*l.* in my profession; the bust that I first got my reputation from, I made for nothing; it was a bust of Horne Tooke, and it went to the exhibition in model, for neither Horne Tooke nor I could afford to make it in marble. I got 12,000*l.* worth of commissions by that bust at the exhibition, so that you see how very uncertain the rise of a sculptor is. In consequence of exhibiting that bust in plaster, I had three commissions come in, of 4,000*l.* each, which makes 12,000*l.*

"At that time my charge for a bust was 100 guineas and 80 guineas,

according to the sort of bust. This mode of charge continued up to 1812 or 1813, about three years I think. Then I raised my price from 120 to 150 guineas; and in 1822, I raised my price to 200 guineas, and that is my price now."

The history of his admirable bust of Sir Walter Scott (an anecdote connected with his modelling of which has been given in p. 102,) is contained in the following very interesting letter:—

"To the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart.

Belgrave-place, Jan. 26, 1838.

"Dear Sir Robert—I have much pleasure in complying with your request to note down such facts as remain on my memory concerning the bust of Sir Walter Scott, which you have done me the honour to place in your collection at Drayton Manor.

"My admiration of Scott, as a poet and a man, induced me in the year 1820 to ask him to sit to me for his bust, the only time I ever recollect having asked a similar favour from any one. He agreed, and I stipulated that he should breakfast with me always before his sittings, and never come alone, nor bring more than three friends at once, and that they should all be good talkers. That he fulfilled the latter condition you may guess, when I tell you that on one occasion he came with Mr. Croker, Mr. Heber, and the late Lord Lyttelton. The marble bust produced from these sittings was moulded, and about forty-five casts were disposed of among the poet's most ardent admirers. This was all I had to do with the plaster casts. The bust was pirated by Italians, and England and Scotland, and even the colonies, were supplied with unpermitted and bad casts to the extent of thousands, in spite of the terror of an Act of Parliament.

"I made a copy in marble from this bust for the Duke of Wellington; it was sent to Apsley House in 1827, and it is the only duplicate of my bust of Sir Walter Scott that I ever executed in marble.

"I now come to your bust of Scott. In the year 1828, I proposed to the poet to present the original marble as an heirloom to Abbotsford, on condition that he would allow me sittings sufficient to finish another marble from the life for my own studio. To this proposal he acceded, and the bust was sent to Abbotsford accordingly, with the following words inscribed on the back—'This bust of Sir Walter Scott was made in 1820 by Francis Chantrey, and presented by the sculptor to the poet, as a token of esteem, in 1828.'

ditaments whatsoever and wheresoever, unto and to the use of my said wife, M. A. Chantrey, her heirs and assigns for ever. And as to all those my leasehold messuages or tenements and hereditaments, situate in Lower Belgrave Place and Eccleston Street and Eccleston Place respectively, in the county of Middlesex, (but subject to the provision aforesaid,) and all other my leasehold hereditaments, and premises whatsoever and wheresoever, and all railway, canal, and road bonds, and all canal, navigation, and railway shares, and all shares that may, in any way, partake of the character of real estate, or be charged in any way or to any extent on real estate in any public companies, and also as to all monies which at my decease may be due and owing to me on mortgages or other real securities, and all the rest and residue of my present and future real and mixed estate of what nature or kind soever, I do hereby primarily subject and charge the same to and with the payment and satisfaction thereof of all my just debts, funeral and testamentary expenses, and the several pecuniary legacies bequeathed in and by this my will, or by any codicil or codicils thereto, and of the legacy duty payable in respect of such legacies, and of all such sum and sums of money as shall be requisite for discharging the expenses of carrying on and completing any of my unfinished works of art as hereinbefore provided, it being my will and intention that all my other personal estate shall be wholly exonerated from the aforesaid payments or any of them, and subject and charged as aforesaid. I give and bequeath all and singular the same leasehold hereditaments and premises, and real securities, and the interest and dividends due thereon, and the residue of my real estate and other the premises lastly hereinbefore devised and bequeathed, unto and to the use of my said wife, M. A. Chantrey, her heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, absolutely to and for her and their own use and benefit. And I give and bequeath all my stocks, shares, and interest in the public funds and government securities, whether British or foreign, and all sums of money which may be due or owing to me, upon bonds or other personal securities, or upon simple contract, and all and singular other my pure personal estate and effects whatsoever, and of what nature or kind soever (not specifically given or bequeathed to and by this my will, or by any codicil or codicils thereto) unto the said C. Stokes, G. Jones, and C. H. Turner, their executors, administrators and assigns, upon the trusts and for the intents and pur-

poses hereinafter declared and expressed of and concerning the same, that is to say, upon trust that they, the said trustees, [here follow the customary powers of sale, transfer, &c. and for reinvestment of proceeds in government securities]. And my will is, and I do hereby direct, that the trustees or trustee for the time being of this my will, shall stand possessed of and interested in such last mentioned stocks, funds, and securities, &c. upon trust, during the widowhood of my said wife, to pay and apply the interest, dividends, and annual produce thereof, by equal half-yearly payments (the first of such payments to be made at the expiration of six calendar months from the day of my decease) unto her, my said wife, for her own use and benefit; but in case she shall marry again, then from and after such second marriage, and during the then residue of her life, by and out of the same annual interest, dividends, and produce, to pay one clear annuity or annual sum of 1,000*l.* unto such person or persons, and for such intents and purposes as my said wife, notwithstanding such future coverture shall direct or appoint. [Here follow the customary clauses for protection in case the wife should marry again.] And from and after the decease, or second marriage of my said wife, which shall first happen, then upon trust to pay out of the said interest, dividends, and annual produce, one annuity or clear yearly sum of 300*l.* to the said C. Stokes, and one annuity or clear yearly sum of 200*l.* to the said G. Jones, during their respective natural lives, for their own respective absolute use and benefit, the same annuities to be free from legacy duty, &c. And upon further trust, that after the decease or second marriage of my said wife, whichever shall first happen, the trustees or trustee for the time being of this my will, do and shall, so long as my tomb in the churchyard of the said parish of Norton, constructed by me and completed according to such instructions as I may leave for that purpose, shall last, and expressly with the view of having my said tomb preserved from destruction, on the first day of December in each and every year, pay out of the said interest, dividends, and annual produce of my said residuary pure personal estate, to the vicar or clergyman of the parish church of Norton aforesaid, who shall reside in the said parish of Norton, one annuity or clear yearly sum of 200*l.* free from legacy duty, upon trust, nevertheless that such vicar or clergyman do and shall so long as my said tomb shall last, on the 21st day of December in each and every year, pay the sum of 50*l.*

part of the said last-mentioned annuity or clear yearly sum of 200*l.*, to the schoolmaster of Norton school, residing in the said parish of Norton, who, being a member of the established Church of England, do and shall, so long as my said *tomb shall last*, himself personally instruct ten poor boys of the said parish of Norton, chosen and selected by such vicar or clergyman, in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and other branches of general education, free from any expense to the parents of such poor boys; and upon this further trust that such vicar or clergyman do and shall, so long as my said *TOMB SHALL LAST*, on the said 21st day of December, in each and every year, pay out of the said annuity or clear yearly sum of 200*l.* last mentioned, the sum of 10*l.* each, to five poor men, and five other poor persons, being either widows or single women, all such persons being parishioners of the said parish of Norton, who, in the judgment of such vicar or clergyman, shall be most deserving. And it is my will, that such vicar or clergyman, as some compensation for his care, trouble, and attention in and to the matters aforesaid, shall retain the residue of the said annuity or clear yearly sum of 200*l.* last mentioned for his own use. And I declare that the receipt or receipts in writing, signed by such vicar or clergyman, shall at all times be a sufficient discharge and sufficient discharges to the said trustees or trustee for the time being of this my will, for such payments of the said last-mentioned annuity or clear yearly sum of 200*l.* as shall in any such receipt or receipts be expressed to have been received, to be applied for the purposes and in manner aforesaid.

And it is my desire and intention, that after the death or second marriage of my said wife, whichever shall first happen, subject to the said annuities, or such of them as shall for the time being be payable, the clear income of my aforesaid residuary pure personal estate shall be devoted to the encouragement of "BRITISH FINE ART IN PAINTING AND SCULPTURE ONLY," under and subject to such rules and regulations as I shall in and by this my will, or by any codicil or codicils thereto, make and appoint for that purpose; and in default of such rules and regulations, and subject thereto, in case the same shall be incomplete and insufficient, my will is, and I do hereby direct that from and after the decease or second marriage of my said wife, whichever shall first happen, the said trustees or trustee for the time being of this my will do and shall apply and dispose of the clear interest, dividends, and annual produce of my said residuary pure personal estate,

after answering and satisfying thereof the said annuities, or such of them as shall from time to time be payable, in the manner hereinafter mentioned, (that is to say) upon trust, that the trustees or trustee for the time being of this my will, do and shall pay over the same yearly and every year by one or more payment or payments, as they or he shall think proper, to the President and Treasurer for the time being of the Association of Eminent Artists, now known as, and constituting the ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS IN LONDON, or to the President and Treasurer of any other society or association which, in the event of the title "ROYAL" being withdrawn by the Crown, or of the Royal Academy being dissolved or its denomination altered, may be formed by the persons who may be the last members of the Royal Academy of Arts in London, whatever may be the denomination assumed by such last members. And I declare, that the receipt and receipts in writing of the President and Treasurer, for the time being, of the Royal Academy, or of such other society or association as aforesaid, shall be a sufficient discharge and discharges to the trustees or trustee for the time being of this my will, for the monies so from time to time paid over as aforesaid, and shall entirely exonerate such trustees or trustee for the time being of this my will, for the monies so from time to time paid over as aforesaid, and shall entirely exonerate such trustees or trustee from all responsibility as to the future application and disposition of the same monies. And my will is, and I do hereby direct, that from and out of the monies so paid over, one annuity or clear yearly sum of 300*l.* shall be retained by such President for the time being, to sed for his own absolute use and benefit, and that an annuity or yearly sum of 50*l.* shall be paid thereout to the Secretary, for the time being, of the said Academy, Society, or association, for his own absolute use and benefit, *on condition that such secretary shall attend the meetings of my trustees, and keep in a book, to be preserved by them, a regular account of all the proceedings such two last-mentioned annual sums to be payable on the first day of January in every year, and the first payment to be made on the first day of January in the year succeeding that in which my said wife shall die or marry as the case may be; and neither of such annual sums to be apportionable for a broken part of a year; and the clear

* Passage in italics interlined in original.

residue of the same monies shall be laid out by the President and other members composing such Council, for the time being, of the Royal Academy, or of such other society or association as aforesaid, when and as they shall think it expedient, in the purchase of WORKS OF FINE ART OF THE HIGHEST MERIT IN PAINTING AND SCULPTURE that can be obtained, either already executed or which may hereafter be executed by artists of any nation, provided such artists shall have actually resided in Great Britain during the executing and completing of such works, it being my express direction that no work of art, whether executed by a deceased or living artist, shall be purchased, unless the same shall have been entirely executed within the SHORES OF GREAT BRITAIN. And my will further is, that in making such purchases preference shall, on all occasions, be given to works of the highest merit that can be obtained, and that the prices to be paid for the same shall be liberal, and shall be wholly in the discretion of the President and Council of the Royal Academy, or of such other society or association as aforesaid. And my will further is, that such President and Council, in making their decision, shall have regard solely to the intrinsic merit of the works in question, and not permit any feeling of sympathy for an artist or his family, by reason of his or their circumstances or otherwise, to influence them. And I do hereby further direct, that such President and Council shall not be in any manner obliged to lay out and expend in every or any one year, either the whole or any part of the monies so paid over to them for the purpose aforesaid, or any accumulations that may arise therefrom, but that the same respectively may, from time to time, be reserved and accumulated for a period not exceeding five successive years, if such President and Council shall see occasion. And I do expressly declare my will and mind to be, that no commissions or orders for the execution of works to be afterwards purchased as aforesaid, shall at any time be given by such President and Council to any artist or artists whomsoever. And I further declare my will to be, that the President and Council of the Royal Academy, or of such other society or association as aforesaid, do and shall within the succeeding year next after any work shall have been purchased by them as aforesaid, cause the same to be publicly exhibited for the period of one calendar month at the least, in the annual exhibition of the Royal Academy, or in some important public exhibition of Fine Arts, the same to be selected by such President

and Council, subject to such regulations as they shall think fit and proper. And I direct that the said works shall be selected by the decision of a majority of the members of the Council for the time being of the Royal Academy, or of such other society or association as aforesaid, the President thereof having in such selection one vote as a member of the Council, and a casting vote as President thereof. And I do hereby expressly direct, that after every purchase shall have been made by such Council, the names of those members of the Council who shall have sanctioned or opposed such purchase shall be entered in some book to be kept for that purpose, which book shall at all times remain open for the inspection and reference of all the members of the Royal Academy, or of such other society or association as aforesaid, and of the trustees or trustee for the time being of this my will. And it is my wish and intention, that the works of Art so purchased as aforesaid, shall be collected for the purpose of forming and establishing a PUBLIC NATIONAL COLLECTION OF BRITISH FINE ART IN PAINTING AND SCULPTURE executed within the shores of Great Britain, in the confident expectation that, whenever the collection shall become or be considered of sufficient importance, the government or the country will provide a suitable and proper building or accommodation for their preservation and exhibition as the property of the nation, free of all charges whatever on my estate. And it is my wish that my trustees or trustee, for the time being, and the President and Council of the Royal Academy, or of such other society or association as aforesaid, shall use their best endeavours to carry my object into proper effect. But I expressly direct, that no part of my residuary pure personal estate, or of the annual income thereof, shall be appropriated in acquiring any depository or receptacle whatever, for the aforesaid works of Art, otherwise than in providing a place of temporary deposit and security whenever needful, and in defraying those expenses which shall be absolutely required for the necessary preservation of the said works of Art so long as they shall remain in such place of temporary deposit. And in case the Royal Academy and such other society or association as aforesaid, if any, shall be dissolved or cease to act for the purposes aforesaid, I do hereby direct, that the trustees or trustee for the time being of this my will, shall endeavour to obtain the authority and sanction of Parliament to some proper scheme for the future application of the annual income of my residuary

pure personal estate, such scheme being in strict accordance with my intention hereinbefore expressed, viz. that such income shall be for ever devoted towards the encouragement of Fine Art in Painting and Sculpture executed within the shores of Great Britain. And it is my earnest request, that my said wife do, with all convenient speed after my decease, apply for and endeavour to obtain an Act of Parliament settling, or authorising her to settle, the said freehold and copyhold hereditaments, and other real and mixed estate to which she may become entitled under this my will, or so much thereof as shall remain after defraying the expenses of applying for and obtaining such Act of Parliament and making such settlement, upon the same trusts as are hereinbefore declared concerning my residuary pure personal estate, but not so as to double or otherwise increase all or any of the annual or other sums hereinbefore made payable thereout, but so nevertheless that my said wife may have a life interest therein, or in such part thereof as she may desire. Nevertheless, I declare, that no forfeiture shall be occasioned by want of such Act of Parliament, but that in case the same should not be obtained, the same freehold and copyhold hereditaments, and other real and mixed estate, shall go and be held and enjoyed under this my will, in the same way as if no such request had been contained in relation thereto. And I do hereby nominate and appoint my said wife, M. A. Chantrey, and the said C. Stokes, G. Jones, and C. H. Turner, executrix and executors of this my will. But I hereby declare, that if either of my said executors shall be indebted to me at the time of my decease, such debt or debts shall not be extinguished by reason of his being so appointed an executor. [Here follow clauses to authorise the trustees to act in cases where he himself held property in trust, and, in case of death, &c. to appoint new trustees, &c.] And it is my earnest wish, that such appointment be made within three calendar months next after the happening of any such vacancy as aforesaid, and that the number of *three trustees* may be kept up during the lifetime and widowhood of my said wife, and that after her decease the trustees be increased to FIVE, by adding to the number of three the *President* and Treasurer for the time being of the Royal Academy, or of such other society or association as aforesaid, so that the number of *five trustees*, always including such President and Treasurer, shall thenceforth be kept up, &c. [Clauses for investing new trustees with full power.] And I direct that every

trustee who shall be appointed under the power hereinbefore contained (excepting the President and Secretary of the Royal Academy, or of such other society or association as aforesaid) shall upon his appointment receive one clear sum of 100*l.* sterling, to be retained out of the income of my residuary pure personal estate for the current year in which any such appointment shall take place, the same sum to be some remuneration for the trouble imposed upon such new appointed trustee. [Here follow the customary clauses for the legal discharge, reimbursement, and security of the trustees.] In witness whereof I, the said Sir Francis Chantrey, the testator, have to this my last will and testament, &c. set my hand, this thirty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty.—F. Chantrey—Signed, published, &c.—Witnesses, John Walter, 4, Symond's Inn, Attorney-at-law, Rose Mary Walter, 47, Ebury Street, Pimlico, Spinster.

THIS is a codicil to the last will and testament of me, Sir Francis Chantrey, of, &c.—Whereas, in and by my said will, I have directed, that in case my friend and assistant, Allan Cunningham, shall be acting as my assistant at the time of my decease, it is my wish that my executors should engage his services to assist in the completion of the works therein referred to, and generally in the adjustment of my professional affairs, at such stipend or other usual remuneration as he may be in receipt of from me at the time of my decease; and upon the completion of the said works, and the winding up of my professional affairs, in case the said A. Cunningham shall superintend the same to the satisfaction, in all respects of my executors, and shall be living at the above period of completion, I have given and bequeathed unto the said A. Cunningham the sum of 2,000*l.* sterling, free from legacy duty, but without any interest in the meantime. Now I do hereby, in addition to the said sum of 2,000*l.* so given to him, give and bequeath to him, the said A. Cunningham, one annuity or clear yearly sum of 100*l.* for and during the term of his natural life, payable quarterly out of the rents or interest and dividends of the leasehold and other property hereinafter mentioned, given and bequeathed by my said will to my wife, M. A. Chantrey. And after the decease of the said A. Cunningham, I give and bequeath a like annuity or clear yearly sum of 100*l.* to Jean Cunningham, the now wife of the said A. Cunningham, for and during the term of her natural life, payable quarterly out of the rents or

interest and dividends of the leasehold and other property hereinafter mentioned, given and bequeathed by my said will to my said wife. And whereas, as to all those leasehold messuages or tenements and hereditaments situate in Lower Belgrave Place and Eccleston Street, &c. &c. and all the rest and residue of my present and future real and mixed estate of what nature and kind soever, I have primarily subjected and charged the same to and with the payment and satisfaction thereof of all my just debts, &c. in addition to the aforesaid charges thereon, I further charge all and singular the same leasehold hereditaments and premises and real securities, and the principal and interest due thereon, and the residue of my real estate, and other the premises lastly hereinbefore mentioned, with the payment of the said several annuities hereby given and bequeathed to the said A. Cunningham and Jean Cunningham his wife, it being my will and intention that all my other personal estate shall be wholly exonerated from the aforesaid payments or any of them; and subject and charged as aforesaid, I give and bequeath all and singular

the same leasehold hereditaments and premises and real securities, and the principal and interest due thereon, and the residue of my real estate, and other the premises lastly hereinbefore mentioned, unto and to the use of my said wife, M. A. Chantrey, her heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns absolutely, to and for her and their own use and benefit. And in all other respects I ratify and confirm my said will. In witness whereof, I, the said Sir Francis Chantrey, have to this codicil to my said will set my hand this third day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one.—F Chantrey. Signed, published, &c.—Witnesses, John Walter, Attorney-at-Law, 4, Symonds' Inn, Rose Mary Walter, 47, Ebury Street, Pimlico.

Proved at London, with a codicil, 15th of December, 1841, before the worshipful Robert Joseph Phillimore, Doctor of Laws and Surrogate, by the oaths of Dame M. A. Chantrey, widow, the relict, C. Stokes, Esq., G. Jones, Esq., and C. H. Turner, Esq. the executors, to whom administration was granted, having been first sworn duly to administer.

EPIGRAMS

On a couple of Woodcocks killed at Holkham, at a single shot, and afterwards sculptured in marble, by Sir Francis Chantrey.

Nobis gemellis, et gemello vulnere
Ictis, manus quæ straverat vitam dedit,
Haud denudè exstinguendam. Id undè fit, rogas?
Qui nos peremit, CUANTRIUS vetuit mori.

Occisor an servator estne CHANTRIUS
Dicendus, uno qui trucidat vulnere
Binas aves, misertus ante dein sub
Cœdem rependit, præmio plusquam pari—
Doosodo vitam nempe, quæ tolli nequit?

Quæ morimur dextrâ, in lucem revocamur eadem:
Quæ vitam abstraxit, vivere deinde dedit.
Ah! felix utrinque manus—quæ nempe perire
Nos jubet hæc, illâc posse perire vetat!

Uno conatu felix, unâque sagittâ,
CHANTRIUS binas dextra cecidit aves.
"Arto meâ cecidistis," ait. "potiora repono—
"Arto meâ æternùm vivite marmoreæ."

Ne mortare, mori.

Cùm mortem comitentur honores haud morituri,
Nonne operis pretium est, ne moriare, mori?

Periissem, ni periissem.

Quidam ex antiquis, " Periissem ni periissem,"
Dixit : idem poterunt dicere nunc et aves.

Mori Lucrum.

Viximus : fatoque, CHANTRIO enecante, cessimus :
CHANTRIO sculvente, vitam sempiternam vivimus.
Ergo nobis ille cæsis efficit mori lucrum !

Chester.

FRS. WRANGHAM.

MONUMENT IN HACCONBY CHURCH, LINCOLNSHIRE.

(With a Plate.)

IN the accompanying Plate we present our readers with a representation of the Monument which has been erected in Hacconby Church, Lincolnshire, to the memory of the late Rev. Samuel Edmund Hopkinson, B.D. of whom a memoir was given in our Magazine for November last, p. 549.

Our churches have been too long disfigured by shapeless and tasteless tablets, frequently heathenish in their emblems, and at the best discordant to the character of the edifices in which they are placed. We are glad

In a vault at the north west corner of this chancel are deposited the remains of the reverend Samuel Edmund Hopkinson, B.D, once fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge, vicar of Morton cum Hacconby xlvi years, and for above xxx years, an acting magistrate for the parts of Kesteven in this County and for the liberty of Peterborough in the County of Northampton : He also held the rectory of Etton in the same County for xlii years, which he resigned A°. d'ni M°.dccc°.xx°.viiij. and the vicarage of Thorpe S^t. Peter in this County for iv years which he resigned A°. d'ni M°.dccc°.xxx°.viiij. He was the eldest son of the reverend William Hopkinson, Minor Canon of Peterborough Cathedral, by Elizabeth his wife eldest daughter of Francis Wise of Ramsey in the county of Huntingdon. He was born at Sutton in the county of Northampton August xx A°. d'ni M°.dcc°.liv°. and died at Morton July xvij A°. d'ni M°.dccc°.xli. ætat: lxxxvij.

Arms engraved and painted in colours :—

Hopkinson, Azure, on a chevron argent, between three estoiles or, three lozenges gules, within a bordure or.

Portington, Gules, on a bend argent three choughs sable.

to hail, and to make known, an example designed in a more appropriate spirit ; and we also welcome the good old-fashioned material, brass, which is the most durable of any,—except when it falls among thieves. Mr. A. W. Pugin,* the well-known antiquarian architect and author, has furnished the design for this monument, which has been executed by Hardman and Illife of Birmingham.

The inscriptions are as follow, in Black Letter :

Elizabeth, wife of the reverend Samuel Edmund Hopkinson, interred in the same vault, was daughter of John Portington and Judith his wife, who was daughter of the reverend Richard Greene, rector of Casterton Parva in the county of Rutland, by his wife Judith daughter of the rev^d. Humphrey Hyde, rector of Dowsby in the county of Lincoln, whose wife Judith was daughter of Redmayne Burrell, esq^{re}. also of Dowsby. The above named Elizabeth Hopkinson was born at Bourn in this county June ix° A°. d'ni M°.dcc°.lvij° : and died at Morton September iiij° A°. d'ni M°.dccc°.xxxviiij. ætat: lxxxij.

They came to their grave in a full age, like as when a shock of corn cometh in in his season.

* Mr. Pugin has lately prepared a magnificent whole-length effigy in brass plate, of the late Bishop Milner, the Historian of Winchester. A monument of brass, recently erected to the late Rector at Pagham, in Sussex, has been noticed in our October Magazine, p. 407. We have been informed that a monument resembling that before our readers, is in preparation, to the memory of the late Mrs. Denison, wife of the Bishop of Salisbury.

The Brass has been placed under an arch in the north wall of the chancel, which formerly was over the recumbent tomb of the founder, which has long since been gone. The arch was

open through the wall to the chantry, but the arch is now walled up, and upon this wall, within the arch, the Monumental Brass is fixed.

LONDINIANA.—No. VI.

ON THE LIMITS OF THE EARLIEST ROMAN STATION AT LONDON.*

AFTER a long interval of silence, these Londinian notices are resumed.

Referring to the volume of Knight's London, reviewed in the Gentleman's Magazine for February last, it may be remarked, that no attempt has been made by the editors of that publication, to point out the military circumvallation which was formed at a very early period by the Romans, on the site of a portion of the present city.

It is no new observation, that before the advent of the Romans, Britain could not have been altogether in a barbarous state, inhabited by a original savage tribes; on the contrary, as the population was composed of various distinct communities, so these communities differed from each other in their degrees of civilization and intelligence, as circumstances had more or less favoured their acquaintance with the learning of their time. The grand medium of civilization was doubtless then as now the intercourse opened by commerce. The Greeks and Phœnicians extended their commercial enterprises beyond the pillars of Hercules, and reached the shores of Britain; nor was there wanting a free communication with the Gaulish tribes inhabiting the districts over against the British shores. The traffic carried on must have been chiefly with the maritime districts of Britain, and the effects of this communication may be gathered from the well known passage of Cæsar's Commentaries, which asserts that the inhabitants of Kent were the most polished of all the British tribes. "Ex his omnibus, longè sunt humanissimi qui Cantium incolunt, quæ regio est maritima omnis, neque multum a Gallicis differunt consuetudine †"

The marks of colonization from dif-

ferent continental sources are very unequivocal, traceable in the very names which the colonists brought with them from continental districts, as the Belgæ—Segontiaci—Bibroci—Attrebatii, &c. The coins and military weapons of the British tribes, assimilated with the Greek with one singular exception, that when legends are to be found on their coins the character employed is commonly Roman. The knowledge of astronomy and of the mechanical powers undoubtedly possessed by the British priesthood, the Druids, shews that the Britons were by no means without guides and instructors before the coming of the Romans; while the military tact which they displayed in opposing the first invasion of Cæsar, proves that they were not altogether deficient in military science; their use of chariots in warfare indicates a classic origin, and assimilates them with the heroes of the Iliad.

There is every reason to suppose that there was a settlement of some importance at London before the coming of the Romans. That name, which it has retained from an unknown period to the present time, through

"change of empire lapse of age,"

stamps on it a British origin—whether we read it Llyn dun—the hill fortress on the lake, or—Llong dinas, the city of ships, from its maritime character. Although much may be said in favour of a name pointing to the broad expanse of waters,—which probably at every returning tide nearly surrounded the British settlement, and washed the bases of the Middlesex, Kentish, and Surrey rising grounds,—we incline for the etymology received by the judicious Camden, Llong dinas—simply because the Roman writers distinctly designate it Londinium. We will suppose, therefore, a British hill fort existing at London,

* See Londiniana, No. V. in Gent. Mag. for Sept. 1836.

† Cæsar de Bello Gallico, Lib. v.

most probably on the highest ground of the City about the site of St. Paul's, from a time beyond extant record. It remained as such probably through the periods in which the Roman Generals Suetonius Paulinus and Julius Frontinus, by their conquests, confirmed the Roman yoke over subjugated Britain. For Agricola, the general of Vespasian, was reserved the honour at once of improving the communications of the country, by constructing military ways, making fortresses, and of enlisting the humbled Britons in the auxiliaries of his Legions; teaching them the Roman arts of brick-making, building, and constructing roads, &c.* To the time therefore of Vespasian, may we think decidedly be referred the establishment of London as a Roman military station. Now, leaving the antiquarian imaginings of the zealous, learned, and respectable Stukeley, to be discussed and combated by recent editors of Londinian topography, we will see how far the discoveries on the construction of the New London Bridge in 1831, noticed by us in the *Gent's Mag.* for May 1831, p. 388, and in *Archæologia*, Vol. XXIV. together with the more recent remarks, (also founded on personal observations,) by that ingenious antiquary Mr. Charles Roach Smith, tend to prove that the period of Vespasian was just the identical period when great works were commenced and effected at Roman London. We shall perhaps be able to define the extent and boundaries of the station of Agricola at London, and to shew how considerably afterwards its limits were enlarged. We will boldly at once, without fear of being associated in antiquarian rank with Mr. Jonathan Oldbuck of Monkbnarns, point out the extent of this early Roman circumvallation at London, and afterwards proceed to state the data on which we have adopted our ground plan.

The Roman station at London constructed in the time of the prætor Agricola, was we believe, as usual, a parallelogram, the Eastern boundary of which was about the site of Clement's and Miles' lane.

At Miles' lane in 1831, during the

progress of the works for the approaches of the Bridge, a long piece of Roman wall was visible, running north and south;† and just about where a line drawn through these lanes crossed Eastcheap, was a raised way of gravel supported on either side by walls of Roman construction, sufficiently indicating the approach to the Eastern entrance or Prætorian gate of the Roman Station. A section of this highway and these walls, will be found in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for Nov. 1833, p. 422. The causeway above mentioned, was about twelve feet wide and five in depth. On either side of it were found cinerary urns, and fragments of the fine red and black ornamented pottery. Coins of Claudius and Vespasian were turned up on the spot, and the bonding tiles of the lateral walls supporting the high way were of a very rude make, many of them impressed with the feet of animals which had rambled over them from the neighbouring forest, when they lay on the ground yet unbaked. Here then, at East Cheap, was the principal or Prætorian Gate of the Roman garrison leading into the Roman Forum; the strong foundations mentioned by Mr. Roach Smith, as existing in Bush Lane, Cannon Street,‡ may well be considered those of the Prætorium itself. Here also Mr. Smith picked up some of those very remarkable fragments of brick, the inscriptions on which appear to designate them as formed under the Proprætor of Britain at London, and which we should have little hesitation in attributing to the prætorship of Agricola.§

That relic of high traditional antiquity, the London Stone, always considered as pointing to the very heart of the city, was placed in this neighbourhood, and we consider it to have been a pillar set up by the Romans in the centre of the Forum of Agricola's station, the *Gnoma* or *Umbilicus castris Londiniensis*. It was referred to as a local mark of immemorial antiquity in Saxon charters.

† *Gent. Mag.* 1833, p. 69.

‡ *Archæologia*.

§ The ancient pit observed by Mr. Smith on the site of the Royal Exchange, was perhaps the very place from which this gravel was taken.

* *Tacit. in Vita Agric.*

The southern boundary of this early circumvallation of the Romans was, if not the Thames itself, a wall running parallel with the river about the present Thames-street. The tradition mentioned by Fitz Stephen of the existence of such a wall, overturned and destroyed by the tides, is not much to be depended on; but Mr. Roach Smith tells us that in the course of late excavations he saw in the middle of Thames-street the vestiges of a massive wall constructed on piles which made an angle and ran up Lambeth Hill in the direction of the Old Change;* here then we have a glimpse of testimony for the western boundary of Agricola's station, drawing a line from Lambeth Hill through the Old Change to Cheapside. As to the site of St. Paul's Churchyard, we may esteem it, as we have hinted, that of the earliest British settlement, and that it is not improbable that the cathedral stands on the ground plot of a Druid Temple. The numerous vestiges of interment which have been found at this place, British and Roman, seem to place it decidedly without the earliest Roman circumvallation. The northern boundary of the parallelogram seems readily attainable, and we will consider it as placed a little inwards from the southern side of Cheapside. In rebuilding Bow Church, Sir Christopher Wren tells us,† that at the distance of eighteen feet from the surface, his workmen came to a causeway laid in cement, Roman brick and rubbish, four feet thick. He was of opinion, for various reasons, that this highway ran along the northern boundary of the [early] Roman colony, for all beyond it northwards shewed vestiges of a great fen or morass. He considered, and we doubt not rightly, that Watling-street was the centre or Prætorian way of the old Roman station through East-cheap, Cannon street, and Watling-street; we therefore with great confidence place in the accompanying diagram the central road of the old Roman camp. It is not a little remarkable that the causeway which Wren considered as forming the northern boundary of the Roman station was again

discovered in the more eastern part of its course, in 1785, about the centre of Birchin-lane, Lombard-street. The highway in Lombard-street, like that of so many other streets of modern London, passes over the site of Roman houses. That a great fen really existed northward of Bow Church, according to the observation of Wren, may be confirmed from the assertion of that most accurate and interesting writer on history and Londonian topography, John Stowe, who tells us, "that in the year 1090, or the third of William Rufus, by tempest of wind, the roof of the church of St. Mary Bow in Cheap, was overturned, wherewith some persons were slain, and four of the rafters of six and twenty foot in length with much violence were pitched in the ground of the high street, that scanty 4 foot of them remained above ground, which was said to be cut even with the ground, because they could not be plucked out, for the City of London was not then paved, but a moorish ground."‡

In another place we remember there is mention of a rustic bridge, formed of trunks of trees, discovered in the middle of Cheapside, and Mr. Smith observed, during excavations at Lothbury, plain indications of a rural homestead of the Roman times on that spot.

As the Roman colony flourished, without the station arose suburban villas, temples, sacella, and family tombs, with all their magnificent decorations of tessellated floors and ornamented stucco walls, of which so many vestiges have from time to time been discovered, and which the sewer works carried on in London streets are daily revealing. In *Londiniana*, No. III. communicated to the Gentleman's Magazine for Feb. 1836, we observed that, at a very early period of the Roman dominion in Britain, London had spread itself out as a populous open colony, and that any military circumvallation there must have been of comparatively small extent. The Prætorian camp was contained within the limits which we here define, being a parallelogram of about 770 by 500 yards, an ad-

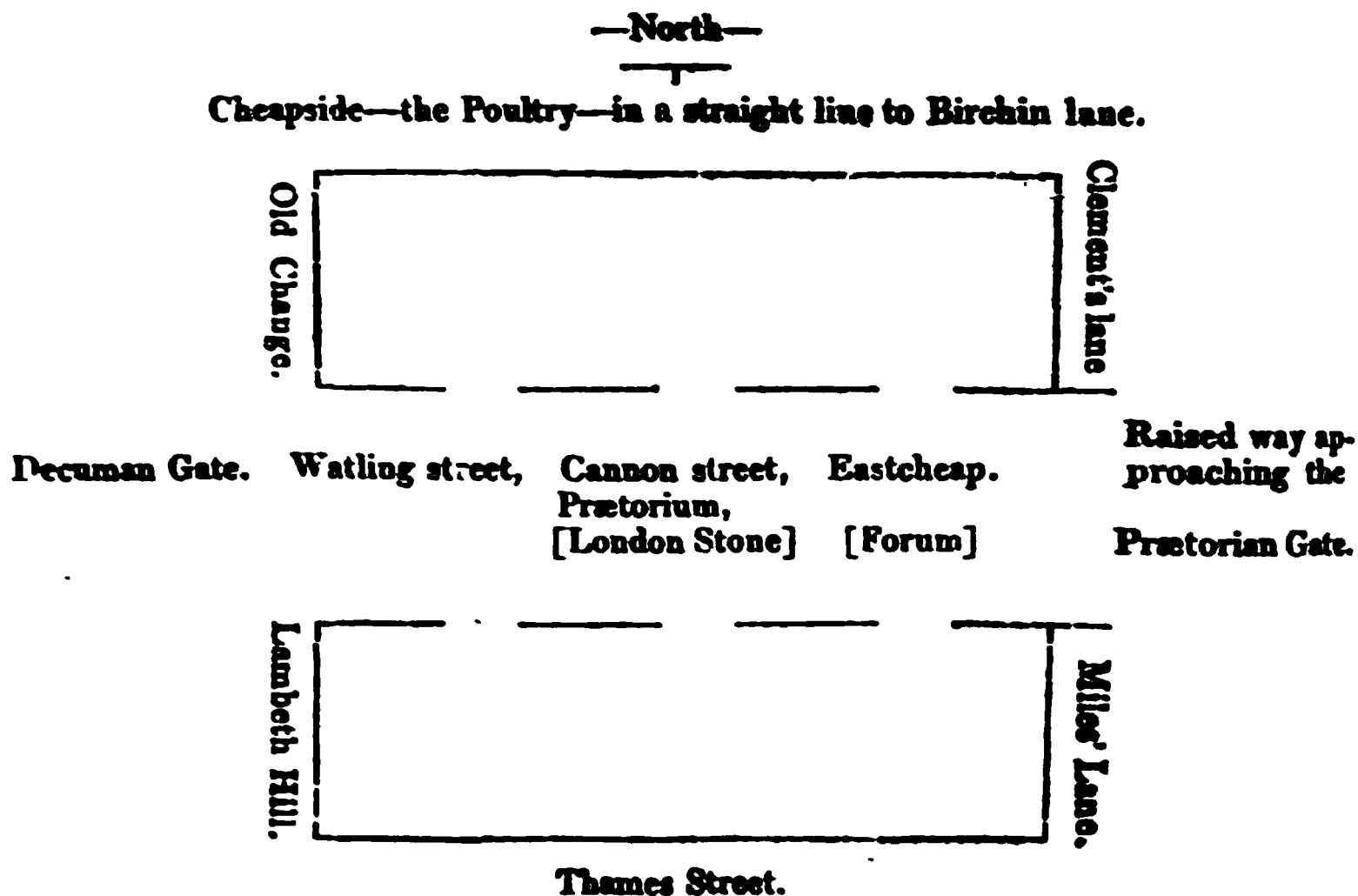
* *Archæolog.* vol. xxix.

† *Parentalia.*

‡ It would be curious to know whence Stowe derived this story.

measurement which closely tallies with the dimensions of a camp for three le-

gions as given by Hyginus, esteemed by some a writer of the Augustan age.



The evidence for this plan is summarily as follows:—The North boundary of the Roman garrison was observed by Sir Christopher Wren. The East boundary by the writer of this article in 1831. The West and South, by Mr. C. R. Smith—the particulars have been given above.

Mr. Roach Smith has acutely observed, that the parts of London in which sepulchral vestiges have been discovered, were most probably *without* the Roman station, because to bury within the City walls was against the law of the twelve tables. The more extended circumvallation which took place probably about the time of Constantine, included of course within its area many sepulchral deposits of anterior date. The rule itself, however, was not we believe so strict as to be enforced without exception.

We will now pass to the Surrey side of the Thames, observing that we are strongly in favour of that opinion which would place a Roman station on the site of the Borough, formed before the Romans pursued their conquests northward of the Thames, and being a sort of military *tête de pont* for their operations.

A military station seems to be pointed out by the appellation Borough

of Southwark, which has been handed down to us by our Saxon ancestors for *pepc* in the Saxon language, implied *moles, munimentum, castellum*. The Roman remains which have been found, and which still exist in such profusion, under the surface of the ground in St. Saviour's church-yard, the High Street, King Street, and near St. George's Church, shew that there was undoubtedly a Roman settlement of importance on the site of the Borough; and we may gather from the character of the pavements, of which Mr. George Gwilt has preserved some curious specimens, and the coins, that this settlement had risen into importance at least as early as the reign of Nero. It has been plausibly suggested, that Ptolemy the geographer's placing his *Λονδίνιον* in Kent, was owing to the pre-eminence in his time of the Roman Colony at Southwark, and the limits of Kent being then more extended westward on the banks of the Thames.

Here then the Roman generals probably concentrated their forces for the purpose of passing the river, and pushing their conquests northward, in the district of the Trinobantes or Trinovantes, and eastward to the Icenæ. The Trinovantian district was designated by its name as a new settle-

ment, in the British tongue *Tre-newydd*; the monkish writers caught at the sound, and pointed at London the capital of Trinovantia, as Troja Nova, New Troy. Southwark was intersected by that great military way, in later days called the Ermine Street, which crossed the Thames, as I observed some years since in a communication* read before the Society of Antiquaries, by a bridge, situated not far from the line of old London bridge, whether a little eastward or westward I will not pretend to determine, but refer the reader to the ingenious observations of Mr. Charles Roach Smith on that subject in his paper printed in a recent volume of the Society of Antiquaries' Transactions. Many bridges no doubt were formed in Roman Britain, when the Romans perfected the communications of the country; they were probably of the military kind described by Vegetius, composed of timber, and admirably constructed to resist the force of water floods. Such a bridge Cæsar † constructed for crossing the Rhine, and it is described with great particularity in the fourth book of his Commentaries. ‡ The very military reasons which dictated the erection of this bridge, were equally applicable to the military trajectus by the Ermine-street from Southwark to the northern shores of the Thames; "Navibus transire neque satis tutum arbitrabatur, neque populi Romani dignitatis esse statuebat. Itaque etsi summa difficultas faciundi pontis proponebatur, propter latitudinem, rapiditatem, altitudinemque fluminis; tamen id sibi contendendum aut aliter non transducendum exercitum existimabat."

How evident is it by this passage that the Romans in their public works

ever sought to make them worthy of the majesty of the empire.

I have some suspicion that the Roman military bridge, crossing the Thames from Southwark, existed down to the period of the Norman dynasty. Under the year 1097 the Saxon Chronicle tells us, "Many shires, moreover, which are bound to duty, in works at London, were greatly oppressed in making the wall around the Tower, in repairing the bridge which had been almost washed away, and in building the King's hall at Westminster,—these hardships fell upon many." The Danish King Anlaf sailing up the Thames in 993 as far as Staines, § makes nothing against the existence of the bridge at that time. His single-masted barks might have passed under it on the first return of a flood tide. || Another bridge which existed within our own recollection, we always considered constructed on a Roman model, or rather perhaps renewed on a Roman structure, although it might have no more claim to be strictly Roman than the sailor's knife to be his old one, having had at various times three new blades, at another a new handle. The bridge to which I allude was that which passed the Wye at Chepstow, the road over which led directly to Venta Silurum (Caerwent), the old Roman station still encircled by its massive wall. The wooden piers of this bridge were in the form of an X, placed parallel to the course of the torrent, and the limbs were strongly united and bound together with transverse pieces of timber. Of a similar description probably was the Roman bridge at London, if one were really placed there for the purposes we have detailed.

A. J. K.

* On an ancient Chart of the Course of the four great Roman Ways in Britain, read 16 June 1836, but never revised for press.

† Comment. de Bello Gallico. Lib. iv.

‡ It is delineated in Dr. Clarke's edition of the work.

§ Saxon Chron. Miss Gurney's Translation, p. 261.

|| Saxon Chron. sub anno 993.

SONG.

THE GRACE-CUP OF ST. THOMAS A BECKET.*

By the Author of "The Lives of the Queens of England."

1.

HAVE ye seen the fam'd Grace-cup whence Becket of old
 Quaff'd the sack and the clary from ivory and gold?
 Oh! your Saints were good fellows, no doubt, in their time,
 When they fathom'd such goblets, and thought it no crime!

2.

He bids ye "be sober!"—meet caution, I ween,
 When the cover was raised, and the bumper was seen!
 For the rubies and garnets that shine round the brim
 Were less bright than the nectar that sparkled on him.

3.

How the red wines of Burgundy, Guienne, and Bourdeaux,
 In their sweetness or strength in this goblet would flow!
 How the Hippocras mantled, and regal Tokay
 Was pledg'd to the great on each festival day!

4.

"Drink your wine, and with gladness!"—a pleasant behest
 To the warlike Angevins who throng'd to the feast!
 While each stout Norman baron, with smiles on his face,
 Thought the Primate's fair Grace-cup a cup full of grace.

5.

Sure Morville, Le Breton, and cruel Fitz Urse,
 And Tracy, whose children inherit a curse,†
 Had ne'er harm'd the kind Saint had he given them a sup
 Of the grace-drops that smiled in his beautiful cup.

6.

From the Church pass'd the goblet away to the Crown,
 And then from the King to some Peer of renown;
 Till it came to the hands of a brave Howard Knight,
 Who drain'd it each day when he'd fought a good fight.

7.

But at last he discovered he never had seen
 A bowl so well suited to grace England's Queen;
 So he left it to her, as he had not a mate,
 And the cup pass'd from Howard to royal Queen Kate.‡

8.

And now it has come to a Howard again,—
 Long, long in his halls may the relic remain,
 And the time-honour'd chieftain of Corby with joy
 For years pledge his Grace-cup, and taste no alley!

* This curious relic of the twelfth century is in the possession of Henry Howard, Esq. of Corby Castle. It is of ivory and richly chased gold, of the chalice form, with a cover, and studded with knots of precious stones and pearls. Round the lid is engraved the restraining injunction "*Sobrii estote*," with the initials T. B. interlaced with a mitre. The inscription round the rim of the cup is "*Vinum tuum bibe cum gaudio*." An engraving of this cup has appeared in the "*Archæologia*."

† It is a whimsical tradition that the descendants of Tracy, as a punishment for the crime of their ancestor, whichever way they went always had the wind full in their faces.

‡ The Grace-cup of St. Thomas à Becket was bequeathed by the valiant Admiral Sir Edward Howard to Katharine of Arragon, the first Queen of Henry VIII.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Life of Bishop Jewel. By C. W. Le Bas, A.M.

AN excellent piece of biography; sound in learning, temperate in judgment, and pleasing and elegant in style: much information is compressed into a small compass in this volume; many important doctrines discussed, and many interesting facts related. Jewel was one of the highest ornaments of the Church; living in the days of its struggle and triumph. He was a singular man, both in his great natural endowments, and his acquired learning: he united the activity of a man of business to the studious habits of the scholar, and to the mild devotion and religious duties of the saint. He was a keen and powerful controversialist, a faithful and zealous minister and champion of the Church. His name has ever stood in the foremost rank among the great Reformers; and he has now found a biographer who is capable of doing justice to him and to the great cause in which his whole life was engaged. We cannot, nor would it be necessary for us to abridge the life from the volume, but we shall select a few passages for extracts.

P. 129. *On the Ubiquitarian question.* "After all, the most prosperous attempts to determine the Ubiquitarian question, in all its bearings and extents, will be found to amount to little more than a clear statement of the difficulties which attend it. For instance, on the one hand it is indisputable, that the body of Christ, being, like all other human bodies, a finite material thing, must be circumscribed within a limited space, and beyond these limits it can have no existence. On the other hand, it is true that the Deity of Christ has once been united to the human nature, and still continues to be reunited. It cannot therefore be said of the Deity of Christ, that it is in any place disjoined from that mysterious connection. The divine nature of the Eternal Word is one and indivisible. How then can we affirm that the same nature is united with the manhood in Heaven, at the right hand of God, but that elsewhere (it is, if we may

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so express it), extricated from that combination, and exists in the form of pure, simple, and unmixed divinity? The sum of the whole matter is this; to say that the body of Christ is *everywhere*, is a prodigious metaphysical absurdity; and yet to say that the divinity of Christ is in one place conjoined with his manhood, and in another place it is not so conjoined, is to sever and apportion his undivided and indivisible existence. Herein is a paradox, more intricate than human faculties, in their present imperfect condition, can be expected to unravel: but still the practical difficulty is, in truth, but little. The firmest believer in the divinity of our Saviour never conceives of him, as *dissociated** from the humanity which he once assumed. In our loftiest meditations on the divine attributes of the Son of God, the *Man Jesus Christ* is constantly present to our thoughts and to our faith. The divine essence of the Redeemer is, in some ineffable manner, engaged with the bodily substance, which at this hour is in the holy place not made with hands. "And forasmuch as this body, by virtue of that conjunction, is made the body of the Son of God, (by whom also it was made a sacrifice for the sins of the whole world, this giveth it a *presence of force and efficacy* throughout all generations of man" (Hooker, b. v. § 55.)

P. 163. *On Ceremonies.* Another cause of confusion which was then beginning to distract the kingdom has been adverted to. The scruples of the party, since known by the title of *Puritans*, relative to the lawfulness of ceremonies, and clerical attire, were beginning to assume a formidable shape; and it was a most disastrous circumstance, that the cause of nonconformity should find two leaders so distinguished by their learning and piety, as Sampson and Humphrey. The names of such men gave incredible

* But when our Saviour appeared to his disciples after his resurrection from the dead, though he had the *form* of humanity, he had more than the *attributes* of humanity, and these he possessed and exercised during his *life*, as when he miraculously withdrew from his enemies. The difficulty is in the mysterious union of the two natures—a difficulty not to be overcome.—Ed.

2 N

force to the insurrectionary movement, which was then setting on against the authority and discipline of the Church, and which eventually effected the temporary downfall of the altar and the throne. By these men and men of the same stamp, the true spirit of our Reformation appears to have been well nigh forgotten. It never was the intent of our Original Reformers to present the Church of England to the public mind, under the aspect of a new establishment, substituted in the place of an old one, which had been subverted and demolished. The Church of England, to which all their trials and cares were devoted, was the very same Church which had existed from the beginning, and their object was not to sweep it from the face of the earth, and to plant another on its site, but to cleanse it from superstitious corruption, and to effect its deliverance from a shameful servitude. Conformably to these views, it was their desire, as nearly as they could, without any compromise of principle, to assimilate the exterior of religion to what it had been in the days of Romanism, and so to avoid the needless exhibition of a repulsive contrast between the imposing solemnities of the ancient worship, and the dreary meanness and poverty of the new. These sound views, it is well known, were fortunately seconded by the feelings and temper of Queen Elizabeth. She inherited from her father a love of magnificence and state, and was unable to endure the thought of stripping the service of God of all those visible attributes which often powerfully affect them through the medium of the senses. Had she been left entirely to her own inclinations, it is probable indeed that the offices of the Church might have retained somewhat more of the ancient grandeur than might be altogether consistent with the genuine simplicity of our spiritual worship. As it was, however, nothing was preserved beyond what was required for the sober dignity of the national religion. Nothing but what was needful for the purpose of relieving from utter disgust, those Roman Catholics who might otherwise be still disposed to adore God in places where their forefathers had worshipped for ages, and where the dust of their forefathers had been laid. Unfortunately, however, many of our Protestant exiles brought back with them from Geneva and from Zurich motives at mortal variance with the wisdom of our more moderate Reformers. They, too, many of them, seemed to consider the Reformation as neither more nor less than the introduction of a totally new system, which should have nothing

whatever in common with that which had been done away. With them, the Church of England was a fabric, not merely to be repaired and simplified upon sound protestant principles, but to be built up from the very ground on new foundations. Their imaginations were possessed with what they conceived to be the primitive model of christian worship; and their consciences were inflamed even to rancour, against every shred or remnant, which could possibly remind the people that such a thing as Romanism had ever existed in the realm. To such persons, every superficial relique of the former superstition was no better than an accursed thing. The surplice and the square cap were badges of the servitude which had been recently thrown off, but not only so, but they were treacherous invitations to an attempt for its renewal. Out of these prejudices and scruples had arisen a diversity of practice, which was beginning to render the Reformation contemptible in the eyes of the public, and to afford an open triumph to the papal party. The effect of all this dissension was now fatally calamitous. Some forsook the Churches, because the habits were used. Others again because the habits were not used. All reasonable and sober-minded persons were disgusted at the disorder which prevailed, while the *Romanist* was loud in his denunciation of it; as at once the inevitable result and the righteous punishment of a national desertion from the apostolic unity, &c. * * * * Did it never occur to the scrupulous party, that in the change or retrenchment of externals, the Church must stop somewhere? That without exposing herself to general derision, she cannot be *perpetually* altering the visible fashion of worship, to suit the varying caprices of self-willed and discontented men? and that, if she is to provide for edification, she must think of edifying, not merely a portion of the people, but the great majority of those in communion with her. And did they not know, that if there were some, who thought the service of God concealed by certain useless remnants of Papistry, there was a vastly greater number who thought that even more of the outward form and loveliness of religion might have been usefully and beneficially retained? * * That the spirit of contentiousness did enter very largely into the dispute, is manifest from the whole of its subsequent history. The Puritans would plead loudly for *toleration*, when they were comparatively weak; but after they had gained strength, they denounced all *toleration*, as nothing but an artifice used to preserve and protect the fragments of the Babylonish su-

perdition. Dispensations and licenses they utterly despised. The wrath of Heaven was to be averted from the kingdom, by nothing short of the complete establishment of the godly discipline of Geneva. It is not indeed to be denied, that many of the non-conformists were eminently gifted and animated by a spirit of the most fervent piety. But whatever may have been their perfections, it is impossible to number among them the grace of a truly meek and charitable temper. However transcendent may have been their merits, as individual members of society, their conduct as a party was captious and turbulent beyond endurance. It must have required more than human patience and suffering on the part of the government, both ecclesiastical and civil, to look with compassion on the manifold artifices of sedition. And (with reference to the question of their habits), if, as some have maintained, the love of the *surplice* converted the bishops into persecutors, it is scarcely too much to say that the hatred of the surplice went far towards converting the Puritans into traitors."

P. 179. On the Papal dominion, and on the bull of excommunication fixed on the palace gates of the Bishop of London, the biographer thus eloquently and justly speaks.

"It is in truth most melancholy and humiliating to reflect, that the mind of man should ever have been so enfeebled and degraded, as to acquiesce in this blasphemous perversion of Scripture. The Roman Catholics of more modern times,—those of them at least, who are subjects of the British Empire,—appear to be so sensible of the enormity of the papal pretensions, that their language on that subject is strangely moderate, when compared with that of their remote predecessors. They are aware, it may be presumed, that the assertion of those claims would at the present day and in this country, bring nothing but derision and contempt upon their cause. They accordingly sometimes speak of these assertions of power, as matters wholly unessential to the integrity of their system, and they moreover assure us that, in the days of Elizabeth, the fulminations of the Pope had become well nigh innocuous, and that the time was past, when his sentence of excommunication was formidable to princes. All this is very easily affirmed. Such propositions, however, must always be understood with certain limitations, which, if carefully examined, would be found to reduce them nearly to insignificance. The thunders of the Vatican may even in that age have lost a

considerable portion of their force, but still they may be said to have resembled spent balls, which, though deprived of their original and resistless momentum, nevertheless retain the power of inflicting a desperate amount of damage. It may be true, that the Pope could no longer hurl the sovereigns of Europe from their thrones, or bring their kingdoms under the curse of an effective interdict; but, if he could no longer do all this, he could do that which was pernicious in the next degree. He could convert their towns and provinces into nurseries of conspiracy and treason—he could infest their courts with emissaries and spies. He could heap combustibles beneath the thrones, which his lightnings were unable to consume; and this he could do, by means of the formidable remains of that very prerogative, which at one time brought monarchs bare-foot and naked to his stirrup. The voice which pronounced every king or queen to be a rebel against him, could fill the realm with preachers of sedition, enveloped in every variety of masquerade, by which detection could be baffled. It could set in motion a secret and almost omnipotent agency, to haunt every corner of society, and to spread distrust and terror throughout the land. It could confer the dignity of martyrdom on perfidy and assassination. It could confound the eternal declarations between righteousness and iniquity. And, if it could not interrupt the open exercise of religious worship, or of civil rights, it could lay its interdict on the jurisdiction of conscience, and suspend the supremacy of all moral principle. In short, if the Papal power could no longer go abroad like the noonday plague, or dream, it could creep about the world like the pestilence that walketh in darkness. And if this were so, it would be difficult to show, that any Government could be armed with powers much too sweeping for the purpose of arresting its ravages."

P. 219. Of the habits of life of the venerable subject of his biography, Mr. Le Bas thus writes.

"He was avaricious of nothing but time. His habit was to rise early, and to pass the first hours of the day in study and devotion. He seldom emerged from his library till eight o'clock, and before that hour, it was not easy to get access to him. Having then taken some slight refreshment, he would usually return to his books, until the hour of dinner, and this repast was always rendered delightful to his guests by the engaging cheerfulness of his temper, and the sociable mildness of his demeanour. For, though his virtue was severe, and

his piety elevated, they were never made unlovely by sullenness or gloom: with him, the hours of refection were hours of blameless mirth; seasoned, however, with the salt of useful and edifying discourse. The time which followed his meal was generally occupied in the despatch of business, and in giving audience to applicants and suitors. He would then frequently exercise the office of arbitrator and peacemaker between contending parties, much after the manner of the primitive bishops. His well known wisdom and integrity were sufficient to give a conclusive sanction to his determinations, and many, who might otherwise have harassed each other with endless discord and litigation, found at this fatherly tribunal speedy, impartial, and unchangeable justice. Towards nine in the evening, he was accustomed to call his domestics before him to examine them as to the manner in which each of them had passed the day, and to administer commendation, reproof, or admonition, as the occasion might require. It is related that one of these domestics, who had entered into another service after Jewel's death, and had been there guilty of some crime which brought him to the gallows; lamented bitterly that he had forgotten the pious and salutary counsels which he daily received from his former master; and adding that, if the Bishop had lived, he should never have come to so ignominious an end. Having thus fulfilled the duties of the day, the Bishop closed it, as he had begun it, with prayer, and passed the remainder of his waking hours in his study. When he retired to bed, some one of his attendants read aloud to him, till his mind was composed, and then, commending himself to the protection of his Lord and Saviour, he went to rest. Of his mental powers and attainments, he has left an imperishable monument in his published works. One faculty he possessed in extraordinary perfection. His memory was so retentive, that his intellectual stores were scarcely liable to the usual waste of which other men are constantly complaining. He seems also to have been in possession of some artificial method by which the native capacity was prodigiously strengthened and confirmed, and he is said to have communicated the secret to his tutor, Dr. Parkhurst. Several instances have been recorded, illustrating the extraordinary success with which he had employed this judicious discipline. He was once put to the test by John Hooper, the martyr Bishop of Gloucester; who presented him with a list of 40 Welsh and Irish words. Having read these over twice or three times, Jewel went aside; and, after a short recollection, repeated

them backwards and forwards precisely in the order in which they were set down. He performed a similar feat, in the presence of the Lord Keeper Bacon, with ten lines of the paraphrase of Erasmus. Greater prodigies than these have doubtless been related of other persons; but these are sufficient to shew the industry with which he laboured to cultivate the abilities bestowed on him by nature; and, that no expedient might be wanting to the perfect exercise and application of his powers, he was in the habit of making vast collections in his common place books. These continually accumulating treasures, he rendered easily accessible to himself, by means of short but well digested indexes, which however were drawn up in a brief character, of his own contrivance, and intelligible only to himself. Besides these *adversaria*, he kept a regular diary, in which he noted everything which he heard or saw, that appeared to him worthy of remembering. * * * Of his familiar acquaintance with the classical tongues, it can be scarcely necessary to speak. His knowledge of Latin was consummate. His youth was in great measure devoted to the acquisition of a perfect style in that language. Cicero was the model he proposed to himself in prose; and such was his admiration of Horace, that he not only learned him by heart, but he is said to have illustrated his writings by a copious commentary. It will have been collected from the foregoing narrative, that the period of his exile was not with him an interval of sluggish dejection. On the contrary, it was rather like a migration to another university. The time which he passed with Peter Martyr and the other worthies of Zurich, was only a season which helped to bring on his knowledge and his talents, to their full and vigorous maturity. Such was the life of Bishop Jewel," &c.

There are some other subjects in this excellent little volume, which we should have liked to have brought forward, and given the author's sentiments, as that on the separation of the Church of England from that of Rome, and of Jewel's controversy with Harding; but we have gone to the extreme of our limits, and must refer to those original pages, which have already furnished our own with so much interesting and instructive matter.

Comic Miscellanies in Prose and Verse.
By James Smith, Esq. 2 vols. 1841.

IN all productions of wit and humour, there must be some *false fire*

amidst coruscations of real splendour; all is not gold that glitters; if one pun in ten is good, it is sufficient to cover the defects of the rest. The Latin epigrammatist says, *Matho* wanted to say all good things; his advice to bring about this desired effect, was to say some good, some indifferent, and some bad, and for divers reasons, the advice of *Martial* was well founded. The present volumes, which are formed of a collection of writings in prose and verse by a very witty, agreeable, and amiable man, are not exempt from the character we gave of other works of the same kind; some are very clever and amusing, and show singular talent. Some please for a single reading; and in some we confess we see little to admire or applaud. A very pleasing piece of biography is prefixed by the author's brother, which includes, what to us has formed the most interesting part of the whole production,—the letters of the author, and accordingly we shall give a few extracts from these.

"I dined yesterday at — house, where the Countess Guiccioli is on a visit. She is much improved in her English. When we rejoined the ladies in the drawing-room coffee was introduced, and several little tottering daisy-long-leg tables were set out, whereon to deposit our cups. I and Madame G— had a table between us. I then ventured to touch on Lord Byron, the subject evidently interested her; I repeated several passages from *Childe Harold*, with which she seemed quite familiar. She then asked me to give her some of my imitations of him from the *Rejected Addresses*. These she did not seem quite so well to comprehend. I told her all I knew of him before he went abroad, to which, like *Desdemona*, she did seriously incline. *Bysshe Shelley* she denominates a good man. *Leigh Hunt's* name she pronounces *Leg Honte*. With tears in her eyes, she then desecrated upon the merits and failings of the departed. When any sudden pause took place at the conversation of the other tables, she, evidently not wishing to be overheard, said, *Bai an bai* (by and by), and when the general bus recommenced, she resumed the thread of her narrative. *Shelley* disliked his *Don Juan*, said I, and begged him to leave it off, calling it a *Grub Street* poem.—A what she said, what do you mean by *Grub Street*? I then explained to her the locality of that venerable haunt of the

muses, in the days of *Pope* and *Swift*, by a quotation from myself:

"A spot near *Cripplegate* extends,
Grub Street 'tis called, the modern *Plindus*;
Where, (not that bards are never friends,)
Bards might shake hands from *alverae*
windows."

'When he dined with me,' the countess said, 'he ate no meat. Still haunted by a dread of growing fat, he very much injured his own health, yet his figure notwithstanding grew larger. Oh! he was very handsome—beautiful eyes and eyelashes, and such a spiritual expression of countenance! I had occasion to go to *Ravenna* upon some family business. We settled that he should not accompany me—at that time several people were plaguing him to go into *Greece*. Ah! he said, in a sportive manner, let fourteen captains come and ask me to go, and I will. Well! fourteen captains came to him and said, here we are, will you now go?' He was ashamed to say he had only been joking, (you know how fond he was of saying things in that light joking sort of way,) so it ended in his undertaking to go. He said to me, While you are at *Ravenna* I will go to *Greece*, and we shall meet again when we both return. God however, he dispose of it otherwise. He was not well when he set out. In *Greece* they wanted to bleed him; he would not be bled and so he die!' The countess paused, evidently much affected. I said nothing for a minute or two, and then observed that I had read and heard much upon the subject she had been discussing, but that I did not know how she and Lord Byron first became acquainted. She looked at me a moment as if wondering at my audacity, and then said with a good-humoured smile, 'Well! I will tell you. I was one day'—but here the drawing-room door opened, and some Frenchman with a foreign order was announced. The lady repeated her *Bai an bai*, sotto voce, but unfortunately that *bai an bai* never arrived. The foreigner unluckily knew the countess; he therefore planted himself in a chair behind her, and bel! her ever and anon in a common-place kind of conversation during the remainder of the evening. Count *D'Orsay* set me down in *Craven Street*. 'What was all that *M. Guiccioli* was saying to you just now?' he inquired. 'She was telling me, her apartments are in the *Rue de Rivoli*, and that if I visited the French capital, she hoped I would not forget her address.' 'What! it took her all that time to say that! Ah! *Smeeth*, you old humbug! that won't do,' &c.

"I dined yesterday at *Murray's*. *Moore*

was very pleasant, although not in good health. He said, his forte was music, and that he was no poet apart from that sensation. He talked of the different manner in which George the Fourth was received in Edinburgh and Dublin, contrasting the dignity of the former with the servility of the latter, and he said—'The contrast rather makes me blush for my countrymen! after all, the two modes of reception are merely constitutional. The Scotch are naturally sedate, and the Irish extravagant. Lockhart says, the last are all mad, more or less.' "

In the following letter, he gives an amusing account of his every-day life.

"Let me enlighten you, as to the general disposal of my time. I breakfast at nine with a mind undisturbed by matters of business; I then write to you, or to some editor, and then read till three o'clock. I then walk to the Union Club, read the journals, hear Lord John Russell deified or *diablerized*, (that word is not a bad coinage), do. the same with Sir Robert Peel or the Duke of Wellington, and then join a knot of conversationists, by the fire, till six o'clock, consisting of lawyers, merchants, members of parliament, and gentlemen at large. We then and there discuss the 3 per cent. consols. (some of us preferring Dutch $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.) and speculate upon the probable size, shape, and cost of the New Exchange. If Lady Harrington happen to drive past our own window in her landau, we compare her equipage to the Algerine Ambassador; and when politics happen to be discussed, rally Whigs, Radicals, and Conservatives, alternately, but never seriously, such subjects having a tendency to create acrimony. At six the room begins to be deserted; wherefore I adjourn to the dining room, and, gravely looking over the bill of fare, exclaim to the waiter, 'Haunch of mutton and apple tarts.' These viands despatched with the accompanying liquids and water, I mount upward to the library; take a book and my seat in the arm chair, and read till nine. Then call for a cup of coffee and a biscuit, resume my book till eleven, afterwards return home to bed. If I have any book here, which particularly excites my attention, I place my lamp on a table by my bedside, and read in bed until twelve. No danger of ignition, my lamp being quite safe, and my curtains moreen. Thus ends this strange eventful history, &c."

"I dined yesterday with E. L. Bulwer at his new residence in Charles Street, Berkeley Square, a splendidly and classically fitted up mansion. One of the

drawing rooms is a fac-simile of a chamber which our host visited at Pompeii. Vases, candelabra, chairs, tables to correspond. He lighted a perfumed pastille modelled from Vesuvius. As soon as the cone of the mountain began to blaze, I found myself an inhabitant of the devoted city; and as Pliny the elder, thus addressed Bulwer, my supposed nephew—'Our fate is accomplished, nephew! Hand me yonder volume! I shall die as a student in my vocation. Do you then hasten to take refuge on board the fleet at Misenum; yonder cloud of hot ashes chides thy longer delay. Feel no alarm for me—I shall live in story. The author of Pelham will rescue my name from oblivion.' Pliny the younger made me a low bow," &c.

"When George the Third was perplexed by any intrigue at Windsor Castle, he used to say—Well, I'll go and ask Lady Harrington; she is sure to tell me the truth."

"I dined on Saturday with ——. The gorgeous pictures did not of course please me, who am above characterized as disliking gaudy and showy colours. The M. P. presently remarked, that such furniture is all right in an old baronial hall, but to encounter it in a small house in a London street, is too startling a transition. The inner drawing-room, fitted up from a model at Pompeii, is in more classical and therefore in better taste. Here are busts of Hebe, Laura, Petrarch, Dante, and other worthies. Laura like our Queen," &c.

"I don't fancy *Painters*. General Phipps used to have them much at his table. He once asked me if I liked to meet them. I answered no! I know nothing in their way, and they know nothing out of it."

"This culinary image reminds me of an anecdote. Lord Hertford, Croker, and myself were at an exhibition of pictures: one of them, a domestic scene, I think by Mulready, represented a husband carving a boiled leg of mutton. The orifice displayed the meat red and raw, and the husband was looking at his wife, with a countenance of anger and disappointment. 'That fellow is a fool,' said Lord Hertford, 'he does not see what an excellent *broil* he may have.' "

"Dr. Paris has just been with me. Pulse languid. He has prescribed a tonic: he talked of the folly of patients prescribing for themselves, and quoted a fable of Camerarius. An ass laden with salt was crossing a brook. The water diluted the salt and lightened the burden. He com-

announced his discovery to a brother donkey laden with wool. The latter tried the same experiment, and found his load double his weight."

"Our dinner party yesterday at H——s chambers was very lively. Mrs —— was dressed in pink, with a black lace veil. Her hair smoothed, with a knot behind, and a string of small pearls across her forehead. H—— was the lion of the dinner table, whereupon I, like Addison, did maintain my dignity by a stiff silence. An opportunity for a bon mot, however, occurred, which I had not virtue sufficient to resist. Lord L—— mentioned that an old lady, an acquaintance of his, kept her books in detached bookcases, the male authors in one, and the female in another. I said, I suppose her reasons were, she did not wish to increase her library."

"We once had a dinner party at Mathews's, Young the actor making one; I observed how odd it was that the great satirist of Rome should be *Juvenal*, and the great satirist of England, should be *Young*. Yes, said Hook, and there is a man at table who is *Young* and not *Juvenile*. This of course overstepped my conceit, and set the table in a roar," &c.

"Did I ever tell you of Lord Essex keeping a portrait of a lady in his bedroom, always covered by a curtain of green silk. On one of my visits to Cashio-bury, when the family were at church, I stole into that apartment and laid bare the mystery. Nothing equal to it in the mysteries of Udolpho. I met at a dinner party yesterday, the intimate friend of the late Lady Essex. That lady, a few days before her death, made my informant read to her all the love letters written to her in the days of courtship by her subsequently alienated lord. What a mournful retrospect! I knew her a few years before their separation. Good humoured, fat, elderly, and deaf. I remember their joint portraits in the exhibition. "Sic transit gloria amoris."

I have found out a blunder in Shakespeare! Hamlet writes to Ophelia thus:

Doubt that the stars are fire,
~~Doubt~~ that the earth doth move,
 Doubt truth to be a liar,
 But never doubt I love.

He means to state a series of self-evident propositions. But to doubt the truth to be a liar is the very reverse of this. He should have said, 'Believe truth to be a liar.' This may possibly have been hit

on by some of the commentators, but I am not aware of it.*

"Did I tell you of a pun of mine upon —— who since the obtaining his pension, has ceased to write, viz that he was a *pen-shunner*? Not so very bad - tell this to your husband. Count D'Orsay called on me yesterday. The mixture of gaiety and good sense in his conversation, makes him always most acceptable to me," &c.

"Dignum made an odd mistake one night at supper at Vauxhall. The mention of the waiters reminds me of the fact. One of the party, enlivened by arrack, gave the following toast: 'A speedy death to all who hate us.' Dignum filled his glass, and exclaimed. 'With all my heart—a speedy death to all the waiters.'"

We must end with the following *jeu d'esprit*.

SLAVERY.

An Impromptu, written at Gore House.

Mild Wilberforce, by all beloved,
 Once owned this hallow'd spot;
 Whose zealous eloquence improved
 The fetter'd Negro's lot,
 Yet here still Slavery attacks
 Whom Blessington invites;
 The chains from which he freed the
 Blacks,
 She fastens on the Whites.

TO AN ACTOR.

I venture this advice to U -
 On entering O P, mind your Q.
 Strive to X L, or men of spirit
 Will quickly W in merit.
 If these my hints are rightly prized,
 You'll on your shoulders keep A Y Z.

Written on Mr. Kemble's double window in Russell Street.

Rheumatic pains make Kemble halt,
 He, fretting in amazement,
 To counteract the dire assault,
 Erects a double casement.

Ah! who from fell disease can run?
 With added ills he 's troubled;
 For when the glazier's task is done,
 He finds his Panes are doubled.

Il Paradiso Perduto di Giovanni Milton, tradotto da Gaetano Polidori. Tom. III. (only 250 copies for sale.)

IT would be very difficult to say, what poetry Milton most studied and

* We doubt the correctness of this criticism.—Ed.

treasured up to feed his imagination, and enrich his own productions. He read attentively, when young, our old Dramatic Poets, as may be seen by the style and language of *Comus*: and in his retirement at his father's house in Hertfordshire, he appears to have made the Greek and Latin Masters of the Lyre quite familiar to him; and that he studied somewhat more deeply or critically than poets are used to do, the immortal language,—“the language of the Gods,”—we know, not only by the recondite learning, and remote allusions in his works, but by the evidence of some books which we have seen, that had belonged to him. As a mere grammatical and critical scholar, as a “*word-catcher*,” an “*aucepssyllabarum*,” Milton might have been excelled by some of his contemporaries; but as a *poetical scholar*, as one who imbibed the spirit, felt the genius, and could transfuse the inspiration he drew from others into his own creations, yet retaining the dignity of his own original powers;—as one who could study the poets of Greece as a scholar, look up to them as an admirer, and then emulate them as a rival,—in this Milton in his own age had none to equal or approach him. In the minds of many, learning comes and goes, and seems like some foreign material, never to be incorporated with the vein of native thought: it is like a dress that may be worn and put aside; it occupies only a particular portion or chamber of the mind; but the extensive learning of Milton was wrought into the very texture of his thoughts and language; and gave a character to his writings more peculiar, more individual, than that of any other of our poets; for this reason, his vast erudition never encumbers or overshadows or oppresses him. He appears, indeed, in the field of poetry, always in strong and mailed armour, but it is polished into brightness, and adorned with jewels of exquisite beauty and lustre. In our opinion, the learned allusions of Milton act most powerfully on the imagination; and even Geography with him is the handmaid of Fancy. Among his wide and almost unlimited researches into the different creations of the poetic talent, Milton not only did not overlook, but esteemed in the highest degree, the

noble poems that appeared in such brilliant succession in that chosen country that seems consecrated to every walk of art, as it is endowed with every natural beauty. That song that had charmed the ear of the second Cæsar, and which had celebrated the founder of his race, and the rise and glories of his country, had indeed long slept in the poet's tomb: but after a gloomy interval of silence and darkness, there arose in modern Italy a brotherhood of poets, in some qualities unexcelled, in some unrivalled, by those of any age or any land. How those “*Tuscan Airs*” were admired by the English Poet, how deeply he felt the beauty of the thoughts, and studied the refined elegance of the language, is known from his own confession. And by a kind of poetical justice, in the present volume, M. Polidori is paying back the favour conferred, and giving to his countrymen the noble present of a Song once confined to its own remote and unfrequented shores; but which was ever filled with echoes of strains native to their ears, and which had built up for them a renown, that seems liable neither to change nor decay. We may also say, that in giving this correct and elegant version of a great English Poet into his own language, M. Polidori has not been unmindful that he has been gratefully repaying the successful labours of some of our countrymen, who have made the names of Petrarch and Dante, Tasso and Ariosto, familiar as “*household words*,” and given as adequate a view of their excellences and beauties, as translation can impart. In his Preface, M. Polidori enlarges with discrimination and taste on the genius of his original; and states the reasons that induced him to give a new translation. He mentions the passages which the commentators on Milton had pointed out as taken from Tasso, &c., and he adds,

“Milton era talmente imbevuto di poesia Italiana, che forse senza pur pensarvi, gli veniva fatto di modellare a suo modo quei passi che hanno correlazione con alcune dei nostri Poeti. Così, per servirmi d' un esempio non avvertito dai suoi commentatori, allor che pose in bocca a Satanno quel famoso verso,

‘Better to reign in Hell, than serve in Heaven.’

egli ebbe certo in mente i seguente versi dell'Adamo dell'Andrieni, atto iv. sc. 2.

'Stiam par roì nell' inferno
Porch' e maggior contento
Vivire in libertà tutti dannati
Che sudditi beati.'

But whether both Poets have not taken this sentiment from some older writer, we think may be questioned; though certainly Milton's obligations to the Adamo have been generally admitted.

It only now remains for us to give a few specimens of a translation that appears to us to be executed both with fidelity and poetical spirit. Let us give the speech of Satan in the first book, viz.

La regione è questa, il clima, il suolo
Questo, disse l'Arcangelo perduto,
Questa è la sede che pel ciel si deve
Da noi cambiar? questa lugubre e tetra
Oscurità per la celeste luce?
Ma ciò sia pur, poichè colui che adesso
È sovrano, può disporre è quante sia
Giusto ordinar? Meglio staremo noi
Quanto da lui più lungi, poichè uguale
Lo fe ragione, e degli uguali forza
Lo rese superior. Campi beati
Ove letizia eterna alberga, addio.
Salve, orror, salve inabissato mondo;
E tu più cupo e più profondo inferno,
Il tuo novello possessore accogli
Che per loco o per tempo, alma ti reca
Non cambievole mai, L'alma a se stessa
E' albergo, e ciel può farsi dell' inferno
Ed inferno del ciel. Che monta il dove,
S'io son l'istesso e quel ch' essere io debbo?
Solo inferiore a lui perchè più grande
La folgore lo fe. Qui almeno noi
Godrem la libertà. L'Onnipotente
Tali non costruì questi edifizii
Ch'ei ci possa invidiar, nè fia ch' espulsi
Quinci siamo da lui: regno sicuro
Qui aver potremo, e a mio parer, l'impero
D'ambizione è degno oggetto, ancora
Che in inferno s' imperi: assai più vale
Regno infernal che celestial servaggio.
Ma perchè lasciam noi che i nostri fidi
Amici ed i compagni e i partigiani
Della nostra rovina, stupefatti
Giaccian posti in oblio nell' igneo golfo,
E non gli convochiamo a prender parte
Con noi di questo sventurato loco,
O con unite forze ad esperienza
Novella far di quanto in ciel per noi
Racquistar puossi, o perder nell' inferno?

Let us now take a passage of a different kind: that passage in the fourth book, with imagery so poetical, and expression so picturesque and refined. "To whom thus Eve, with perfect beauty adorned." (iv. 634.)

GENT. MAG. VOL. XVI.

Cui Eva, adorna di beltà perfetta,
Così rispose; A te da cui fui tratta,
A te ch' arbitro sei del mio volere,
In silenzio obbedisco. E ta' di Dio
Il comando, ed è Iddio la legge tua;
Tu sei la mia; più oltre il non sapere,
E il saper più felice della donna
Ed il suo vanto. Teco conversando,
Dimentico ogni tempo: ogni stagione
Ed i lor vari cangiamenti, al pari
Son grati a me. Dolce è per me l' aurette
Mattinal, dolce il sorger dell' aurora
Coll' incantevol gorgheggiar dei primi
Destati augelli. Il sole mi diletta
Quando da prima spande gli splendenti
Suoi rai qui sopra il suolo, sopra l'erba,
Sopra gli alberi, e i frutti, e sopra i fiori
Che brillan di rugiada, e il fertil suolo,
Che dolce olezza dopo tenue pioggia;
Della grata e piacevol sera è dolce
L' avvicinarsi, e poi la taciturna
Notte con questo suo solenne augello,
E la luna sì bella e quelle gemme
Celestiali che le fan corteggio:
Ma ne l' aurette mattinal, nè il primo
Gorgheggiar degli augelli e il sol nascente
Che questa terra deliziosa irradia;
L' erba, gli alberi, i frutti, i fior brillanti
Di rugiada, ne dopo moderata
Pioggia fragranza, ne l' avvicinarsi
Soave e dilettevol della sera;
Non la quiete notte e questo suo
Solenne augello; non il diportarmi
Al chiaror della luna e delle stelle
Scintillanti, mi porgono dolcezza
Senza di te. Ma perchè queste sono
Tutta notte splendenti, e per chi mai
Tal magnifica vista allor che tutti
Son gli occhi dei viventi in sonno immersi?"

We must express our opinion that M. Polidori has in this translation executed a work of great difficulty, requiring very considerable qualifications. We think that the structure of his verse, his pauses, his plain but elevated language, are *Miltonic*. In particular passages, where the expression is highly poetical and idiomatic, the translator has succeeded in the variation he has given suitable to his own language, as lib. ix. 395.

"To live in her prime,
Yet virgin of Proserpina from Jove."

This is given:

"Ne ancora di Proserpina per Giove
Grave il sen si sentiva."

In the following line, iv. 299,—

"L'un pel suo
Dio solamente, e l'altra pel suo dio
E per l'uomo pur anche,"

the Translator seems to have followed,
not the common reading,

"He for God only; she for God 'in' him," but the reading proposed by some, "and him."

In lib. v. 711, the construction in the original is figurative and poetical: "Meanwhile the eternal eye," &c.; "And smiling, to his only son thus said." The Translator has added to the original "E col sorriso *sulle labra*," which we do not approve, as adding unnecessarily to the somewhat strongly marked and mixed metaphorical expression. In lib. iv. 520, the following lines seem not so closely rendered as usual, and somewhat weakened:

"Provide, *pernicious* with one touch to fire.
So all, ere day spring, under conscious night,
Secret they finish'd, and in order set,
With silent circumspection unespied."

"Ed altri fero

Provisioni de porose canne
Ad arder proprie e a mantenersi accese
I lor tubi a incendiare al primo tocco."

Lib. vi. 868:

"Hell saw Heaven *ruining* from Heaven," could not, perhaps, be better translated than it is:

"E viden il Ciel *precipita* del Cielo." &c.

In lib. ix. 845,

"Yet oft his heart, divine of something ill,
Mistake him; he the *fall'ring measure felt*," the Translator seems (with others) to have felt the obscurity of the image (which we think to mean "the measure of his promised joy and solace, he felt not to be *full*," but faltering, failing or defective); accordingly, he has given, as it were, the meaning, relinquishing altogether the metaphor.

"Il cor presago d'avventure avverse
Titubante sentiva, ed agitato
Da palpiti, ora celeri, ed or lenti."

The last passage that we have room to give is one of a construction somewhat inverted and difficult. P. L. xii. 408.

"Proclaiming life to all who shall believe
In his redemption; and that his obedience,
Imputed, becomes theirs by faith—his merits,
To save them, not their own, though legal
works."

"Proclamando

Vita a tutti color che crederanno
Nella sua redenzion; che loro merito
Per se divien l'obbedienza sua,
E pe' suoi meriti e non per le loro opre,
Sebben sieno a seconda della legge,
Salvi saran."

This is well rendered and faithfully, with the exception of the words "che loro merito," which are not in the original, and which expression Milton would not have used, or thought theologically correct.

It would be a great pleasure to us, if we had more leisure, and could allow more space, to enlarge on the substantial excellences of this translation, which we have compared in very numerous passages with the original, and especially with those which in Milton were remarkable for some peculiar delicacy and refinement of expression; and we have been satisfied and pleased in almost all cases with the success of the Translator; and we think by the execution of this work (one, we repeat, of a very arduous nature,) that M. Polidori has earned the thanks and gratitude both of his own countrymen and of ours.

Discretionary Power exemplified from the Minutes of the late Incorporation of the Hundred of Wangford, in a Letter to E. Tarleton, Esq. By the Rev. S. Sandby.

THE question considered in this able and well-reasoned Letter, is that which turns on "Whether the prohibition of out-door relief to able-bodied men, between 16 and 60 years of age, while they and their families are all of

* We find in the MS. Journal of our late friend Mr. Green, of Ipswich, the following note on this passage: "'He the faltering measure felt.' Adam secretly felt some symptoms of the great change impressed on nature by Eve's transgression. . . . Lord Chedworth perfectly agreed with me in the correctness of my interpretation, and said that was the meaning he wished to annex to it."—But see Hume's note in Todd's edition. And after all, it is a passage of difficult solution, so that we cannot feel sure of the correctness of the interpretations given above; and perhaps Hume's is the explanation that will be more generally admitted: "He felt his heart keep not true time; he felt the false and intermitting measure; the natural description of our mind's foreboding ill, by the unequal beatings of the heart and pulse,"—"faltering measure" thus standing for "defective metre, or tune."—Ed.

sound mind, and in good health, should be rescinded." This being one of the branches or portions of the general Poor Law that has come most under discussion with those that have studied the Law, and which has been most objected to by those that live under its operation. Mr. Sandby has been known as the very active and able chairman of the Wangford Union, and his opinion on this, and on all other parts of the Poor Law, is well worthy of respectful consideration.

Mr. Sandby commences his pamphlet by giving at once the full result of his opinion: "The prohibitory order has operated, in our Union, in such a manner as all the true friends of the Poor could have wished." And he further states, that, though the last winter was very severe, he has no reason to believe that the privations of the industrious classes were in any great degree aggravated by the restrictions in question. He says,

"Where the prohibitory order seemed at first new to work with injurious strictness, in the end it was remedied by a spirit of active, inquiring charity, which would not have been called forth under the unsatisfactory state of the old Law."

Having a conviction thus firm of the soundness of this portion of the general Law, and knowing the means which can be called forth successfully to alleviate any particular cases of urgent distress, Mr. Sandby unhesitatingly states, that he should consider "a revocation of this protection a great calamity." for

"The stability of the prohibitory order acts with the happiest effect upon the farmer, the labourer, and the public; and increased employment, increased industry, and increased charity, go hand in hand in raising the character, and relieving the wants, of every virtuous family that falls into distress."

Mr. Sandby then shows, that under this order, admission into the workhouse acts as a protection to the labourer, through the motive of self-interest to the employer, and this he shows in the case of the partially disabled, who, he considers would be better maintained altogether on the rates, or altogether off, than in the uncertain manner they are now.

Mr. Sandby next takes a view of the effect of a discretionary power on

the Board of Guardians; and this is a very conclusive and satisfactory part of his argument, which he has most fully developed, in proving,

"That local authorities (such as guardians are), that are open to the influences of intimidation, favouritism, a vicious love of popularity, or the excited feelings of the moment (to say nothing of their utter ignorance of great principles,) are most unfit depositaries of a power, in the discretionary exercise of which the permanent well-being of the labouring classes may be placed in jeopardy, for the sake of a mere temporary advantage."

In answer to those who might urge the stringency and severity of the prohibitory clause under the new Law, Mr. Sandby brings forward a statement of the rules of the workhouse system in 1767, among which is the following:—"No pension (i. e. out-relief) shall be allowed out of the house unless in cases of extreme necessity, and at the discretion of the Committee." Rule X.—Thus, if the prohibitory Law is hard now, it was harder formerly; and, at any rate, it cannot be condemned as both oppressive and new. Again, Mr. Sandby shows how, under the old Law, the pauper was let out by the Corporation, not receiving the value of his labour himself, but his wages being paid to the governors of the workhouse. Mr. Sandby justly observes, that

"It is to be wished the opponents of the present Law would compare it with this former state of things, when such hardships were endured by the slave-poor, and such outrages on all rights freely committed. Indeed, the effect that such a vicious law must have had on the feelings, conduct, and character of the labouring classes, is frightful to contemplate. For about thirty years after the institution of the workhouse system, it appears that the Law was conducted on principles very severe, far more severe than that now acted on: but about that time (i. e. 1795,) a new principle was admitted, and great changes introduced, when an Act (justly called by our author *fatal*) was introduced, empowering the overseers and justices of the peace, 'occasionally, at their proper discretion,' and 'under certain circumstances of temporary distress,' to order relief to the able-bodied at their own homes."

Mr. Sandby then shows, that in consequence of this Law the local

authorities met, ordered an attendance of the overseers of different parishes, heard their report on the state of the poor, and found as the result of their inquiries, that "the poor are relieved by private donations and voluntary subscriptions;" "that they had made no complaint, nor, indeed, had cause for any; by reason, that their masters grant them certain indulgences or advantages, in selling them corn at a reduced price, or by advanced wages." This is an important fact, because it includes within itself a general principle of the soundest nature, and of universal application. That, even under circumstances of pressure, and in seasons of difficulty, what is defective will be supplied, and what is adverse remedied, more surely by the action of *natural* causes, and through the supply of *natural* channels, than by a change in the principles of the Law, by calling in extraordinary remedies, and granting discretionary powers without sufficient safeguards to bind and control their exercise. On the practical mischiefs which followed, we must refer to Mr. Sandby's pages, as we have not room for the details; but never, surely, were the mischiefs of discretionary power shown in higher and more glaring colours; when we find magistrates rescinding their own decrees; and wholesome restrictions rapidly dissolved and destroyed under the influence of the absurd law to which they were attached, and which they were intended to modify and guard. The consequence was, that parishes where no previous complaint had been made, became pauperized, and that allowances granted during the severity of winter were continued through the summer months; the scale of allowance was raised, pecuniary embarrassments followed, the legal sum raised for the relief of the poor was found inadequate, and a resolution made that a Bill should be brought into Parliament, to enable the guardians to levy a larger amount. And so on, down a fearful gulf of mistaken prodigality, went the resources of the country from 1812 to 1834, while pauperism spread like a foul distemper over ruined farmers, uncultivated lands, disorganized societies, and legislators unable to suggest remedies for the evil. The men *would* not work, and

the tenants *could* not pay. Mr. Sandby gives a table of overseers' bills, beginning in 1793, and amounting in the four quarters of that year to £186. 13s. 9d., and ending 1833, by which time two quarters only had swelled to £3306. 15s. 7½d., the amount of the other two not being known.

The unhappy result of these very important calculations and statements has arisen, Mr. S. justly observes, from *local authorities*, as magistrates, possessing a supreme jurisdiction over the amount and management of the resources received for the relief of the poor, and the necessity of a superintending and commanding Central Board. Mr. Sandby is not unaware of the disadvantages of unmixed centralization, such as exists in France; but he also knows, and has pointed out, the evils that certainly flow from a local power, either regardless of fixed principles, or too weak to carry them into effect. Mr. Sandby urges on the attention of the local boards, the great advantages which they derive from the Central Commission, and the strength and moral power imparted to them by it; and lastly, he eulogises the talents, knowledge, and conduct of the Commissioners. On the whole, we consider this to be a very able and luminous statement of the important subject under discussion; we think Mr. Sandby has fully proved the soundness of his views, and has carefully grounded them on his own experience; and we have no doubt of the impression that his reasonings will make on the minds of the public, when the subject again is brought under discussion. How much better, says a *female* friend of ours, who is now looking over our writing, for a clergyman thus to dedicate his time and talents to the service of the public, and the welfare of those under him, than to be taking summer trips to Edinburgh, or spend the autumnal days in promenades on Yarmouth jetty!

An Argument for the Greek Origin of the Monogram IHS. Read before the Cambridge Camden Society May 25, 1841. 8vo. pp. 27.

IF it had been our business to select the motto for this Essay, we should have taken the terse and pertinent as,

assertion of the lexicographer Minshew. (quoted in p. 25), "Jesus, *abbreviatè* Ihs. Qui non norunt literas Græcas, putant H esse Latinum." The application of which to the present state of the same error may be nearly as briefly expressed,—that those who are unacquainted with ancient inscriptions ignorantly suppose that the letters IHS are Latin initials, whereas they are actually an abbreviated form of the Saviour's name in the orthography of the Greek Gospels. The error is one which even the learned in Greek may have adopted, though no one conversant with ancient manuscripts or inscriptions could considerately retain it. The name of *Ihs'*, as there found, was no enigma or hieroglyphic, nor was it even a "monogram," which is a character compounded of several letters,* but merely a word contracted, as it was usual to contract all words. In the same manner, the name Christus was written, with all its inflexions of case, Xp's, Xp'i, Xp'o, Xp'm, and Xp'e, the Greek forms of the letters being retained. So also *Σωτηρος* was contracted into *Σπς*, and the Latin Spiritus sanctus into Sps scs. In Greek manuscripts and medals the Saviour's names are frequently still further contracted, into IS XS; and IV XV for the genitive *Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ*. (p. 25.)

We think that the origin of the contracted form assumed by the Holy Name scarcely requires a longer explanation than this. That in former times it had not the obscurity of initials or of a monogram, is proved by the *h* being also used in writing *Jhesus* and *Jhesu* in English. But to those who require further evidence, all that has been accumulated by the writer of this essay will be overwhelming.

We know that it is not without some occasion that the author requests indulgence for having undertaken an elaborate argument upon a point which, as he allows, was never disputed by intelligent English antiquaries, inasmuch as we can testify to the

* We know of no monogram of the name Jesus. That of Christus, formed of the combined X and P, is well known. There is also a monogram of the letters of the Holy Virgin's name, MARIA, which is not uncommon in the backgrounds of painted windows, and similar situations.

surprise expressed by many of our friends when the Cambridge Camden Society announced a publication on a question in which all the evidence and all the practice, until a comparatively recent day, rested upon one side, and opposed to which there was nothing but a modern and fanciful, though widely-entertained conjecture. When, however, an error has become really popular, it is not the knowledge of the few, nor a few efforts upon their parts, that will dissipate the all-pervading mist, or purify the contaminated stream. The very fountains of knowledge are often corrupted in elementary and educational books, whence are imbibed the earliest particles of information, and whence those who have themselves relinquished the acquisition for the diffusion of knowledge, are still, in their own microcosms, engaged in propagating errors which have been convicted in the outer world.

It may be thought that in these remarks we have used stronger expressions than the occasion required. We mean them, certainly, to bear a general rather than a particular application; for, in the interpretations which have been given † to the letters IHS, as initials, there has been nothing degrading or inappropriate. Still, we hold that all truth is injured by the parasitical adhesion of legends or mysticism; and we are sure that the purity of architecture and art, as well as of archæology and history,—and (may we add, without offence to our zealous renovators of ecclesiastical antiquities, of religion also,)—is best maintained by the simplicity of Truth, an unadorned and naked divinity, preferring single meanings to double, the natural to the symbolical, and facts, however plain and prosaic, to theories, be they ever so fanciful and ingenious.

† In p. 5 of this essay is mentioned 'the fact of this symbol [i. e. the letters] having been adopted as their peculiar badge by the order of Jesuits, and explained by them as composed of the initial letters of IESUS HOMINUM SALVATOR.' We did not before know that the Jesuits were the authors of this interpretation, but thought that the usual interpretation of the "initials" on the Continent was *In Hoc Signo*.

We cannot conclude without remarking two singular oversights in this pamphlet: 1. that the author continues to speak of the "monogram IHS," and 2. that the printer, at the head of every page, has continued to punctuate the letters I.H.S. as initials; as if to afford examples of the inveteracy of ancient error, and the necessity for its constant and vigilant refutation; otherwise, it finds the very sentinels asleep.

Collectanea Curiosa Antiqua Dunmonia, or an Essay on some Druidical Remains in Devon, and also on its noble ancient Camps and Circumvallations, interspersed with many interesting Numismatic Memoranda, and Notices of late Discoveries of Roman Coins, Pottery, and other Remains in Exeter and Devon. By W. T. P. Shortt, Esq. 8vo pp. 100.

WE have already in our Magazine for May, 1841, p. 508, noticed Mr. Shortt's researches and statements relating to the Roman antiquities of Exeter, valuable for the minute and authentic manner in which they are recorded, with incidental annotations indicating no small degree of classical scholarship and antiquarian zeal. We have now before us a sort of supplement, or second part to the first essay, fully corroborating the favourable verdict we pronounced on that production.

Much of the treatise now before us is devoted to the description of numerous specimens of ancient castrametation in the neighbourhood of Exeter, accompanied by lithographic sketches, which at a glance acquaint the reader with their form, importance, and extent.

The following notice of the Camp at Stokehill, a mile and a half N. E. of Exeter, will afford no bad specimen of Mr. Shortt's manner of describing these remarkable earthworks, and we select it as supposed by the author to be the *Æstiva* or Summer Camp to *ISCA DUNMONIORUM*, although he appears to think it a British, not a Roman work.

"Although this fortified spot stands so near Exeter, commanding an extensive view distinctly above, (and evidently communicating, at the distance of some

miles, with its mightier brother Titan, Cadbury Hill,) overlooking the ancient seat of the Northcotes, Pynce, and laterally also the entrenchment at Killerton, it is singular that it should be known but to few. It is considered by some as a *trapezium*, but, upon taking a more correct view, it is rather of an oval form. No distinct account of this important encampment, or earthwork, has ever been given; except two lines in a note by Polwhele. I visited it, (says Mr. Shortt,) on the 16th Feb. 1841. There is one porta or entrance visible to the east. The dimensions are 236 paces in length, by 130 paces in breadth, and the fosse is still visible on the N. and N. W. in other parts obliterated. . . . The roads communicating from Longbrook-street, outside of what I suppose the *Decumana Porta* of ancient *Isca*, as well as from the Blackboy-road, and Union-road (anciently *Pestar-lane*), were, it is probable, British trackways from the *Ikenild*, coming to Exeter. Below the hill, as has been observed in the *Sylva Antiqua Iscana*, (the author's first treatise so called,) several mounds or embankments exist, which may have belonged to a smaller fort, or *speculum*, opposite *Pynce's* house, to guard the passage across the neighbouring stream; and there are also some single earthworks, or fortified lines, more likely to have been British trackways, [now?] covered with luxuriant oak coppice, in other parts of Stoke Wood, above the road leading to the paper mills, and to the village of Stoke.

"The road descending the hill from Marypole Head, immediately below the camp, was probably an old British trackway, leading through the borders of the Stoke, Huxham, and Rewe Marshes, possibly to the camp at Killerton. The encampment (although the Legion at *Isca* may have occupied it during the period of their being in garrison in the neighbouring station,) being formed on an eminence, and with proximity to the river, as many works of Roman origin are, has nothing Roman in it, nor does it possess any of the peculiarities of their works, being neither square, oblong, or with any porta or entrance to front the four cardinal points. There is nothing to disprove the supposition of their having, at times, occupied a British work already made to their hand, in small parties, cohorts, or detachments, in summer." P. 21.

The celebrated Logan Stone in the parish of Drewsteignton, a name, by the by, which has been supposed to point at a druidical origin, no longer, Mr. Shortt informs us, *logs*, or *vibrata* to the touch. Polwhele, in 1796,

We must return with our author to Drewsteignton to notice the Cromlech there, which, in conjunction with the Logan Stone, further, and perhaps more decidedly, confirms the Druidical claims of that place; it is said to be the only Cromlech extant in Devon, (we know of a fallen one at the Merivale Bridge Colony already named); "it stands on a farm called Shilston, (Shelfstone) anciently Shelfston and Shilfstan." Now this we take to be a pure Saxon appellation, *rylf-ŕtan*, invented to describe a British Cromlech; for what is it, indeed, but a flat shelf-like stone incumbent upon upright supporters? The Shilstone Cromlech consists, Mr. Shortt tells us, of three supporting granite stones and a ponderous granite table stone, about 15 feet in length, laid across these. Cromlechs within the British Isles designate, with as complete certainty, localities occupied by the native Britons, as tessellated pavements can indicate a Roman site. An avenue of stones can be traced, Mr. Shortt thinks, but not very confidently, leading to Shilston Cromlech. We are fully assured that if he investigates the ground further he will find this conjecture confirmed.

The Roman relic, the bronze Centaur from Sidmouth, found by some fishermen in 1840 near the embouchure of the little river Sid, is certainly more curious than beautiful in its present time-worn state, if justice be done it by the lithograph given (see p. 43); we had almost taken it for a representation of one of those specimens of fused lead which boys are in the habit of making at random by pouring the molten metal into a basin of water. Mr. Shortt ingeniously conjectures that the centaur appearing on the coins of Carausius, the Sidmouth bronze may be a standard of that Emperor; when we look at the maritime situation of Sidmouth and the naval fame of Carausius, the idea involves at least no improbability.

Among the miscellanea of Mr. Shortt's work may be classed the encaustic pavements; the MS. of the 15th century, found in a stone wall at Exeter; the ancient weapons, tradesmen's tokens, and other matters belonging to ages connected with and preceding, by a few centuries, our own.

It is difficult to conceive that more matter of an interesting character could be compressed within 100 pages, the extent of Mr. Shortt's work. It will well repay the Romano-British topographer to trace on the ordnance map of Devon the different places where ancient fortifications are extant; for actual survey and review of this kind is the only mode of settling with accuracy (as far as they can be settled) the sites of Roman stations. Points of that character in this brief notice we have not sought to discuss, but rather to afford our readers a general and faithful, though rapid, sketch of Mr. Shortt's little volume. Surely he might, with great pleasure to himself and advantage to the county, compile the ancient history of Devon. The materials are most ample, but want concentration; and Mr. Shortt's personal survey, pursued through the hundreds of the shire, with a view to describing its communications, earthworks, and remarkable objects, illustrated with plans and sketches, would give value and originality of character to such a volume.

Remarks on Church Architecture, with Illustrations, by the Rev. John Louis Petit, M.A. 2 vols. 8vo.

SINCE the publication of Mr. Hope's valuable essay, we have not risen with greater pleasure from the perusal of any work on the ecclesiastical architecture of the middle ages, than that which we have derived from the volumes of Mr. Petit; the nature of their contents may be best understood from the author's own words. "They contain," he says, "no more than they profess, namely, remarks upon Church Architecture, such as might be made by one who has taken more pleasure than pains in his pursuit, and is willing to persuade his conscience that the hours he has given to his own gratification, have not been altogether unemployed." The labours which are thus so modestly ushered into the reader's notice, are exhibited in a series of sensible and judicious remarks on a vast number of ancient churches in every style of architecture, and marked by every variety of plan and detail. No theory is advanced by the author, nor is any one in particular

advocated. He has proceeded throughout the whole range of his architectural researches, to develope whatever is striking and just in plan or arrangement, or beautiful and appropriate in decoration and effect. His remarks are made with good taste and judgment, and are simply elicited by the specimens adduced; in consequence, we must regret that without the aid of the illustrations we are unable to extract his observations with the peculiar applicability with which they appear in the work.

The objects and scope of the author's researches, and the feelings with which he undertook the prosecution of them, are well expressed in the ensuing passage.

"The ecclesiastical buildings with which we are acquainted, belonging to the period between the tenth and sixteenth centuries (it might perhaps be extended each way, however they may differ in style, richness of ornament, outline, or general arrangement, are evidently designed upon certain principles of proportion, most difficult to investigate or explain, but of which the architects seem to have had an intuitive knowledge. Many, indeed, are open to criticism, as what human work is not? but there is a manifest propriety, a careful adjustment, and a remarkable gracefulness of composition, which pervades the whole, from the humblest and plainest village church, to the magnificent structures of Amiens and Strasburg; till this is not only felt and appreciated but reduced to practice, little beauty will result from the most accurate imitation of details." p. 6.

Although the greater number of his examples are taken from edifices on the Continent, he justly adds a caution to the admirers of those in general magnificent structures, against undervaluing our native examples.

"I should, indeed, be sorry to see a continental manner generally introduced and established in the buildings of English churches. The models we have of our own, scattered abundantly through every county, are the very best we could procure our parish churches, taking them in the aggregate, may be pronounced the most venerable, the most truly beautiful, the most durable in appearance, of any of their class, and, still more, they are endeared to us by every association." p. 13.

With reference to a class of buildings which have lately been brought into prominence, and have been deemed by many good judges to be examples of Saxon architecture, Mr. Petit appears to dissent from the more generally received opinion. He is referring to the cathedral of Valence upon the Rhine, and adds,

"On the outer wall of the nave, above the aisle roof, runs a course of small arches, alternately round and straight-sided, like those we find at Barton in Lincolnshire, their shafts are truncated cones. These I take to be mere fancies of the builder, no way tending to the formation or developement of a style; whether they be marks of antiquity, as denoting a period when the architect was less closely bound to the observance of certain general rules, is another question. These flat-sided arches occur also in the old church of Lorsch in Germany." p. 59.

The structure, however, which calls forth these observations, it is to be remarked, is one of considerable antiquity, which is evidenced both by the description and drawing given by Mr. Petit. If, therefore, the peculiar feature to which he refers, is of the same age as the structure itself, it does appear to us to confirm rather than destroy the theory which assigns similar specimens to the Saxon period, as it is only by the examination of coeval examples that we can attain a correct guide to the date of any disputed piece of architecture.

The following remarks evince the minute examination of the forms and arrangements of ancient structures made by the author.

"In the above edifice, (the Church at Lameux in Normandy,) as well as in the cathedrals of Sens, Beauvais, and Paris, the apse is semicircular. This, I think, denotes an imperfect developement of the style, as a gothic arch can scarcely be said to be perfect while it exhibits a double curvature, which must be the case if it be placed in a convex wall. The polygonal apse prevailed very early in Germany, probably that the arches might occupy a flat surface, and in all the complete gothic buildings near the Rhine, and I suppose through the whole country, the semicircular termination is avoided. Though the architecture of Beauvais cathedral is generally of a late character, yet there are many proofs that it is raised

upon an edifice of an early date, whose groundplan is preserved." p. 139.

Churches of large dimensions with apsidal terminations are not common in England, and the specimens we have are we think confined to structures of Norman date, or pointed structures raised on a Norman foundation, with the exception always of Westminster Abbey, which has a polygonal apse, and which shews that the architect of that truly magnificent and scientific pile had been alive to the difficulty which has struck our author in his examination of this almost universal termination of churches, whether Gothic or Romanesque in France.

We now advert to another of our author's observations on a description of windows sometimes met with in early churches, in which mullions without tracery are found. The author, referring to the French flamboyant, worked without foliation, observes that the curved line requires foliation, as essential; and when, on the contrary, geometrical tracery is used, the want of foliation he considers is never felt, except as rendering the design somewhat plainer. This peculiarity he brings forward to shew, that in one case the circular arc, in the other the point or angle, is the decided characteristic.

"This may perhaps account for the difficulty of composing a beautiful window by the mere crossing of mullions without foliation, or by making the mullions of a window of two lights branch into the architrave, the heads of the lights and space above being left plain. Such a composition involves neither one principle nor the other. I grant it is occasionally found in gothic buildings, as in Lichfield chapter-house, Bakewell church, Wells cathedral, &c. but it requires much enrichment to render it even tolerable, and, at the best we cannot help wishing some other form had been adopted. A large window, however, of this sort is exceedingly well treated in Cheekley church in Staffordshire; the crossings of the mullions are covered by roses of stone work, which quite compensate for the want of foliation." p. 177.

We refer to this, not that we disagree with Mr. Petit's observations, which are just, but as shewing how carefully the architects of our gothic churches, studied the effect of any new idea before they used it. In this case,

they felt the bad effects of this description of window, and discarded the design at once.

A feature observable in Exeter cathedral, and only possessed by one other church we believe in England, which is the formation of transepts in the lower story of the tower, appears not to be uncommon on the Continent. In particular, "the outside of the cathedral of Geneva is well known from its two massive unequal towers; they form transepts;" and "*Lyons Cathedral* has four low towers, two of them flank the west front—the other two are more massive, and form transepts."

The remarks on the propriety of the architecture and forms of new churches, a subject which at present occupies much attention, in various quarters, and which since the general spoliation and destruction at the reformation, has never been so attentively studied as at present, are just and orthodox. The Gothic style is preferred to the Italian; the author's reasons for the preference are sound and judicious, founded alone on the superior merits of the architecture.

The plan of the church is a very important consideration, not alone for the sake of accommodation and convenience, but, unless this more important part of the design is attentively studied and judiciously devised, the superstructure will never be an object of admiration, whatever ornament may be given to the elevation. We entirely agree with Mr. Petit, in his preference of the cathedral plan for new churches.

"The cross church offers this advantage to the designer, that a tower of almost any dimensions, low or lofty, is suitable; if it be not raised beyond what might serve as a partial clerestory, it still has a venerable and picturesque appearance."

The plan which he would adopt for his churches, (the Cruciform) is sanctioned not only by good feeling, but by taste, by convenience, and by the practice of the Church in her happiest days, and what in these times will be valued higher than any other consideration, by economy.

He brings forward a very happy example in favour of his preference of

"I will notice one of the simplest and most roughly built country churches I have ever seen; which does not exhibit sufficient detail to mark its style or probable date, and has scarce the elevation of an ordinary cottage. Yet, in this humble church (Daix near Dijon,) we recognize the pyramidal form; the spreading ground plan; the different heights of wall justly proportioned to each other; the bold and strong buttress; and a proper relation between nave, tower, and chancel, maintained as correctly and beautifully as in any cathedral. Though you might almost place your hand upon the roof, yet the slope of the gable and position of the tower, give it that aspiring tendency which prevents you from feeling that it is defective in its height; in fact, if the walls were higher the form of the building would be much injured. The exterior, unpretending as it is in design, and rude in the extreme as to workmanship, presents nothing mean or unworthy; no part of it appears unduly contracted, every dimension completely satisfies the eye." p. 32.

The following remarks on Gothic architecture are acute and accurate, and such as one, possessed of a thorough knowledge of its best features, might be expected to make.

"The aim of the Gothic architect seems to have been, to combine the greatest boldness and lightness of construction with a sense both of correct equilibrium and perfect security. The artist who astonishes the spectator without giving him this impression, has not obtained a legitimate triumph, nor, I may say, has he constructed a building suitable to the purposes of devotion, in which neither perplexity nor astonishment at human ingenuity ought to be the feeling forced upon the mind. I cannot, therefore, wholly approve of the enormous pendants of the Tudor architecture; ingenious as may be their construction, yet, inasmuch as their equilibrium appears to depend upon the mere tenacity of material, they betray a lapse from purity of design. In a perfect Gothic edifice every part will seem adequately and properly sustained; no artifice will be used to conceal or disguise the channels, if I may so express myself, by which the weight of the whole building is conducted to those points where it is to be met by sufficient means of support." P. 6.

With equal truth the author shews why churches, built of other descriptions of architecture, do not possess the merit which he gives to the pointed style.

"Why is it that an Italianising church is displeasing? Not simply because its details differ from those of a Perpendicular or Decorated one—for those also differ in many respects from each other, and from the earlier styles; but because they do not suggest the same ideas of proper and scientific arrangement; we do not read from them the same lessons of order, taste, and harmony, rich as their effect may be at a distance, when we draw near, the charm vanishes, the eye falls upon a miserable display of wasted labour, and the mind dwells with pain upon the professed abandonment of those principles by which alone art can be advanced, or preserved from falling into decay." P. 23.

On the subject of timber roofs Mr. Petit observes, that many of our English wooden roofs are very beautiful, and, without question, possess the great advantage of convenience, "for the architect, recurring to his first principles, and treating his materials according to their proper nature, did not think it necessary to arrange his frame-work of wood in the same manner with one of stone." In this respect our author agrees with the opinion of Mr. Pugin on the same question; but it is not remarkable that two attentive observers of construction should coincide in idea.

Pinnacles are always favourite objects with modern architects; however low their estimate may be, and however naked the church they build, they generally contrive to bedeck their design with some of these appendages, displaying the same vulgar taste as a country wench who had, for the first time in her life, received a present of a profusion of ribbons. The professional architect would do well to follow the sound advice given in the following passage:

"Although it may be that pinnacles are nowhere absolutely necessary, so that the conditions of a stable equilibrium would be imperfect without them, yet they should not be introduced except when they appear to assist by their weight (in however small a degree) the strength of the edifice." P. 10.

It is pleasing to see that one who has had so much experience in Gothic architecture in France, in Italy, and Germany, should, after viewing edifices of vast magnitude and uncommon grandeur, structures, too, in whose beauties the hands of the spoiler,



INTERIOR OF THE CHURCH OF AINAY.

whether in the form of the fanatic destroyer, or the affected improver, has never fallen, should turn to the less vast and strikingly beautiful edifices of his own country, and pass on them so eloquent a compliment as the following:

“The country that can shew such an entire work as the Cathedral of Salisbury; such a group of spires as that of Lichfield, such towers as those belonging to York, Gloucester, Canterbury, Lincoln; such a composition as the octagonal centre of Ely; that can enumerate, in its churches of a second rank, the steeples of Newark, Grantham, Louth, Coventry, and the towers of Doncaster, Wrexham, Boston, Cirencester, Taunton—and these not unique, but, for the most part, types and

patterns of numberless others—and that presents a series of village and parish churches, the most venerable and beautiful of any which districts of similar extent, wherever they may be taken, can exhibit, must not be pronounced to occupy a low station among those countries which have contributed their share to the advancement of Gothic architecture.” P. 82.

The defects in the construction of new churches are not more to be deprecated than the evils which have fallen upon old ones, whenever they have been subjected to the destructive propensities of modern architects.

“Alas for the building which falls into the hands of an ignorant or presumptuous restorer! I do not speak under the influence of any strong antiquarian feeling;



APSE OF THE CATHEDRAL OF AUXERRE.

I do not look upon the preservation of a quaint figure or a curious moulding as a matter of higher importance than the admission of hundreds of my fellow Christians within the walls of their church, but it is truly grievous to see the proportions of a beautiful edifice needlessly defaced; or the character stamped on it by artists, who worked upon rules nearly as unerring as those of instinct, swept away by persons who know such rules only as are dictated by their own caprice and fancy, or at best suggested by a very limited course of observation. How many a noble church, that for ages has preserved its beauty in spite of accident, violence, or decay, seems to writhe and struggle under the fantastic additions and incongruous ornaments of some architect who fancies he can supply

what its original designer has omitted, or correct what he has planned."

And after viewing the mischiefs which have been inflicted on the matchless piles at Windsor, Salisbury, Lichfield, and too many others, we feelingly exclaim with the author,

"far better were the incongruous additions of the last century, the Grecian porticoes and Italian balustrades, which, after all, seldom destroyed the proportions of the building, than those insidious deformities which, assuming the lineaments of true art, belie, in the eyes of the world, its very spirit and character."

The arrangement of the bells, noticed in the following extract, displays the



CHOIR OF MILAN CATHEDRAL.

ingenuity with which the old architects met any difficulty which might arise, and it might even afford a hint to the builder of a new church who might, in some instances, find the bell-ropes to be an inconvenience.

"At East Bergholt, in Suffolk, where the western tower has never been carried up to a greater height than the side aisles, a wooden frame, standing in the church-yard, contains the bells, the floor for the ringers being placed above, instead of in its usual place below them; the peal is a fine one, and is heard at a considerable distance."

A considerable portion of the second volume is dedicated to a series of short descriptive notices of a vast number

of churches in the South of France, on the Rhine, and in Italy; to the tourist this portion of the work will be highly valuable. It will lead him to many a church, interesting for its architecture and antiquity which, but for such a guide as this, he would unavoidably overlook. The value of this part of the work is sufficiently obvious to render any recommendation of ours superfluous; for even the tourist in England requires the aid of others' experience to lead him to the discovery of many of the most beautiful examples remaining in this country, a fact which the perusal of Charles Stothard's *Memoirs* will sufficiently attest; how much greater then is the



INTERIOR OF ST. MARGARET AT CLIFFE, NEAR DOVER.

value of a companion like this to the Englishman in a foreign land, who, if he trusted alone to his personal observation, would, of necessity, visit many edifices which would ill repay him for the time consumed in reaching them, and at the same time he would return home to learn the variety of interesting objects which he had overlooked in his journey.

The embellishments are profusely scattered over the pages of the work, and are principally from sketches by the author. In making the selection his object has been to give ideas of the entire building, its form and effect, rather than to descend to minute particulars. We are favoured by the author with the loan of four of the wood-cuts, which will not only shew the style of the engravings, but will exhibit interiors remarkable for their beauty and useful as displaying the architecture of various periods.

The first is the interior of the church of Ainay, at Lyons. Part of this, the author states, is to be considered as early as the time of Charlemagne. The four large pillars, with the Corinthian capitals, have been taken from an ancient temple: they sustain a square lantern above the choir. The high antiquity of this structure is unquestionable.

The apse of the Cathedral of Auxerre, is a fine specimen of Early Gothic, and has much the character of our English churches.

As an example of highly decorated Gothic, and of a structure as remarkable for its ornament as its great altitude and magnificent proportions, Milan Cathedral is pre-eminent. The engraving represents the choir, and shews also one of the best specimens of Italian Gothic.

Our last example is the interior of a fine, but much neglected and half-

ruinous English church. It comprises the nave and chancel of St. Margaret at Cliffe, near Dover, and is well adapted to shew the interior of a good Norman Church.

The ecclesiastical antiquary is highly indebted to Mr. Le Petit for his valuable sketches, and if, in pursuing his

researches he follows in the author's footsteps, he will have reason to acknowledge his obligations to him for having so faithfully brought under his notice so vast a range of objects from which he cannot fail to derive the highest degree of knowledge and gratification.

FINE ARTS.

MEDAL OF PRINCE ALBERT.

We have before us a very handsome medal, engraved and struck by Mr. Alfred Joseph Stothard, medal engraver to Her Majesty, in commemoration of the laying of the first stone of the New Royal Exchange. The obverse exhibits a profile head of the Prince, with this inscription, ALBERTVS VBIQVE HONORATVS. This title was suggested by the inscription on a medalet of lead found on the site of the Old Royal Exchange (and now in the museum of Mr. C. R. Smith, F.S.A.) which bears the Tudor arms, and the words ANGLIÆ REGINA VBIQVE HONORATA. This is supposed to have been struck to record Queen Elizabeth's patronage of the original edifice.

On the obverse of Mr. Stothard's medal is an elevation of the western front of the proposed building, surmounted by this inscription, SVB AVSPICIO PRINCIPIS. and below, RESTAVRATIO IANVAR: XVII MDCCCXLII.

This work of art, which possesses very considerable merit in itself, is the more worthy of public patronage from the circumstance of its design being really allusive to the occasion; whilst that which was adopted by the Joint Gresham Committee had only one side—a head of Her Majesty, from a die borrowed at the Foreign-office, and engraved for another purpose; and the place of a reverse supplied by a bare inscription. Such is the present state of official patronage of the arts!

MEHEMET ALI.

A Committee of noblemen and gentlemen has been formed, for the purpose of striking a medal, as a testimonial of their high sense of the generosity evinced by the Pacha during the war, in protecting persons and property as in time of peace, in keeping open the overland route to India, and for civilities and kindnesses shown on many occasions to travellers visiting Egypt. Among the members of the Committee are the late Consul-General of Egypt, Colonel Campbell, Lord Claud Hamilton, Lord Rokeby, Sir Moses

Montefiore, Sir Willoughby Cotton, Dr. Lee, Dr. Bowring, the Rev. T. S. Grimshaw, the Rev. H. Christmas, M.A. &c.

PUBLICATIONS AT ROME.

Some very interesting publications are in progress at Rome. "Le quattro Basiliche principali di Roma," ("The four principal Churches of Rome,"), is a work in folio, with descriptive letter-press; it presents plans and elevations of the several buildings, with outline engravings of the interiors. The churches selected are those of St. Peter, of St. Paul, of St. John of Lateran, and Santa Maria Maggiore. The work is edited by Signor Valentini. "L'Ape Italiana," a beautiful periodical, also in folio, with letter-press description, published by the Academy of St. Luke, gives admirable outline engravings of works of art in Rome, ancient and modern. Among those which sustain the glory of modern times, is a picture by Camuccini—"The Entrance of Francesco Sforza into Milan, in 1640," admirably composed, the attitudes varied and graceful, the horses full of life and fire, and the drawing beautifully true. This work is under the direction of the Marquis Melchiori: it is also published at Paris with a French text, and title—"L'Abécille Italienne."

COUNT DE PERREGAUD'S PICTURES.

The recent sale at Paris of Count de Perregaud's pictures, well known as the selection of an excellent judge and a man of taste, excited much interest. The whole, in number 69, brought 441,628fr. about £17,600. Several, it is believed, were bought for England. A Karel du Jardin, "Crossing a Ford," brought 26,300fr. £1052; "Departure for the Chase," A. Vandervelde, brought 26,850fr. £1074; "The Spy," by P. Wouvermans, brought 35,100fr. £1404. These were the highest prices obtained. The modern pictures proportionally sold not so well as the ancient ones.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

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WE are glad to announce the publication of the First Volume of the new Catalogue of Printed Books in the British Museum. Edited by Antonio PANIZZI, Esq. Keeper of the Printed Books. fol. 20s.

WINDSOR CASTLE. — Messrs. Bond and Gandy's concluding Number illustrative of this palace will be published early in the ensuing month.

YORKSHIRE MONASTERIES. — Mr. SUNTER, bookseller of York, is preparing

to publish a series of large and very interesting lithographed illustrations of the famed monastic ruins of Yorkshire, with copious historical and descriptive accounts of the same.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

Dec. 31. The Hulsean prize was awarded to the Rev. Charles Wright Woodhouse, B.A. of Gonville and Caius College subject, "The Use and Value of the Writings of the Ancient Fathers, considered as auxiliary to the Proof of the Truth of the Christian Religion and to the Elucidation of its Doctrines." The subject for this year is, "What is the relation in which the moral precepts of the New and of the Old Testament stand to each other."

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM.

In consideration of two several sums of money given to this university by the subscribers to a scholarship and the subscribers to a monument, in memory of the late Bishop Van Mildert, two scholarships have been founded of the annual value of 50*l.* each, to be called the Van Mildert Scholarships. The first scholar on this foundation will be elected in June, 1842; and there will be no further elections on the old foundation.

The Rev. Thomas Gisborne, M.A. Canon of Durham, having placed 500*l.* at the disposal of the dean and chapter for the benefit of the university, it has been agreed that 100*l.* previously given by Mr. Gisborne shall be added to that sum, and that, in consideration of these gifts, a scholarship shall be founded of the annual value of 30*l.* to be called the Gisborne Scholarship.

THE TIMES TESTIMONIAL.

The active part taken last year by the *Times*' Newspaper in exposing the machinations of an extensive gang of swindlers, and the subsequent triumphant struggle in an action brought against the paper for libel in the same matter, having elicited the unanimous approval of mercantile men, a subscription has been raised, in testimony of the public approval, to which nearly every banker and great mercantile house in the country has contributed. A committee was held on the 9th Feb. to determine upon the disposal of the funds, when it was resolved:—

"That, with the permission of the Gresham Committee, a tablet, not exceeding 100 guineas in value, with a suitable inscription, be placed in the Royal Exchange; and that a similar tablet, not exceeding 50 guineas in value, be placed

in some conspicuous part of the *Times*' establishment.

"That the surplus of the fund raised be invested in Government securities, in the names of the following trustees — the Lord Mayor, the Bishop of London, the Governor of the Bank of England, and the Chamberlain of London, all for the time being, the dividends to be applied to the support of two scholarships, to be called 'The *Times*' Scholarships.'

"That the *Times*' Scholarships be established in connexion with Christ's Hospital and the City of London School, for the benefit of pupils proceeding from those institutions respectively to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

"That Christ's Hospital and the City of London School be required to place in their respective institutions a tablet commemorative of the establishment of such scholarships."

LIBRARY, ETC. OF DR. NOTT.

The sale of the extensive library, &c. of the late Rev. G. F. Nott, D.D., comprising 12,500 volumes, commenced at Winchester on the 11th Jan. and lasted thirteen days. As might have been anticipated from the assiduity, learning, and taste of the deceased proprietor in making this important collection, both at home and abroad, and its comprising numerous curious and scarce specimens of typography, the sale excited considerable interest, which was evinced by the competition between Messrs. Rodd, Thorpe, Pickering, Payne, &c. booksellers from London; Messrs. Stroug, Andrews, and Kerlake from Bristol, and others from Oxford, Salisbury, &c. The result was that the Bristol booksellers carried off the greatest portion of the library. The books were classed the two first days' sale consisting of English Divinity, the third of Greek and Latin Divinity, the fourth and fifth of Latin books, the sixth Spanish and French, the seventh French, and the eighth and ninth Italian, the tenth and eleventh English miscellaneous; on the twelfth day the prints and drawings were sold, and on the thirteenth paintings, vases, bronzes, &c. Among the remarkable black-letter books were the following:—

New Testament in English, with the translation of Erasmus in Latin. 1550. 6*l.* 1*2s.* 6*d.*

Primer set forth by the Kynges Majeste. London 1546. 4to. 12*l.* 16*s.*

Bullarium Romanorum Pontificum Amplissima Collectio, studio Cocquelines, a S. Leone Magno ad Clementem XII. 14 vols. in 28 parts, velum, Romæ 1739-44 — Bullarium Benedicti XIV. 4 vols. velum, Romæ 1746-57, 35*l.*

Acta pro dissolutione Matrimonii Henrici VIII. vellum, Romæ 1532, 4to. 10l. 5s.

Dante Opere, Mantuæ, Ge. P. Teutonici 1472. 30l. 10s. This, a thin folio volume, in excellent preservation, was purchased by the late Mr. Heber for 6l.; and was bought at the sale of his library for 11l. 5s., by Messrs. Payne and Foss, of Pall-mall, who sold it to Dr. Nott, and re-purchased it on the present occasion for the above-named price. It is supposed that there is but one other copy of this edition in existence, which is in the library of Earl Spencer.

Songes and Sonnets written by the Right Hon. Lord Henry Haward, late Earle of Surrey, and others. Imprinted by John Vindet. 1585. 25l. A small 12mo. volume of 120 folios, or 240 pages, sold for about its weight in gold, and rumoured to have been purchased for his Grace the Duke of Norfolk.

Poems and Sonnets of the Earl of Surrey; a volume of MS. about the size of a foolscap folio of moderate thickness, 28l. 10s. This, after a competition between Mr. Molteno, who is supposed to have held a commission from the Duke of Norfolk, and Mr. Rodd, was purchased by the latter. It was afterwards claimed for, and restored to, the Duke of Devonshire, who had lent it to Dr. Nott.

On the thirteenth and last day the room was crowded. Several of the original pictures, engravings, and copies of Italian masters (executed especially for Dr. Nott by some of the most eminent modern artists, during his long residence at Rome), produced the following prices:—Lot 185, St. Francis receiving the Stigmata, Guercino, 22l., Earl of Northesk. Lot 199, Psyche borne up to Heaven by Angels, Landscape by Koch, 9l., the Chevalier Bunsen, Prussian Minister. Lot 203, Young Shepherd and Gypsy, Barker, 12l. 12s., Rev. Mr. Vaux. Lot 205, Martyrdom of St. Agatha, Murillo, 47gs. Mr. Collins (it is believed for Mr. Peers, of Chislehampton Lodge.) Lot 208, Portrait of La Vicenza, by Eastlake (the first picture the artist made of that young person, and by far the best he ever painted), 42gs. — Harris, esq. Lot 231, Flora de Titiano (a beautiful copy by La Muschi), 13l. C. Dorrien, esq. Lot 232, a Female Head, in a piece of fine work of Giorgio, by Canavari, 9l. 10s. Rev. Mr. Mackie. Lot 239, an original portrait of the Earl of Surrey, A.D. 1546, 8l. 15s. Mr. Graves, of Pall Mall. Lot 241, Madonna del Gran Duca (a copy of the highest beauty and fidelity), 22gs. Rev. Mr. Goddard.

The total produce of the sale exceeded 3,700l. The copyright of the Italian

translation of the Liturgy by Dr. Nott including 500 copies, was sold to the Rev. Mr. Sims, of Winchester, for 13l. The coins, gems, and best of the bronzes will be sold early in April by Mr. Leigh Sotheby, in London.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

This institution has issued a circular announcing the subjects, twenty-four in number, for which the Telford and Walker premiums of 1841 will be awarded for the best communications during the session 1842. Among them are some of very important or practically interesting subjects, as the following specimens will show:—On "The alterations and improvements of Blackfriars bridge." "The Modes of drainage adopted in the Lowlands of the United Kingdom, or works of a similar nature in Holland, or other countries." "The construction of large chimneys, as affecting their draught, with examples and drawings." "The comparative advantages of wire and hempen ropes." "The relative merits of granite and wood pavements, derived from actual experience." "The sizes of all steam vessels of all classes, whether river or sea-going, in comparison with their engine power; giving the principal dimensions of the engines and vessels, draught of water, tonnage, speed, consumption of fuel, &c." "The various mechanisms for propelling vessels in actual or past use;" and (last, though certainly not the least interesting), "Memoirs and accounts of the works and inventions of any of the following engineers:—Sir Hugh Myddelton, Arthur Woolf, Jonathan Hornblower, Richard Trevithick, and William Murdoch (of Soho)."

FOREIGN LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

At the recent scientific congress at Florence, nearly 900 members were present, of whom 22 were British subjects. The liberality and munificence displayed by the Grand Duke seem to have been unbounded. The Italian association is to meet next year at Padua, where the Austrian Government has promised it a cordial reception; and in 1843 the reunion is to take place at Lucca.

The original manuscript of *The Imitation of Jesus Christ*, which is said by the French to be now proved to have been written by their countryman Gerson, is now printing at Valenciennes. The manuscript is enriched with miniature paintings of great value, as indicative of the state of art and of manners at a period little known.

ARCHITECTURE.

METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.

We are happy to announce the formation of a Society, intended to "discuss the merits, and aid in the promotion of the more judicious and important of the improvements projected, and in progress, in different parts of London; and to draw the attention of the Legislature to the importance of preparing some comprehensive plan of Improvement embracing the interests of the whole Metropolis."

The Society is not intended to originate plans itself, but to examine into, and further the adoption of the principles on which all such plans should be founded;—in reference first to the means of checking the mortality which now reigns in the over-crowded and ill-drained neighbourhoods of the poor; secondly, to the facilities required for commercial intercourse; thirdly, to the sites which might be provided for new churches, schools, or other public institutions, and to the parks, public walks, and gardens needed in the south and north of London; fourthly, to ornamental decoration, or architectural embellishment.

The Society propose to point out the evils which have arisen from considering the subject only in detail, with a view exclusively to the wants of local districts, and to urge upon the Legislature the importance of looking forward ten or fifteen years, and of employing fit and qualified persons to prepare and submit for the approval of Parliament a plan (founded upon an accurate survey) of all the improvements required in the metropolis, which might be carried into effect within the period named.

There can be no doubt that many advantages would result from the efficient execution of such a plan. It will tend to the realization of various plans of local improvement, which, however excellent in themselves, have hitherto failed, because brought forward as private questions, and not as part of a general measure which could alone receive public support. It will greatly simplify the legislative machinery required for carrying such improvements into effect, and will economise the time and money fruitlessly expended in numerous special and frequently abortive applications to Parliament. It may also remove, to a great extent, the difficulties now felt in raising the necessary funds. Hitherto a great obstacle has been the divided interest of rival projectors, and also that of metropolitan members, each naturally struggling

to obtain a preference for the plan which would benefit most his own constituents. This obstacle would vanish if a general plan were proposed, embracing the interests not only of the city, but of all the metropolitan boroughs, a plan worthy (as it should be rendered) of the first capital in the world, and which the country at large would desire to see promoted as an object of national pride.

OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

Feb. 2. A paper was read by the Rev. E. E. Estcourt, of Exeter college, on Kemble church, Wilts, illustrated by several drawings. This church is mostly in the Early English style, with Perpendicular additions, and a modern chancel. The porch is a fine specimen of about the end of the 13th century. The arch of the doorway, either from settlement or design, is very much horseshoed. This and some other parts of the church were built by William de Colerne, Abbot of Malmesbury, who died in 1296, as appears from a manuscript cartulary in the possession of Sir Thomas Phillipps, which also mentions other works of the same Abbot.

Another paper was read by Mr. Grey, of Magdalene hall, on St. Michael's chapel, Tor Mohun, Devon, also illustrated by drawings. This curious votive chapel of the 14th century is situated on the highest point of a rocky precipitous limestone hill, and from Torbay forms a very beautiful and striking object. It is built in a remarkably strong and solid manner, to resist the force of the wind, and has a stone roof of very singular construction. It is entirely devoid of ornament of any kind, and the floor is the rough solid rock. There is so little to indicate any ecclesiastical purpose, that it has been commonly supposed to be some domestic building; but Mr. Grey clearly shewed that it must have been a votive chapel, to which it is probable that pilgrimages were made.

The Chairman mentioned that a monument is about to be erected at Birmingham to the memory of the late Mr. Rickman, who was the first to discriminate accurately the styles of Gothic architecture, and whose book led the way to the present revived taste for that beautiful science. Subscriptions for this object are received by Mr. R. C. Hussey, F.S.A. Birmingham, and Mr. J. H. Parker, Oxford.

Feb. 16. A communication from Dr. Ingram, the President of Trinity college,

was read, respecting Cassington church, Oxfordshire, which is about to be carefully restored, by public subscription. This interesting little church is principally Norman; its ground-plan resembles that of Iffley and Stewkeley, having the tower between the nave and chancel, but no transepts, and the President shewed that it never had any, although Warton was of opinion that they had been destroyed. The chancel has a good plain Norman roof of groined stone. The original Norman tower has had a spire added to it in the fourteenth century, of good Decorated character. There are some very good Norman corbels, and in the interior some curious paintings on the walls, of several successive periods, part of them of the twelfth century. A curious paten of brass, or latten, with two figures carrying a bunch of grapes (in allusion to Numbers xiii. 23), which, from the costume, appears to be of the early part of the fifteenth century, was handed round the room, with a sketch of the church.

A paper was read by W. Grey, esq. of Magdalene hall, on the church of Combe-in-Teignhead, co. Devon, with some general remarks on the peculiarities of the churches of Devonshire, illustrated by a number of beautiful sketches. This church is in the Early English style, with some remarkable features of uncommon occurrence. It appears from the episcopal registers of the diocese of Exeter, that "on the 10th Nov. 1259, Walter Bronescombe, Bishop of Exeter, dedicated the high altar and two other altars;" and it is probable that the chancel and transepts are of that date, although some of the features, such as the roll moulding, are not usually met with so early. The arches of the nave are remarkably wide and flat for this style, closely resembling the four-centred arch of the Tudor period, but with Early English mouldings.

The first peculiarity that a visitor will notice in Devonshire is the great prevalence of early Perpendicular work, to the exclusion of the other styles. This appears to arise from this style having been early introduced into that county, as Kenton church, built a few years before 1379, is of this character; and continued to a late period, with little variation, as the beautiful tower of Cullompton was begun in 1545 and finished in 1549, so that it is probable that this is one of those towers built by the monks of Glastonbury, who spent large sums in building churches, and especially towers, with which Somersetshire abounds. These towers, as is also the case with that at Cullompton, have very bold outlines, and much work that might seem at first sight

to be early Perpendicular. In Devonshire towers the staircase turret is generally a very prominent object, and placed in front of the tower, as if courting observation, rather than behind it for concealment. It forms a very ornamental feature, and adds much to the picturesque effect of these towers. There are few spires in Devon, except in particular districts; generally they are confined to the level country, for which they are best suited, and towers only are found in the hilly districts. These towers are for the most part plain and bald, and their proportions more lofty than is usual in other counties.

The long and narrow churches, without aisles, so common in Oxfordshire and Berkshire, and other counties, are rarely met with in Devonshire. The chancel arch is a feature generally wanting in the Devonshire churches, the roof being continuous over nave and chancel, and the division made by the rood-loft and screen only. Cradle roofs are continually found, the ribs generally very bold, and the bosses well cut. Four-centred arches, between the nave and aisles, are very common; and the pillars, though formed of several shafts, have one common capital of woven foliage. But what renders the Devonshire churches especially interesting is the great abundance of carved woodwork, such as benches and bench-ends of endless variety, rood-lofts and screens, and wooden ceilings, all elaborately carved, and many of them retaining their old painting and gilding, which has a very rich effect, rarely to be found elsewhere.

INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

Jan. 31. P. Hardwick, Esq. in the chair.

A paper "On the Vaults of the Norwich Cloisters," by Prof. Willis, of Cambridge (hon. member), was read. The cloisters of Norwich cathedral were begun in 1297, and not completed until 1430. Its four ambulatories represent four successive styles, the contrast in the details being rendered more conspicuous by the uniformity of the general design, which has been so much respected during the progress of the whole work, that even the isolated shafts, which form the proper mullions of the windows of the thirteenth century, have been continued throughout, contrary to the usual practice of the middle ages. The vaultings are similar in their general plan and dimensions on the four sides, but each is distinctly marked with the mode of treatment employed in successive periods, and it is to the progressive variations in the form of the spandrels, exhibiting a gradual transition from

a square section to a semicircular one, that the paper chiefly referred. In the oldest portion of the work, the eastern compartments, the horizontal section of the spandril, taken about half way between the plane of the impost and the crown of the arch, is perfectly square, and this form is more strongly developed—exaggerated, it may be said—by a slight setting back of the ribs between the cross springers and the diagonals, which gives greater prominence and a more marked expression to the angle of the spandril. In the south walk, the next in chronological order, the intermediate ribs, instead of being set back, are brought slightly in advance of the other ribs. The effect of this arrangement is to give a polygonal character to the spandril, which is, in fact, still square in its general form. In the west walk, the polygonal character is fully developed, and the square abandoned, but the angles of the polygon are far from being equal. In the western walk, the latest portion of the work, four-centred arches are introduced, and the curves of the haunches being all alike, and the middle section of the spandril circular, the polygon formed by the front edges of the ribs is equiangular, as in fan vaulting. These effects, continued the Professor, may be confirmed by the comparison of contemporary examples, but it rarely happens that they can be found in a series, and in a work of which the uniformity of design is for the most part preserved; so that changes of this kind are rather to be regarded in the light of embellishment, or as the modern improvements of the day added to the original design. Thus it is, that in this respect the cloister of Norwich is so valuable, by enabling us to discover many of those improvements which it is more difficult to pick out of examples complete in the character of their own age. The essay was accompanied by numerous sections, and a table laying down the exact curvature and arrangement of the vaults: all the curves are found, in conformity with all that has hitherto been observed on the vaultings of the middle ages, to be segments of circles, and not ellipses formed by projection, according to modern practice, which has, therefore, erred widely in the character of Gothic vaulting. This paper forms a sequel to that on the vaulting of the middle ages in general, by Prof. Willis, read at the Institute, on the 5th of July, 1841. (See our last volume, p. 186.)

Mr. George Godwin, F.R.S. then drew the attention of the members to the mason's marks of the middle ages remaining on many buildings, both in England, France,

and Germany, and pointed out the curious similarity to be observed in those of the different countries. In our January Magazine, p. 79, will be found the substance of Mr. Godwin's remarks, as read before the Society of Antiquaries.

Feb. 14. Joseph Kay, esq. V. P. in the chair. This evening witnessed the accomplishment of an arrangement which has been long in the course of negotiation, for the junction of the two metropolitan architectural societies. It has long been felt as an anomaly that the architectural profession should be represented by two associations, and in consequence a majority of the Architectural Society has at length given in its adherence to the Institute. Eighteen gentlemen were this evening admitted by the chairman as Fellows or Associates of the Institute. Mr. Tite, the President of the late Architectural Society, in an address to the meeting, and the chairman in reply, touched briefly, but forcibly, on the advantages which the profession cannot fail to derive from this proceeding, especially in carrying out those measures which both the Institute and the Society were originally intended to promote.

A paper was read by Mr. Parris, "On the Application of the higher branches of Painting to Architectural Decorations." After shortly describing the various modes of executing decorations on walls, oil, fresco, distemper, encaustic, &c. Mr. Parris entered at some length into a comparison of the two former, giving the preference to Fresco, on account of its superior durability, the purity and unchangeableness of its tints, and the disadvantage of the glossy surface of oil colour when seen in uncertain lights. He also adverted to the higher considerations of the grandeur and simplicity of style induced by the broad and rapid execution which must become habitual in a school devoted to fresco, and the scope given to the talents of the pupils who must necessarily be trained in the execution of large works in this style. Mr. Parris also shewed by experiment and comparison, that, although the crude colours of the modern exhibition room grow dull when worked with wet plaster, yet such as are found in the works of the great Italian masters in oil, even those of the Venetian school, are perfectly attainable in fresco, and that there is not any difficulty or mystery in producing them. On the contrary, of all modes of painting Fresco is the easiest. From numerous experiments he was convinced that all our usual mortars will answer equally well, as far as regards the operation of applying the colour: the durability of the stone is another thing, and

must be left to the practical man. He was certain the painter might find walls fit for his purpose in England, Russia, India, or America. The colours must be prepared from earths; vegetable colours will not stand. Those used for Fresco are few, of a deep sober tone, and of great intensity. The proper field for Fresco is in figure subjects, on extended surfaces; and it is most effective when combined with sculpture and architecture. The colours never grow darker, nor do they suffer from absence of light: their durability is beyond a doubt. The subject excited much interest in one of the most crowded meetings of the session, and will probably be renewed very shortly.

ALWALTON CHURCH, CO. HUNTINGDON.

This church (which was erroneously described in our last number, p. 197, as being in Lincolnshire) is a very beautiful edifice of ancient date, combining the Norman and Early English styles. Its repairs had long been neglected, and, at various times, it had been disfigured by every possible enormity: by pews, or rather cribs, of every shape, size, height, and colour; by what was called a singing loft; by bricking up one most beautiful arch, and by letting others go to decay; by broken floors, broken seats, and broken windows; by crumbling walls, and a roof scarcely hanging together. All these defects have been repaired: everything tending to disfigure the building has been removed. An entire new roof has been put on the nave and transepts; the walls of the latter have been rebuilt; the arches and the windows have all been restored; the church is re-paved; the body of it is now fitted with open free seats, and the remaining pews have been renewed in a uniform style. The cost of these works (exclusive of 200*l.* laid out on the chancel), amounts to 750*l.* Of this sum 111*l.* were raised by a 2*s.* rate; 55*l.* were given by the Society for Promoting the Building of Churches; 255*l.* by other donations. During the present month the inhabitants met, and, although a great deficiency in the funds then existed, good example produced so beneficial an effect, that considerable additions were made to previous liberal subscriptions (among them an addition of 45*l.* to his previous subscription, from the venerable churchwarden, Mr. Bark), and a rate of 3*s.* 6*d.* in the pound was unanimously agreed on, which will have the effect of liquidating the whole of the expenses incurred in this Christian work. Two excellent sermons, preached by the Rev. John Hopkinson, A.M. the Rector, on the reopening of the Church, have been published at Stamford.

STEEPLE ASTON CHURCH.

The venerable church of St. Peter, at Steeple Aston, in Oxfordshire, which forms a conspicuous feature in the landscape for a considerable distance to the south and the south-east, is likely to undergo a complete restoration. This structure, when relieved of modern excrescences, will be a fine example of Christian architecture. It consists of a handsome embattled tower, of three stories, a nave, two complete aisles, a porch on the south with a handsome canopied niche over its door, a chancel, and a mortuary chapel of corresponding size adjoining. The date of the erection of this chapel appears, by its elegant pointed window and elaborately carved piscina, to be more recent than that of the church. Anthony à Wood, writing in the latter part of the seventeenth century, describes it as containing some monumental effigies, but its appearance is now widely different from what it was in Wood's time: Sir Francis Page, one of the Judges of the Queen's Bench, the same who is satirised in the distich of Pope—

“Slander or poison dread from Delia's rage,
Hard words and hanging, if your judge be
Page—”

who was the purchaser of an estate in the parish, laid his sacrilegious hands on it, abolished the ancient monuments, constructed a vault beneath for the reception of the remains of his lady, and employed Scheemacker (the sculptor of Shakspeare's cenotaph in Westminster Abbey) to erect a monumental pile with full-length figures of himself and his lady; the figures of which are indeed worthy of the chisel of that eminent artist, but encumbered with columns, capitals, and cornices.

The seating of the body of the church, where it has not given place to modern sleeping-boxes, is probably the same that was there before the Reformation, consisting, as was anciently the fashion, of a regular arrangement of benches, ornamented at the ends with carved oak work of singular beauty and variety of pattern, low and open, on one plan, running at right angles from either side. The pulpit and screen are devoid of neatness, having been, as well as the altar-rail, daubed over with *blue* paint; but the great and crowning disfigurement is a heavy wooden gallery of unwieldy dimensions, occupying a third of the nave at its western end, darkening the whole building, concealing its columns and arches, and driving the singers from their proper position to a small, inconvenient, and ill-lighted box, stuck up in the middle of the north aisle.

Of the period when the church was erected we have no definite information,

but it was certainly before 1222, as we read in that year of "persona ecclesie de Stepeleston." The priory of Colde Norton exercised the right of patronage up to the year 1517, when it escheated to the Crown, upon which the King, Henry VII., gave it to the Convent of St. Stephen's,

Westminster, and afterwards it was purchased by Bishop Smyth, of Lincoln, for 1150 marks, and by him presented to his then newly-founded College of Brasenose, in the hands of which society the advowson remains to this day.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Jan. 27. Henry Hallam, esq. V.P. in the chair.

William Salt, esq. of Russell-square, and Edward T. Rimbault, esq. of Denmark-street, Sec. of the Percy Society, were elected Fellows.

Sir Henry Ellis continued the reading of the scheme for erecting Mounts of Piety, or Pawn-houses, in the reign of Charles the First.

Feb. 3. W. H. Hamilton, esq. V.P. in the chair.

John Evan Thomas, esq., of Lower Belgrave Place, and J. Walter King Eyton, esq. of Leamington, F.S.A. Scot. were elected Fellows of the Society.

A communication was read from Lord Albert Conyngham, "On discoveries made in excavating a number of the tumuli on the Breach Downs in Kent," accompanied with some remarks from J. Y. Akerman, esq. F.S.A. The articles found in these tumuli were glass vessels, fibulæ in bronze set with coloured glass or stones, buckles in bronze, a gold bulla set with a garnet and ornamented with filagree work, spear-heads, the umbos of shields, knives, and urns, together with a small brass coin (the only one found) of Victorinus. Under most of the tumuli were skeletons, among the remains of which the above objects were found. Notwithstanding the apparently Roman character of some of these articles and of the coin, these interments were evidently (from the peculiar character of the remains) of an era posterior to the Romans.

A cast of a fine bronze torques, found about three years ago, near Tenby, was presented by the Rev. H. T. Ellacombe of Bitton, F.S.A. It is very massive, and ornamented with a leaf pattern, in which precious stones appear to have been set.

Feb. 10. Mr. Hamilton in the chair.

Wm. D. Saull, esq. F.S.A. and G.S. communicated an account of his observations upon the foundations of the Roman wall of London, recently developed at several points, and especially on the site of the French church in Bull and Mouth Street, Aldersgate. It is ascertained that there was a gate in the Roman period at the same spot which was afterwards called

Aldersgate. The wall may thence be traced at intervals to Cripplegate church-yard, where a bastion still remains. Mr. Saull gave a minute description of the materials of the wall, which remain little altered by time beneath the surface of the soil. Its base is composed of small rough flints, to the height of 1 ft. 6 inc. resting on a fine loam; upon which are placed 4 ft. 6 inc. of rough Kentish ragstone, (the green sandstone of geologists), with pieces of ferruginous sandstone irregularly interspersed; then come two courses of bricks, each measuring 18 inc. by 18, and 1½ thick; on which is laid more of the ragstone for 2 ft. 6 inc.; again a double course of tiles; and above that 1 ft. 6 inc. of the ragstone. Total existing height 10 ft. 7 inc. It is 9 ft. 6 inc. in width at the base, and 2 feet wide at top.

Sir Henry Ellis concluded the reading of the paper on Mounts of Piety.

Feb. 17. Mr. Hallam in the chair.

Mr. Strickland communicated a drawing of an ancient statue at Magnesia, supposed to represent Cybele or Niobe, and to have been made twelve hundred and fifty years before Christ.

J. O. Halliwell, esq. F.S.A., communicated some notices of the Manuscripts in the Chetham Library at Manchester, of which he has recently been making a Catalogue. Among its contents of the greatest value, are a copy of the Chronicle of Matthew of Westminster, which formerly belonged to the library of that church; an astronomical MS. of the age of Edward IV. containing a copy of the instrument called the *volva*, (mentioned by Chaucer,) and the only one Mr. Halliwell has seen with its steel style or index remaining; and a volume containing several remarkable pieces in poetry and prose. Among the former are poems on the Virgin, St. Anne, the Proverbs of Cato, and a very long and curious romance called *Torrente of Portingale*. The last Mr. Halliwell has transcribed with a view to publication.

NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Jan. 31. The twenty-ninth anniversary of this Society was held, John Trotter Brockett, esq. in the chair. The

Report of the Council expressed that they were not able to announce any additional publication of the Society since the last anniversary meeting, but stated that the printing of the Pipe Rolls only now wanted the Six Rolls of Durham, to complete the work. A lithographic view of Newcastle-upon-Tyne has been copied from an old one in the British Museum, and will appear in the third part of vol. III. of the Society's Transactions. The Society has received, by Her Majesty's permission, from the Duchy of Lancaster office, specimens of the coins found in 1840, at Cuerdale, in Lancashire; but by far the greatest acquisition received by the Society for many years, is the donation made by Mr. Shanks, of Risingham, of the Roman antiquities lately discovered there. The Council could not congratulate the Fellows on the appeal made last year to the members to furnish papers for the monthly meetings, having met with success, but they were glad to say that it would be seen by the list which was read over, donations continued to be made to the Society in the same spirit as theretofore. In pursuance of a notice given by Mr. John Bell, the original fourth statute of the Society was restored, in lieu of the alteration made therein in the year 1823—vesting, however, the property of this Society (in the event of its members ever being reduced to and remaining below the number of six, for twelve months,) in the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle, if in existence—and, if not, then in the oldest Society of Antiquaries in Great Britain. Some donations were announced as just received, particularly two English silver coins, recently found in the bed of the Thames, of Henry VIII. and Edward IV., the latter being a shilling with the side face. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, Sir J. E. Swinburne, Bart.; Vice Presidents, C. W. Bigge, esq., Rev. J. Hodgson, and Sir Charles Monck, Bart.; Secretaries, John Adamson, esq., and Henry Turner, esq.; Council, Mr. J. T. Brockett, Mr. John Fenwick, Mr. Thomas Bell, Mr. Dees, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Stanton, Mr. Ormston, J. Hodgson Hinde, esq. M.P., the Rev. James Raine, Mr. Charnley, Mr. Hutton, and Mr. H. G. Potter.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Jan. 27. J. Dodsley Cuff, esq. F.S.A. in the chair.—Six new members were elected into the Society, and Professor Adrian, Chief Librarian of the University of Giessen, was elected an Associate.

Mr. C. R. Smith, Sec. reported an examination of 2,050 small brass Roman

Coins found at Ancaster, and forwarded to the Society by Freeman Eaton, esq. They are chiefly of Gallienus, Victorinus, Claudius Gothicus, and the Tetrici.

Samuel Sharpe, esq. read a paper on the dates upon the coins of Alexandria.

The Secretary then read a paper by J. D. Cuff, esq. on a quantity of nobles, half and quarter nobles of Edward the 3rd, and Richard 2nd, lately found in the vicinity of the Metropolis. On these gold pieces of the former King, several varieties appear which do not seem to have been hitherto noticed. The noble of Edward 3rd, and its parts, appears to have been the first current gold money coined in this kingdom, and is said to have been struck to assert Edward's dominion of the seas, and title to France, and to commemorate the great victory over the French in 1340. The first coinage was that of his 18th year, (1344) very few of which remain. In his 20th year, a second coinage was issued, of which also very few are known. Both of these coinages appear to have been made too heavy, compared with silver, thereby offering inducements to goldsmiths and merchants, to melt and export them, a reason quite sufficient to account for their present rarity. After his 20th year, notwithstanding the immense drain of wealth from England, to sustain Edward's struggle for the sovereignty of France, these nobles are found in great plenty, variety, and beauty. In 1337, the King was so much distressed for money, that he pawned the crown jewels, and the Commons voted the supplies in bags of wool. It is probable that after the Battle of Cressy, Edward was able, like modern statesmen, to make war support war, and to coin the vast quantity of gold he acquired by conquest. The communication embodied a minute analysis of these coins, in which many peculiarities of type and inscriptions were pointed out and explained. The Society adjourned to Feb. 24th.

SALE OF COINS.

On the 21st Jan. concluded a four days' sale, at Leigh Sotheby's, of a valuable, curious, and extensive collection of coins and medals, the property of the late Mr. Long. Many of the lots brought remarkable prices. The following are three or four selections from nearly 800 lots:

Lot 18.—A "penny," Eustace—a lion passant to the right, very rare, and finely preserved, 5*l*.

Lot 228.—Twenty shilling or pound piece (silver), Charles I., the King on horseback, cannon and armour under the horse, &c., 6*l*. 10*s*.

Lot 243.—Crown (the Oxford) of Charles I., by Rawlins. The King on horseback. Underneath, a view of the city of Oxford, with its name "OXON. 1644." 117. Wigan.

Lot 324. Titus Oates.—A satirical medal, having two heads joined, said to be Titus Oates and W. Bedloe, inscribed "O why so fickle?" Reverse, seven faces joined, inscribed, "Birds of a feather flock together." Very fine and rare 3*l.* 9*s.* Hawkins.

Lot 350 — Half-crown, Charles I.—The King on horseback; the horse at full trot. Reverse, shield of arms crowned, between C and R., also crowned. Coined at "one of the unknown mints." 4*l.* 4*s.*

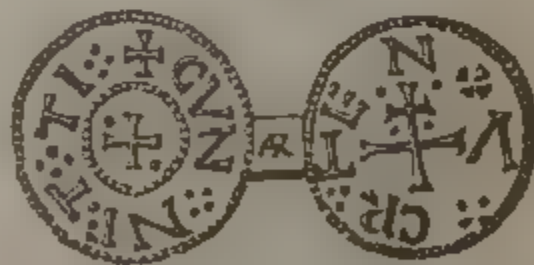
Lot 401.—The memorable Petition Crown of Charles II., by Thomas Simon, (engraved in Simon's Works by Vertue), Ob. laureated bust to the right, 'Simon' underneath; Rev. the crowned shields of the four united kingdoms, with St. George and the dragon in the centre; above '1663.' In a high state of preservation and excessively rare. S. Pl. G, No. 10. 1. Of this most interesting pattern-piece a very few were struck, and the present formed a prominent feature in the cabinets of Dr. Mead, Mr. Hodgson, Mr. Tyssen, and Sir Mark Sykes. The famous contention (writes Snelling) between Simon and the Roettiers, gave birth to this the finest pattern-piece to be met with in the English, or perhaps in any other series, especially in regard to the inscription on its edge, from whence it receives its name of the Petition Crown, which is, without dispute, the most curious specimen of this kind ever exhibited by any artist. It makes a double row, as follows — "Thomas Simon most humbly prays your Majesty to compare this his tryal piece with the Dutch, and if more truly drawn and embossed, more gracefully ordered, and more accurately engraved, to relieve him. After extraordinary competition, especially between Mr. Baker and Mr. Cuff of the Bank of England, the former was declared to be the purchaser, at 170*l.*

Lot 403 — Charles II. a Crown, by Thomas Simon, not at all well preserved. This is struck from the same die as the preceding, and may be considered of greater rarity, the difference being, that, on the edge of this, in lieu of the "Petition," is the following inscription:— "Reddite quæ Cæsaribus Cæsaribus, &c. Post," and the sun appearing from behind a cloud, to express "Nubila Phœbus"—5*l.*

The sale produced we believe about £1,200

THE VASE OF MIDIAS.

At a meeting of the Royal Society of Literature, held on the 27th Jan., Mr. Hamilton read a notice "On the vase of Midias, in the British Museum," by the Chevalier Gerhard. This vase has attracted the particular attention of Winckelmann and other archæologists; but the subjects represented on it have hitherto been misunderstood. The names attached to each of the figures, in very faint yet legible characters, which M. Gerhard has discovered, have enabled him to arrive at more certain conclusions. The whole number of figures is twenty-nine, of whom eleven occupy the neck and upper part, and represent a scene which Winckelmann supposed to be the marriage of the Danaids, and Zoega the rape of Helen. The names of Castor and Pollux, attached to the principal male figures, and those of Eriphyle and Elere, belonging to the principal females, plainly indicate the subject to be the rape of the Leucippides, daughters of Leucippus, king of Messens: the action is witnessed by Jupiter and Aphrodite, seated. The remaining eighteen figures fill the lower part, and are divided into three groups, all referring to the expedition of the Argonauts. That in the centre represents Hercules and the Hesperides: in that on the right is depicted the story of Jason and Medea. The three pictures hitherto considered incontestably relate to love and marriage, the first and second are manifest; and the tree of the Hesperides is a common nuptial emblem. In the fourth subject—that to the left in the lower division—the same allusions seem to be continued; but the persons represented are here more obscure; they are probably individuals connected with the particular event, to the honour of which Midias dedicated this work, as a magnificent marriage present.



MR. URSAN. Dec. 20, 1841.

A specimen of the coin from which the above drawing was taken, is in all probability in the possession of so many of your readers, and is apparently so obscure, that I have little doubt any information (however imperfect), respecting it will be gladly received.

It is one of the lot consisting as well of

the coins of Alfred, Plegmund, Saint Edmund, and Charles le Chauve, discovered in 1840, at Curedale in Lancashire, and which, on the usual inquisition on behalf of the Queen, were deposited in the office of the Duchy of Lancaster. After supplying the British Museum, and those of the Two Universities, the remainder, by Her Majesty's gracious command, were liberally distributed amongst the several Numismatists of the day, and through the kindness of Lord Granville Somerset, the present Chancellor of the Duchy, whose polite attention to his numerous antiquarian applicants will be gratefully acknowledged, I am enabled to send you the above drawing, and offer some conjecture on the probable reading of this curious coin.

It seems to be generally supposed, (though I know not why) that this coin is continental—a supposition apparently negatived by every fact connected with it. It is noticed as a Saxon coin by Spelman, in his *Life of Alfred*, table 3, fig. 30. and by Gibson in his edition of *Camden*, vol. 1. p. 193, table 3, fig. 30, where it is mentioned to have been found at Harkirk in Lancashire. Its occasional occurrence therefore in this country, is itself *prima facie* evidence of its being of English fabrication, unless rebutted by direct appropriation of it to a foreign mint.

The absence of the word *Rex*, *Dux*, or other regal title, together with its general character, clearly establish its ecclesiastical origin; though Spelman, in his observations on table 3, fig. 30, says, "non intelligo nisi forte Cunctio designetur, quod tamen non est verisimile;" and Gibson professes not to understand it, but attests to have seen many of them.

From the very perfect state of preservation in which these coins were found, no difficulty arises on the identity of the letters. The word *CUNNETTI* on what may be called the obverse of the coin, may be read with facility. This word, notwithstanding the observation of Spelman, I shall suggest may with great probability be referred to Marlborough in Wiltshire—the "Cunctium" of the *Itinerary of Antoninus*; a place it is certain which had the privilege of coining in the Conqueror's time, as coins of that Monarch from a Mint there are well known. It is also important to notice a fact with which your Numismatic readers are well acquainted, that on the ecclesiastical coins of the Saxons, the Latin name of the place at which they were struck was always used, as *Dorobernia*, *Eboracum*, &c.

On the reverse, encircling the cross, are the letters *CR. I | . N*, and placed directly across the field, the characters *IA*.

the first I read "Cruz Jesu Nazareni," the *I* for *Jesu* being formed as the common Saxon *cs*, by the addition of the three points to the *I* thus, *V | I |*. The transverse characters *I* assume to represent *Alpha* and *Omega*, in allusion to *Revelations*, Ch. 1, vs. 8. and 11, a text much referred to in the early ages of Christianity. To this reading I am fully aware it will be objected, that the inverted *T* is not the Greek *Omega*; but those of your readers who will take the trouble to examine the early Christian coins on which this device appears in the Greek character, will feel satisfied from their close resemblance, and the peculiar situation and inversion of the *T*, that nothing else could have been intended. I subjoin an instance on a coin of *Clothaire*, on which (as on the one before us), the *Omega* is placed first, allowance not having been made for the reversal of the impression of the die—a very common blunder.



By a careful examination of the coins of *Æthelred the 2nd*, it will be seen that the reverses occasionally not only exhibit the cross with the word *Cruz*, but some of them the *Alpha* and *Omega* likewise; the similarity of these devices it may be assumed, raises another very fair inference in favour of the *Cunnetti* coins being of Saxon origin also.

A. J. KIRKMAN.

THE GEOGRAPHER ÆTHICUS.

At a recent sitting of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, *M. d'Arvezac* concluded the reading of some voluminous memoirs on the cosmographer *Æthicus*, whom he shows to have been the author of the *Itinerarium Provinciarum*, which goes by the name of *Antoninus*. *M. d'Arvezac* summed up the results of his inquiries as follow:

1. That there existed in the second half of the fourth century a cosmographer named *Æthicus*.
2. That this writer, according to indications, the authenticity of which is still doubtful, was descended from an illustrious family of *Istria*, and that he enjoyed great celebrity as a philosopher, or sophist.
3. That he is the author, real or supposed, of a Greek cosmographical treatise, which has not come down to us, but of which we possess a Latin translation by *St. Jerome*; a work probably apocryphal, but certainly ancient.
4. That he is the real author of a work

comprising two principal sections,—one known as the "Cosmography of Æthicus," the other as the "Itinerary of Antoninus." 5. That the work called *Excerpta Julii Honorii*, or *Cosmographia Julii Caesaris*, is extracted and abridged from the first part of the cosmography of Æthicus. 6. That the chapter of Orosius on the description of the world is also extracted from the cosmography of Æthicus. 7. That a sort of routine has alone preserved the name of *Itinerary of Antoninus*, instead of that of Æthicus, who has in his favour ancient testimony, as well as the general opinion of the most distinguished critics. 8. The *Notitia Imperii* cannot in any way be attributed to Æthicus; nor can the *Descriptio Urbis Romæ*, nor the *Peutingian table*.

DISCOVERIES AT WINCHESTER.

In forming a plantation, on a piece of ground recently enclosed near Highfield Lodge, Winchester, (not far from Hyde Abbey,) many human bones were found, with vases of dark Roman pottery. One in a tolerably perfect condition, and well formed, had a small wavy white ornament, and in shape somewhat resembled that found, in 1789, in Water-lane, and engraved in the Miscellaneous Plate of Milner's History of Winchester. Many human bones were taken up also on the erection of the above house, and in digging for cellars some years ago, at Hyde Abbey School, a whole range of Roman sepulchres, containing numerous urns, well shaped and of excellent workmanship. These interments are in nearly a straight line, at a short distance from each other, and close to the road leading to Andover, which probably they commenced in Hyde Street, not far outside the city walls,—the Romans, it is well known, strictly prohibiting the burning or burying a body within. It is to be regretted, that in neither of these discoveries, has a coin been found, to fix with precision the period of the deposit. The vases, &c. are now in the possession of W. Grooms, Esq. on whose estate they were found.

CHARLES I.'S PEAR TREE, DONCASTER.

A very ancient pear tree, stated by local tradition to have been planted by King Charles I. was recently cut down at Doncaster. It stood in the spacious garden behind the banking-house of Messrs. Leatham, Tew, and Co. in High Street, from whence, in consequence of some building alterations, it was found necessary to have it removed. The property formerly constituted a portion of the site of the Priory of Carmelites, or White Friars, one of the many religious

houses that were suppressed at the Reformation. This was surrendered in 1538. After the dissolution, the house and grounds became the residence of the families of Ayr, Earls of Dunfries, and Swift, Viscount Carlingford. In 1641-2 Charles the First was at Doncaster, and it is related by Calamy, in his "History of Ejected Ministers," &c. that the King dined at the Lady Carlingford's, upon which occasion the story is that his Majesty left this memorial of his visit. The tradition is noticed in Miller's History of the town. As an object of some curiosity, a drawing, as well as the greater part of the wood of this time-honoured inhabitant of the garden, have been preserved by Charles Jackson, Esq. one of the partners of the house.

CHINESE ARMS.

Lieut.-Colonel Knowles, commanding the detachment of Royal Artillery serving in China, has transmitted to this country a complete assortment of Chinese war-arms, with specimens of shot and the costumes of the soldiers of the Celestial Empire. The whole of these articles, and a figure of a Chinese soldier in his tiger dress, have been arranged in the Royal Repository at Woolwich, where the public have free admission.

These arms contrast strangely with the other modern arms in the Repository, and harmonise more with the antique fire-arms deposited in the building. Part of the Chinese bows and arrows remind us of "Robin Hood and his merry men," while the ordnance pieces resemble those used in the 15th and 16th centuries. The largest piece is about seven feet long, and formed of pieces of iron, welded together, hooped with rings, throughout its whole length, about four inches distant from each other. Another piece, with a plain musket-shaped barrel, is about five feet long, and is mounted on three legs, like a telescope, but with an additional moveable leg at the breech to regulate the elevation. The charge of this piece is placed in a separate iron chamber, which, when loaded, is inserted at the rear end of the muzzle, and fired by a matchlock. The Chinese swords appear formidable. They are in the form of Turkish sabres, but with less curve, and the handles are about fifteen inches long, to be held with both hands at once. There are two swords of a different construction, the blades being only about eighteen inches in length, fixed on handles five feet long, for engaging with cavalry, or, as there is a small tuft of hair attached to them, they may have been used to denote the rank

of those who used them, as the serjeants of the British army were distinguished by their halberts.

A most singular arm of the Chinese is formed exactly similar to the trident held by Neptune or Britannia, the centre prong being straight, and the two outer prongs slightly curved, but very sharp pointed. This weapon is fixed to the end of a pole of about ten feet long, similar to those used by lancers. The Chinese standard is cut in a sheet of iron in the form of the ace of spades, with a number of projections, evidently intended to represent flames of fire: it is fixed upon the top of a pole, and immediately underneath it is a circular piece of iron about six inches in diameter, hung round with hair about nine or ten inches in length. There are also, neatly arranged on the wall, two bows formed of bamboo and horn, and the contents of a sheaf of arrows, 120 in number, about three and a half feet long each. On the table below are specimens of the shot used by the Chinese, very rudely cast, the largest being only about four inches, and the smallest one inch in diameter.

The tiger dress of a soldier has been stuffed with straw and placed against the wall, and presents a singular appearance, having nearly as substantial or bulky a corporation as Sir John Falstaff. Attached to this costume, which is from top to bottom all one dark red colour, with fantastic stripes painted black to represent a tiger, is a hood, made to cover the head quite close, and fall down over a considerable portion of the face, with holes for the eyes, and two projecting representations of the ears of an animal. Amongst other articles, is a dress which belonged to an officer of high rank, and although it is rather the worse for wear, it still has the remains of finery about it, being of a dark ground thickly studded with metallic ornaments, and flowered with embroidered figures in silk. It is intended to have this dress stuffed, to exhibit the costume of the Chinese officers. Altogether the articles transmitted by Lieut.-Col. Knowles form a great acquisition to the Repository.

ANTIQUITIES OF CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Chevalier Friedrichsthal, of Vienna, who has recently returned to Europe from his travels in Central America, has read to a party of gentlemen assembled at the British Museum, some account of his travels, since published in the Athenæum of the 16th October. We extract his description of the extensive and remarkable ruins which he found in Yutacan (briefly noticed, from some English travellers, in our July number, p. 81.)

Three different epochs of art may be

distinguished in these structures; and they bear undoubted traces of identity of origin with the remains of Palenque. This is especially the case with the earlier works, which are composed of large rough blocks, put together without cement; and such are the buildings at a place near the Hacienda Aki, situated twenty-seven English miles E.S.E. from Merida. At Chichenitza, eighty-four miles further off, but in the same direction, and having much the appearance of a sacred city, we find doorways and interior walls decorated with human figures and symbols carved in stone; we meet there, too, with colonnades, though of clumsy structure, surprising for their extent; at one place 480 pillars lie prostrate on the ground, which once belonged to one single edifice. At Usmal, a place situated between Merida and Campeche, which Mr. Waldeck has already briefly noticed, there are, on the contrary, scarcely any ornaments to be found in the interior of the buildings; but the stone-work of the outside walls is more sumptuous and more neatly finished; neither is there any trace whatever of any large building or portico with pillars. The principal characteristics which distinguish all these buildings are: 1. The apparently sudden erection of whole cities. 2. The accurate reference to the east in the erection of all sacred buildings. 3. The foundations consist of a sort of concrete of mortar and small stones. 4. The walls, both internally and externally, are covered with a range of solid stones cut to parallelograms of 8 and 12 inches in length and 5 to 7 in height; the interval filled up with the same concrete mass as used in the base. Nowhere is there any trace of the employment of bricks or Egyptian tiles. 5. The elevation of all the buildings, without exception, by means of one or several terraces of more or less considerable height. 6. The usual manner of construction was limited to one story; the shape of the buildings was long and narrow, and as there were no windows, the depth was limited to two rooms, of which the inner one could have no more light than was obtained through the communicating door. The doorways, which are generally square, are six or seven feet high, and of equal breadth; traces are yet to be seen in some few instances of holes or stone rings, proving that the doors were so constructed that they could be shut on occasion. 7. The height of the edifices rarely exceeds twenty to thirty feet. The outside walls rise generally from the base, without break, to about half the height of the building, when there is a variable number of cornices, which, after a plain or adorned interval, close

likewise the upper edge. The most important buildings exhibit in this upper space an astonishing variety of hieroglyphics and elegant figures, even statuary was employed to increase the splendour. The constructions of an inferior order have at the same place ranges of small half columns. There are further, as well inside as outside of the buildings, long rough stones, projected from the walls, usually arranged one above the other, and increasing in size from below. 8. The ceilings of all interior spaces consist of acute arches, closed on the top with a layer of flat stones. The proportion of the walls to the sine of the arch, varies from 2:1 to 1.2. Stones, cut to the shape of a wedge, with oblique heads, were employed to form the sine. 9. The arch supports a flat roof, the surface of which, instead of being slated, is covered with a concrete of ground stones and marl, very consistent and thoroughly petrified. The same kind of composition covers the floors of the apartments. The roof itself is frequently bordered by a kind of raised filagree or pierced stone work. 10. The application of timber for lintels and rafters, the first of which still bear traces of the original carved characters. 11. The outside of the walls does not present any mark of rough cast or painting. The interior of some structures is, however, covered with a thin layer of a very fine stucco, on which the colours are still to be recognized, the bordering at the basis of the walls generally being sky-blue, the upper part light green, the arches showing the traces of fantastical figures in varying lively colours. In regard to the carved figures in the sides of the doorways, it may be noticed that the colouring of the uncovered part of the body is of a dark yellow, the vestments green and blue, the background of a dark red. Their attitude is always directed to the entrance. 12. Vent-holes exist in every room below the cornices. They are of a square or round form, three or five inches in diameter, and more or less numerous in different buildings. There are niches also in the apartments and corridors, in some cases with symbolical signs and hieroglyphics, carved circles, brown rings, &c.

The relief used in these representations is flattened on its surface, and, besides the outlines, the background is generally

chiseled out, though sometimes the artist was satisfied with carving the outlines superficially in the rock. The most common ornament on sacred buildings is a winding serpent, generally representing the rattlesnake of the country.

FRENCH ANTIQUARIAN INTELLIGENCE.

In making excavations at the hotel-de-ville at Mons, a leaden coffin has been discovered, containing the body of a female well preserved, and the robes, in black silk, almost intact. The head placed by the side of the body showed that it was the result of an execution. It proves to be the body of the Countess Inez de Mendoza, who was privately executed in the court of the hotel-de-ville on the 9th of June 1618, as an accomplice in the conspiracy of the Marquis de Henriquez; and a ring on one of the fingers bore the arms of the Mendoza family, three annulets or. The coffin was transferred to the museum of the town.

The *Journal de Vienne* mentions the discovery of another Roman street on the plain de l'Aiguille, during some recent excavations carried on under the direction of the Commission of Fine Arts of Vienne. Like all the other streets discovered in that place, it is paved with granite, and is very narrow. Underneath it is a well-constructed sewer, about four feet and a half high, in perfectly good condition, with small lateral sewers coming from each house. There is some idea of making this sewer serve for the actual wants of the town.

The Archaeological Society of Avranches has proposed as a prize subject, "The determination of the geographical position of Mont St. Michel previous to the reign of Charlebert III." The principal point to be settled is, whether the mount was surrounded by a forest at that date, as tradition states; and if so, which is highly probable, to ascertain the cause of the disappearance of this forest, whether by gradual encroachments of the sea, or whether by sudden inroad of the water, as indicated by the author of the *Neustria Picta*. This prize is a medal of 100*l.*; and the papers are to be sent in on or before May 1, 1842. There are some valuable MSS. in the library of Avranches connected with the Mont St. Michel.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

Feb. 3. Her Majesty proceeded in state to the House of Lords, and opened the Parliament with the following speech from the Throne :

“ My Lords and Gentlemen,—I cannot meet you in Parliament assembled, without making a public acknowledgment of my gratitude to Almighty God, on account of the birth of the Prince, my son,—an event which has completed the measure of my domestic happiness, and has been hailed with every demonstration of affectionate attachment to my person and government, by my faithful and loyal people.

“ I am confident that you will participate in the satisfaction which I have derived from the presence in this country of my good brother and ally the King of Prussia, who at my request undertook in person the office of Sponsor at the christening of the Prince of Wales.

“ I receive from all Princes and States the continued assurance of their earnest desire to maintain the most friendly relations with this country.

“ It is with great satisfaction I inform you that I have concluded with the Emperor of Austria, the King of the French, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of Russia, a treaty for the more effectual suppression of the Slave trade, which, when the ratifications shall have been exchanged, will be communicated to Parliament.

“ There shall also be laid before you a treaty which I have concluded with the same powers, together with the Sultan, having for its object the security of the Turkish empire, and the maintenance of the general tranquillity.

“ The restoration of my diplomatic and friendly intercourse with the Court of Teheran has been followed by the completion of a commercial treaty with the King of Persia, which I have directed to be laid before you.

“ I am engaged in negotiations with several Powers, which, I trust, by leading to conventions founded on the just principle of mutual advantage, may extend the trade and commerce of the country.

“ I regret that I am not able to announce to you the re-establishment of peaceful relations with the government

of China. The uniform success that has attended the hostile operations directed against that Power ; and my confidence in the skill and gallantry of my naval and military forces, encourage the hope on my part that our differences with the government of China will be brought to an early termination, and our commercial relations with that country placed on a satisfactory basis.

“ Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—The estimates for the year have been prepared, and will be laid before you. I rely with entire confidence on your disposition, while you enforce the principles of a wise economy, to make that provision for the service of the country which the public exigencies require.

“ My Lords and Gentlemen,—I recommend to your immediate attention the state of the finances, and of the expenditure of the country. You will have seen with regret that, for several years past, the annual income has been inadequate to bear the public charges ; and I feel confident, that fully sensible of the evil which must result from a continued deficiency of this nature during peace, you will carefully consider the best means of averting it. I recommend also to your consideration the state of the laws which affect the import of corn, and of other articles the produce of foreign countries.

“ Measures will be submitted for your consideration for the amendment of the Law of Bankruptcy, and for the improvement of the jurisdiction exercised by the Ecclesiastical Courts in England and Wales.

“ It will also be desirable that you should consider, with a view to their revision, the laws which regulate the Registration of electors of members to serve in Parliament.

“ I have observed, with deep regret the continued distress in the manufacturing districts of the country. The sufferings and privations which have resulted from it have been borne with exemplary patience and fortitude.

“ I feel assured that your deliberations on the various important matters which will occupy your attention, will be directed by a comprehensive regard for the interests and permanent welfare of all

classes of my subjects, and I fervently pray that they may tend, in their result, to improve the national resources, and to encourage the industry and promote the happiness of my people."

In the House of Lords, the Address to the Throne was moved by the Marquess of *Abercorn*, and seconded by Lord *Dalhousie*. In the House of Commons, it was moved by Lord *March* and seconded by Mr. *Beckett*. Mr. *Ewart* and Lord *John Russell* spoke in reply, but did not offer any opposition to the Address.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Feb. 9.

Sir *Robert Peel* laid before a committee of the whole House the plan of Government respecting the Corn Laws. He disclaimed the hope of effecting for the present any material mitigation of the existing distress; which, however, was not in his judgment at all attributable to the working of the Corn Laws. Still, he saw no reason to despair of the resources of the country. They had been depressed of late by the excessive credits afforded from joint stock banks, whose directors were connected with manufacturers, and the consequent increase of buildings for manufacturing purposes, by the derangement of the monetary affairs of the United States; by the war with China; and the late uncertain state of European politics. He then showed that the exports of 1840 had exceeded the exports of 1837 and 1838, and the failure of 1841, was not more than might be expected from the cessation of the American demand. Our colonial exports had steadily improved as well as those with Germany, Belgium, and Holland. The true question was not what might be the price of food in any country, but what was the command which its people possessed of the necessaries of life. A total repeal of the Corn Laws would increase the present distress. It was not possible to devise a fixed duty for average years,

as would suit every year. He therefore proposed a variable duty, rising and falling inversely, as the price of corn in the home market; and that the duty should never exceed 20s. a-quarter, nor sink below 1s while for many prices successively in the scale a fixed duty should be given. His plan, therefore, was, that the consumer should not be oppressed in dear times, and that the corn grower should be protected in cheap times. This scale would remove the temptation to fraudulent combinations for the fabrication of averages, which averages were to be taken in specified towns.—Mr. *Cobden* denounced the plan as contrived for the benefit of the landed aristocracy.

Feb. 14. Lord *John Russell*, previous to going into committee on the Corn Laws, in a very lengthened speech, moved the following resolution, "That this House, considering the evils which have been caused by the present Corn Laws, and especially by the fluctuations of the graduated or sliding scale, is not prepared to adopt the measure of Her Majesty's Government, which is founded upon the same principles, and is likely to be attended by similar results."—Mr. *Gladstone* maintained that the proposed measure would give relief to the consumer, introduce steadiness into trade, augment our foreign trade, and generally improve the condition of the country.—Mr. *C. Wood*, and Dr. *Bowring* deprecated the measure. The debate was continued, by adjournments, until the morning of Tuesday, Feb. 17, when the House divided—Ayes, 349; noes, 226; majority for Ministers, 226.

Feb. 18. In committee on the Corn Laws, Mr. *Villiers* moved, "That all duties payable upon the importation of corn, grain, meal, or flour, do now cease and determine." This question was debated on five nights; and, on a division, on the morning of Feb. 25, the numbers were, for the resolution 90, against it 303; majority, 303.

FOREIGN NEWS.

PORTUGAL.

A revolution in favour of the Charter issued in 1834, was proclaimed in Oporto on the 27th Jan. by the municipality, and a provisional government was then appointed in the name of the Queen, with Costa Cabral, the ex-Minister of Justice, for its chief. The movement was extended over the Northern provinces, and by advices from Lisbon dated on the 14th Feb. it appears that the capital has joined with Oporto, and the Charter of 1836 has been

proclaimed, with thanksgivings for the same, offered up by the Queen in Lisbon Cathedral. This revolution was brought about by the entrance of the Septemberist partisan, Viscount De Sa de Bandeira, into the cabinet. This minister, having deposed the Colonels of the garrison, and made several changes in the command of the troops, a general dissatisfaction ensued, and the very forces of the government declared against him, and in favour of the Charter. In this dilemma the Queen

sent for the Duke of Terceira, and a new ministry was formed. The whole movement was peacefully effected.

EAST INDIES.

Our affairs have suffered a serious reverse in the Dooranée empire. In consequence of reductions having been made in the tribute paid to the Eastern Guilzie tribes, for keeping open the passes between Cabool and Jellalabad, in Affghanistan, the people rose and took possession of those passes. General Sir R. Sale's brigade was therefore directed to re-open the communication. The brigade fought its way to Gundamuck, much harassed by the enemy from the high ground, and, after eighteen days' incessant fighting, reached that place, much exhausted; they then moved upon Jellalabad. While Sale's force was at Gundamuck, on Nov. 2, an insurrection broke out unexpectedly at Cabool. Sir A. Burnes, his brother Lieut. C. Burnes, and Lieut. Broadfoot, were massacred, and Lieut. Sturt cut down in the very presence of Shah Soojah himself. The whole city then arose in arms, and universal plunder ensued — whilst another large party attacked the British cantonments, about two miles from the town. During this period, the British outposts were attacked. Charcker, north of Cabool, was besieged, and the Shah's 4th regiment was cut to pieces: all the officers, excepting one, were killed, and Lieut. Rattray fell there also. About the same time, Capt. Woodburn, with 200 men, was proceeding from Gbuznee to Cabool, when he fell in with a large body of the rebels, and the whole of his band were massacred. Ali Musjid, Pesh Bolak, and Gbuznee were also attacked, but not taken. There have been several other engagements, which ended generally in favour of the British. Cabool is in ashes; and Sir R. Sale's force is now in Jellalabad, where it is trusted it will remain in security till reinforced.

CHINA.

Very satisfactory intelligence has been received from our expedition in China. Admiral Sir W. Parker states the recapture of Chusan, on Oct. 1, which had been strongly fortified with a long line of batteries, since its relinquishment by the British. A more resolute stand than customary was made by the Chinese; but the troops, supported by the fire of the ships, ascended a hill, and escalated Tinghae, the capital city, from whence the British colours were soon seen flying in every direction. Two men were killed and twenty-four wounded on the part of

the English. On the 7th the troops attacked the city of Cinhae, on the mainland opposite Chusan, which is inclosed by a wall thirty-seven feet thick, and twenty-two feet high, with an embrasured parapet of four feet high. The ships shelled the citadel and enfiladed the batteries; the seamen and marines then landed, "and," adds Sir H. Gough, the General, "Sir William Parker accompanied one of the columns, and, with the true spirit of a British sailor, was among the first to scale the walls." Here was found a great arsenal, with a cannon-foundry and gun-carriage manufactory, with a great variety of warlike stores. Only three of the British force were killed and sixteen wounded. On the 15th 750 men, with sappers and artillery, passed fifteen miles up the river to Ningpo, but no enemy appeared. The troops escalated the walls, and the Chinese people assisted in removing the obstructions and opening the gate, saying that, as their Mandarins had deserted them, and their own soldiers were unable to protect them, they therefore threw themselves under British protection.

AFRICA.

The Niger Expedition.—This expedition, which started last summer for the river Niger, has been entirely defeated by the pestilential effects of the climate. It was undertaken by benevolent individuals, supported by a Government grant of 60,000*l.*, to plant in the centre of Africa an English Colony, in the hope, by the proofs afforded of the advantages of Agriculture and Trade, to reclaim the natives from the custom of selling their captives into Slavery.

On the 20th of August the vessels of the expedition commenced the ascent of the river. On the 26th they anchored opposite to Eboe, a place situated at the upper angle of the Delta, and distant 120 miles from the sea. Thus far no case of sickness had occurred amongst the Europeans which did not immediately yield to medical treatment. The weather was remarkably favourable, the thermometer ranging from 74 degrees to 84 degrees, with a clear sky and occasional refreshing showers.

After receiving a visit from Obi, the King of Eboe, on which occasion a treaty was concluded with him for the total abolition of the slave trade and human sacrifices, the expedition proceeded on its course, arriving at Iddah, 100 miles higher up, on the 2nd of September. Here for the first time the African fever broke out amongst the crews with violence, commencing on board the *Albert*, and

rapidly spreading to the *Wilberforce* and the *Soudan*. Captain Trotter, however, considered it his duty still to persevere; in this resolve the other officers of the squadron fully concurred. Accordingly, after the ratification of a treaty similar to the one already described, with the Attah (King) of Iddah, and the purchase from him of a piece of land, to be chosen higher up the stream, for the establishment of a model farm (the selection of which was left to the commissioners, the three commanders, and Mr. Cook), the vessels ascended to the confluence of the Niger and the Chadda, 270 miles above the sea. This they reached on the 11th of September. A tract of land having been fixed on, not far from this point, for the farm, and having been duly made over by accredited agents of the Attah, the stores were landed, and the persons originally appointed to the office left in charge of them. In the meantime the disease continued its afflicting ravages. To such an extent indeed did it spread, that on the 19th it was resolved to put the sick, now amounting to 46, on board the *Soudan*, and to despatch her to the sea. Lieut. Fishbourne, of the *Albert*, was placed in charge of her, while her commander, Capt. Bird Allen, removed on board the *Albert*. With regard to the *Soudan* we need only further remark that at the mouth of the river she happily fell in with Her Majesty's steamer *Dolphin*, to which the sufferers were transferred, and which proceeded with them direct to the island of Ascension, while the *Soudan* continued her course to Fernando Po. Meanwhile it was determined by the commanders of the vessels still up the river to prosecute their voyage, the *Wilberforce* ascending the Chadda, and the *Albert* the Niger. By sunset on the evening of the 19th (the day on which the *Soudan* sailed from the confluence) several entirely new cases of fever had broken out on board the *Wilberforce*, amongst these were her commander, Captain William Allen, her master, and purser; and the botanist and the mineralogist attached to the expedition. To ascend the Chadda under these circumstances would, of course, have been madness; to stay at the confluence but little less. No alternative remained except that of turning the vessel's head down the stream and following in the track of the *Soudan*. Accordingly immediate preparations were made for carrying into effect this new change of plan, and on the morning of the 21st the *Wilberforce* began her downward voyage, having previously taken on board sundry fresh patients from the *Albert*. Owing to

various stoppages occasioned by the necessity of procuring supplies of wood, a duty of peculiar difficulty in the weak-handed condition of the vessel, she did not reach the open sea until the 29th. On the morning of October the 3rd, however, by the blessing of Almighty God, she anchored safely in the port of Clarence, Fernando Po. During her passage to the mouth of the river she lost her purser, Mr. Wakeham, and after her arrival at Clarence, Mr. Harvey, the master of the *Albert*, and Mr. Collman, assistant-surgeon of the *Soudan*.

The *Albert*, which we left on the eve of her departure from the confluence to ascend the Niger, on the 21st Sept. on the 28th arrived at Egga, situated between 50 and 60 miles above the junction of the Chadda and 320 from the sea. During this short passage she lost two of her seamen, whilst several others were taken ill, nor did the officers escape. Capt. Bird Allen was attacked within four hours after the departure of the *Wilberforce*, and Captain Trotter himself whilst the vessel lay at Egga. At this place the Kroomen were employed in taking in a large quantity of fire-wood. This necessary duty, of course, occupied considerable time. As soon as it was completed, Capt. Trotter, who now saw clearly the necessity of abandoning the enterprise, and whose judgment was confirmed by that of the surgeon, Dr. M'William, gave the necessary orders for returning down the river. On the 4th Oct. therefore, the steam was once more got up, and the *Albert* followed her consorts to the sea. Her condition at this period may be judged of by the fact that she had but a single officer and two or three European seamen capable of performing their duty. The confluence was passed upon the 9th, and immediately afterward the model farm, where, finding the Europeans all ill of the fever, Captain Trotter took them on board, and continued to pursue his melancholy voyage. On the 12th the vessel anchored off Eboe, and was supplied by King Ohi with a quantity of wood, which he had previously got ready for her, and which, with great kindness, he put on board with the least possible delay. Here Mr. Kingdon, the clerk of the *Soudan*, died. He had remained ashore at the farm during the *Albert's* absence at Egga, and was dangerously ill at the period of his re-embarkation. Thus far the *Albert* had made her way in safety, through the merciful Providence of God, but her poor suffering inmates could not forget the dangerous bar which was still to be passed before they could leave the region of pesti-

lence and death behind them. Happily, their anxieties on this head were destined to a speedy termination, for in the afternoon of the 13th their eyes were gladdened with the sight of the smoke of the *Ethiophe*, a steamer belonging to Mr. Jamieson of Liverpool, which, in pursuance of its owner's instructions, was coming to render her assistance. Capt. Becroft at once put his first engineer on board the unfortunate *Albert*, and by incessant exertions both vessels crossed the

bar soon after sunrise on the 16th, and cast anchor in Clarence-cove late on the evening of the following day. Next morning 28 patients were taken ashore, and received into various private houses. Amongst the sufferers were Captains Trotter and Bird Allen—the former happily convalescent, the latter, alas, fast sinking into the grave. On the 25th he expired. Such is the melancholy story of an expedition of which such high expectations were entertained.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Jan. 25. This day the Baptism of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was performed, in the Royal Chapel of St. George, within the precincts of Windsor Castle. The Ambassadors and Foreign Ministers, the Knights of the Garter, the Cabinet Ministers, the Ladies and others invited, assembled in full dress, in the Waterloo Gallery, in Windsor Castle, at eleven o'clock. The Knights of the Garter appeared in their mantles and collars, and the Knights of other orders wore their collars. The Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, the Master of the Horse, the Mistress of the Robes, the Lady of the Bedchamber, two Maids of Honour, the Bedchamber Woman, the Lord in Waiting, the Master of the Household (the Hon. Charles Augustus Murray), and the Groom in Waiting, assembled in the Corridor, at twelve o'clock, to attend the Queen. The officers of the household of H. R. H. the Prince Albert, assembled in the Corridor.

The Vice Chamberlain, Lord Ernest Bruce, the Treasurer of the Household, the Earl Jermyn, the Comptroller of the Household, Col. the Right Hon. George L. Dawson Damer, and the Equerry in Waiting, and Lieut.-Col. Lord Charles Wellesley, assembled in the ante-room of the apartments of the King of Prussia, to attend his Majesty to the carriage and to the chapel. The Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the Bishops of London, Winchester, Oxford, and Norwich, assembled in the Waterloo-gallery. The Sponsors assembled in the State Drawing-room. Their respective attendants were in waiting in the Waterloo-gallery.

Upon the King of Prussia proceeding from his apartments, the Sponsors and their attendants joined his Majesty at the head of the Grand-staircase, and accompanied him to the Chapel.

The Queen and H. R. H. Prince Albert, with H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, and their suite, accompanied by H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex, H. R. H. the Prince George of Cambridge, and the other Royal Personages, not being Sponsors, left the Castle, and proceeded to St. George's Chapel, at half-past twelve o'clock.

The King of Prussia, preceded by the Vice-Chamberlain, the Treasurer and Comptroller of the Household, and followed by the Equerry in Waiting, and his Majesty's own attendants in their usual order, with the other Sponsors, entered the Choir at the door on the south side, and took their seats in chairs placed on the *haut-pas*, opposite to the Queen, on the south side of the altar; viz.

The King of Prussia.

The Duchess of Kent, Proxy for the Duchess of Saxe Coburg,

The Duke of Cambridge, K. G. G. C. B.
The Duchess of Cambridge, Proxy for the Duchess of Saxe Gotha,

The Princess Augusta of Cambridge,
Proxy for the Princess Sophia.

The Prince Ferdinand of Saxe Coburg.

The Queen and H. R. H. the Prince Albert and the other Royal Personages, not being Sponsors, with their respective attendants, proceeded from the Chapter-room, and entered the choir at the north door on the north side of the altar, in the following order:

The Senior Gentleman Usher, Quarterly Waiter,
the Hon. Heneage Legge.

Gentleman Usher
to the Sword of State,
Sir William Martins.

Deputy Garter King of Arms,
Charles George Young, esq.
York Herald.

Gentleman Usher
of the Black Rod,
Sir Aug. Clifford, Bart.

Groom in Waiting
on Prince Albert,
Capt. Francis Seymour.

Groom of the Stole
to Prince Albert,
Marquess of Exeter, K. G.

Groom in Waiting
on the Queen,
Capt. the Hon. A. N. Hood.

Serjeant at Arms, The Lord Steward, the Earl of Liverpool	The Sword of State borne by the Duke of Wellington, K. G., G. C. B.	Serjeant at Arms, The Lord Chamberlain, the Earl De La Warr.
Lord in Waiting on Prince Albert, Lord Colville.	The QUEEN. and The PRINCE ALBERT.	Lord in Waiting on the Queen, the Marquess of Ormonde.
Serjeant at Arms.	H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex, K. G., K. T., G. C. B. H. R. H. the Prince George of Cambridge, K. G. H. S. H. the Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar. H. S. H. the Prince Augustus of Saxe Coburg. H. S. H. the Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg.	Serjeant at Arms.
The Master of the Horse, the Earl of Jersey.		The Mistress of the Robes, the Duchess of Buccleuch.
Lady of the Bedchamber in Waiting, Maid of Honour in Waiting, the Hon. Georgiana Liddell.		The Dowager Lady Lyttelton. Maid of Honour in Waiting, the Hon. Matilda Paget.
Page of Honour in Waiting, Charles T. Wemyss, esq.	Bedchamber Woman in Waiting, Mrs. Brand. Groom of the Robes, Capt. F. H. Seymour.	Page of Honour in Waiting, Henry W. T. Byng, esq.

Her Majesty the Queen and H. R. H. the Prince Albert, with the other Royal Personages, not being Sponsors, took their seats in chairs placed on the *haut-pas*, on the north side of the altar.

The Lord Chamberlain, accompanied by the Groom of the Stole to H. R. H. the Prince Albert, then proceeded to the chapter-room, and conducted H. R. H. the infant PRINCE OF WALES into the chapel, attended by the Lord and Groom in waiting.

When the Queen entered the Choir, short voluntaries, selections of sacred music, were performed, and continued until the commencement of the Baptismal Service. The infant Prince received the names of ALBERT EDWARD.

Upon the conclusion of the Baptismal Service, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales was reconducted to the Chapter-room by the Lord Chamberlain, accompanied as before. The Hall-lush chorus was then chaunted by the full choir.

The Benediction having been pronounced by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Queen and H. R. H. the Prince Albert, together with the other Royal Personages, retired from the chapel, with their attendants, in the same order as they arrived, and returned to the Castle, and were set down at the south-east door, and thence proceeded to their respective apartments.

The King of Prussia and suite retired to the Wolsey-hall, and returned to the Castle, and were set down at the Grand North entrance, from which his Majesty was conducted to his own apartments.

After the Queen's return to the Castle her Majesty held a Chapter of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, at which the King of Prussia was elected a Knight Companion as a lineal descendant of King George the First.

On the conclusion of the Chapter, the Queen and H. R. H. the Prince Albert, with the King of Prussia and other royal personages, were served with luncheon in the White Breakfast-room; and the other distinguished visitors in other apartments.

At half-past seven o'clock a grand banquet was served in St. George's-hall. At dessert the toasts were given by the Lord Steward, as follows:

1. His R. H. the Prince of Wales.
2. His Majesty the King of Prussia.
3. The Queen.
4. His R. H. the Prince Albert.

A grand musical performance in the Waterloo Gallery terminated the evening.

THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

His Majesty the King of Prussia has been making the best use of his time during his visit to England. On Monday Jan. 25, he visited Westminster Abbey and the works at the Houses of Parliament; lunched with the Queen Dowager at Marlborough house, and dined with the Queen at Windsor Castle.

On Wednesday Jan. 26, the day after the Christening, the 72nd Highlanders received new colours, in the quadrangle of Windsor Castle, from the hands of Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington, in the presence of Prince Albert, the King of Prussia, &c., and in the afternoon his Majesty visited Eton College.

Jan. 27. The King came to town by railway, and held a court at Buckingham Palace, which was attended by the corps diplomatique, and the Corporation of London, to whose address he returned an answer in English. He visited Hampton Court Palace on his return to Windsor.

Jan. 28. His Majesty again came to town by railroad, visited the Zoological Gardens, lunched with Sir Robert

Peel in Privy Gardens; and afterwards visited Whitehall Chapel and the National Gallery. He returned to Windsor to dinner.

Jan. 29. In the morning a review took place in the Home Park, and in the afternoon the King of Prussia honoured his minister in London, the Chevalier Bunsen, with his presence at an entertainment given in Carlton Terrace.

Jan. 30, Sunday. The King attended the morning service at St. Paul's Cathedral, where the Bishop of London preached. He partook of a luncheon at the Mansion-house; afterwards visited the King of Hanover's apartments in St. James's Palace, and Stafford House; attended afternoon service in the Royal German Chapel, St. James's; visited the Duchess of Gloucester in Piccadilly, and returned by a special train to Windsor.

Jan. 31. The King visited Newgate prison, where he was received by the Lady Mayoress, Mrs. Fry, the Sheriffs, &c. and thence proceeded to lunch with Mrs. Fry at Upton near Barking. At six o'clock he went to Drury-lane Theatre, (the performances commencing at that time for his Majesty's convenience,) where *The Two Gentlemen of Verona* was performed, the principal characters sustained by Macready, Miss Fortescue, and Keeley. At night he dined with the Duke of Sutherland at Stafford House, where a party of eighty persons were assembled, including the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, Prince George and the Princess Augusta of Cambridge, the Duke of Sussex and Duchess of Inverness, the Duchess of Gloucester, &c. &c. His Majesty for the first time slept in the apartments prepared for him at Buckingham Palace.

Feb. 1. This morning the King visited the learned societies at Somerset House. He arrived in the apartments of the Royal Society at 10 o'clock, and was received by Sir J. W. Lubbock, Bart. V.P. (the noble President being absent from England), and other members of the Council. His Majesty entered his name in the charter-book, as did Baron Alexander von Humboldt, formerly elected a Foreign Member, and now admitted a Fellow. The King of Prussia was also graciously pleased to enroll his name in the books of the Society of Antiquaries and the Geological Society, and afterwards visited the museum of the latter. He then proceeded to inspect the British Museum, viewing in his way the collection of paintings belonging to Edw. Solly, esq. in Bedford Row. He spent three hours in viewing the various departments of the British Museum. At

half past two his Majesty was entertained at a dejeuner by the Duke of Sussex at Kensington Palace; and in the evening was present at the dinner, followed by a concert, given by the Duke of Wellington at Apsley House.

Feb. 2. Early in the morning the King of Prussia gave a short sitting to Mr. Hayter, for his picture of the Christening. At half past eight he went to Hungerford Wharf, and thence proceeded by a steamboat to the Thames Tunnel, where he was received by Sir Isambard Brunel, and afterwards visited the Tower of London. At twelve he returned to Buckingham Palace, where he received addresses from, 1. The Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese of London; 2. The Members of King's College, London; 3. The Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews; 4. The Prussian subjects resident in London; 5. The German Lutheran Clergy. He also received deputations from the Bible Society, the Church Missionary Society, the Imperial Continental Gas Company; and gave audience to the Prince of Capua, &c. At half past two he went to visit the Archbishop of Canterbury at Lambeth Palace, and in the evening he dined with the Duke of Cambridge at Cambridge House. At ten he repaired to Covent Garden Theatre, when the play, *The Merry Wives of Windsor* (performed by Mad. Vestris, C. Matthews, Bartley, &c.) was made the second piece for his accommodation. He afterwards returned to Cambridge House, where a numerous party had assembled.

Feb. 3. The King of Prussia was present at Her Majesty's opening of Parliament; afterwards received at Buckingham House a deputation from the general body of Protestant Dissenters; and visited, in succession, the Queen Dowager at Marlborough House, the Earl of Jersey, the Duchess Dowager of Richmond, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duke of Wellington. He dined with her Majesty.

Feb. 4. The King took his leave of Queen Victoria at half past nine, and proceeded by land to Woolwich, where he witnessed a review of the Royal Artillery, and viewed the models and other curiosities in the Rotunda. He was entertained with a dejeuner by Lord Bloomfield in the mess-room; and afterwards paid hasty visits to the practice-ground on Plumstead-marshes, and to the Arsenal. At two o'clock his Majesty took leave of Prince Albert, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duke of Wellington, &c. at the West-wharf Stairs, and was conveyed in an Admiralty barge to the Firebrand steamer, which was destined to convey him to Ostend.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

SHERIFFS APPOINTED FOR 1842.

Beds—Rob Lindsell, of Fairfield House esq.
 Berks—H M Bunbury, Marlston House, esq.
 Bucks—John Palmer, of Dorney Court, esq.
 Cambridge and Huntingdon—John Linton, of Starloe, esq.
 Cumberland—Fretchville Lawson Ballantine Dykes, of Dovenby Hall, esq.
 Chesh.—E D Davenport, of Capesthorpe, esq.
 Derbysh—James Sutton of Shardlow, esq.
 Devon—E Lousada, of Peak House, esq.
 Dorset—H. K. Seymer, of Hanford, esq.
 Durham—R. E. Duncombe Shafte of Whitworth Park, esq.
 Essex—J F Fortescue, of Writtle Lodge, esq.
 Glouc—T H Kingscote, of Kingscote, esq.
 Herefordshire—J. L. Scudamore, of Kentchurch Park, esq.
 Herts—G G Morgan, Brickendonbury, esq.
 Kent—Henry Hoare, of Staplehurst, esq.
 Lancashire—Thomas Rd Wilson France, of Rawcliffe Hall, esq.
 Leic—J B Story, of Lockington, esq.
 Lincoln—Sir J Nethorpe, of Scawby, Bart.
 Monm—J E W Reils, of the Honde, esq.
 Norfolk—W H Wimbham, of Fellbrigg, esq.
 Northamptonsh—Hon Philip Sydney Pierrepont, of Eyeley Hall.
 Northumberland—E. Riddell, of Cheeseburn Grange, esq.
 Notts—F Wright, of Lenton Hall esq.
 Oxfr—J S Phillips, of Culham House, esq.
 Rutland—R W Baker of Cottesmore, esq.
 Salop—Henry Justice, of Binstock, esq.
 Somerset.—R C Tullyway, of Wells, esq.
 Staff.—J K Percy, of Warley Hall, esq.
 Southampton—George Henry Ward, of Northwood Park, I W esq.
 Suffolk—E Heidmann, of Coney Weston, esq.
 Surrey—Charles Barclay, of Bury Hill, esq.
 Sussex—Geo Wyndham, of Petworth esq.
 Warw—John Little of Newbold Pacey, esq.
 Wilts—F W Rooke Larkham House, esq.
 Wore—Edw Holland, of Lenchwick, esq.
 Yorkshire—William St. Quintin of Scampston Hall, esq.

WALES.

Anglesey—J Saulerson, of Aberbrant, esq.
 Brecon—H J. Williams, of Colty Mawr, esq.
 Carn—J G Watkins, of Plas Llanfair, esq.
 Carm—Wm Phillips, of Wayngton, esq.
 Cardig—P D Saunders, of Lymawr, esq.
 Denb—T M Williams of Prudew Hall, esq.
 Flintshire—Edward Dymock, of Pentley Hall, Kilsuere, esq.
 Glamorg—Henry Lucas, of Uplands, esq.
 Merionethshire—The Hon. Thomas Pryce Lloyd, of Morbras.
 Montgomeryshire—Sir John Roger Wynaston, of Hardwick Hall, Bart.
 Pomb—R F Gower, of Glandofan, esq.
 Radn—David Oliver, of Rhydollog, esq.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Jan. 16. The Right Hon. Sir Herbert Jenner, of Chislehurst, Kent, and Chesterfield-at-Middlesex, but LL.D. and Dean of the Archdeaconry of Hereford, in compliance with the will of his kinsman Sir John Frost, of Hill-coart, co. Gloucester, Bart. to use the surname of Frost after Jenner, and bear the arms of Frost quarterly with those of Jenner.

Jan. 17. Capt. Augustus Leopold Kuper, R. N. to be C. B.

Jan. 20. The 54th Regiment to bear upon its colours and appointments, in addition to the distinctions which it has previously obtained, the word "Marabout," in commemoration of the gallantry evinced by the regiment at the assault and capture of that fort, in Egypt on the 21st Aug 1801. Lieut. Joseph Cayton Jennings, 15th Hussars, to accept the cross, of the first class, of the Order of San Fernando, conferred by the Queen of Spain, in approbation of his conduct in several actions while serving in the British Auxiliary Legion.

Jan 27. Knighted by letters patent, John David Norton, esq. Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras.

Jan 28. Alexander Lord Ashburton to proceed on an extraordinary and special mission to the United States of America.—John Macpherson Brackenbury, esq. jun to be her Majesty's Consul at the province of Andalusia. Mr James Milligan to be Consul in London, and Mr Alfred Fox, Consul at Paimouth, for the Republic of Venezuela.—9th Light Dragoons brevet Lieut.-Col. A. Campbell, to be Lieut.-Col., brevet Major J A Fullerton to be Major—15th Light Dragoons, Capt J. P. Hickman to be Major—Brevet, Major W R Dickson New Brunswick Fusiliers, to be Lieut.-Colonel, Capt J R. Magjendie 32d Foot, and Capt W H Askwith, R. Art. to be Majors in the Army.

Feb 2. The Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry sworn of the Privy Council, and sworn Keeper of the Privy Seal, vice the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos. The Marquess of Salisbury sworn Lord Lieutenant of Middlesex, and the Marquess of Exeter Lord Lieutenant of Northamptonshire.

Feb 3. Alister Mackenzie, esq. to be Deputy Sheriff of the District of Port Phillip, in the colony of New South Wales.—Thomas Sharley Warner, esq. to be Provost Marshal General of Mauritius.

Feb 7. George White, esq. Colonel in the Portuguese army, to accept the insignia of the Tower and sword, conferred by Don John the Sixth, for his conduct in the Peninsular war.

Feb 8. 54th Foot R. T. R. Paterson to be Major—Brevet, Major G. Hall, 54th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col.

Feb 10. Rev Arthur Johnson, M.A. of St. Mary's Church, Devon, and Elizabeth Clarke his wife, sole dau and heir of John Daniell of Hemmford house, in Yeovot, esq. to take the name of Daniell after Johnson.

Feb 11. 57th Foot, Capt J Brown to be Major—Brevet, Capt. A. Judge, 1st W. I. Regt, and Capt A J Hallfield, 87th Madras Inf. to be Majors in the Army, in the East Indies only.

Feb 12. Royal Marine Colonels, G Beatty, and T A Parke, C. B. to be Colonel Commandant, Lieut. Colonels E S Mercer and John McCullum to be Colonels Second Commandant, brevet Majors D A Gibson, D J Ballingall, H. Bunce, and John Hewes, to be Lieut.-Colonels.

Feb 14. Knighted, by letters patent, James-Stephen Johnson, of Bombay, esq.—Heracles J. Robertson, esq. Advocate, to be Sheriff Depute of Renfrewshire.

John P. Watson, M.A. Fellow of Magd coll Oxfr. and Mary, only child of the late John Parkinson, D.D. of East Hoveudale, co. Lanc.

after their intended marriage to take the name and arms of Parkinson only.

Feb. 15. Lieut.-Col. Joseph Orchard, C.B. to accept the insignia of the third class of the order of the Dooranfe empire.

Feb. 17. Edw. Urch Sealy, of Cornborough, in Abbotsham, Devon, and of the Middle Temple, esq. in compliance with the will of his kinsman, Robert Studley Vidal, of the Middle Temple, and late of Cornborough, esq. to take the surname of Vidal, in lieu of Sealy, and bear the arms of Vidal.

Feb. 18. James Phillips Kay, of Battersea, esq. Sec. to the Committee of Privy Council on Education, and Janet, only dau. and heir of late Rob. Shuttleworth, of Gawthorp, co. Lanc. esq. to take the name of Shuttleworth after Kay, and bear the arms of Shuttleworth, quarterly with Kay, in the first quarter.—Capt. R. F. Shawe, 99th Foot, to be Major in the Army.

NAVAL PREFERMENTS.

Promotions.—In compliment to the King of Prussia, Commander Nott, to the rank of Captain; Lieut. George Henry Seymour, to the rank of Commander.

Lieutenants, Wm. Whympcr (1803), and A. Smith, to the rank of Commander.

Appointments.—Commanders—R. Sharpe, to the Scylla, at Plymouth; Sir Wm. Daniell, to the Ringdove, at Portsmouth, H. Mangies Denham (additional), to the Lucifer; Charles Patey, to the Powerful; William Kelly (s), to the Winchester (Hon. Admiral Percy's flag ship); John Hallows, to the St. Vincent.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Bandon Bridge—Viscount Bernard.

Clackmannan and Kinross—Major-Gen. Wm. Morrison, C.B.

Cornwall, West—Sir Charles Lemon, Bart.

Dublin City—Wm. Henry Gregory, esq.

Dublin University—Joseph D. Jackson, esq.

Leominster—George Arkwright esq.

Liverpool—Sir Howard Douglas, Bart.

Lynn Regis—Viscount Jocelyn.

Linthgoonshire—Hon. Charles Hope, re-el.

Taunton—Sir Thos. Edw. Colebrooke, Bart.

ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. A. T. Gilbert, D. D. to be Bishop of Chester.

Rev. Dr. O'Brien, to be Bishop of Ossory.

Rev. H. Newman, to be Dean of Cork.

Rev. Dr. Archdall, to be a Prebendary of Norwich.

Rev. W. J. Thornton, Preb. of Hereford.

Rev. F. E. Baker, Allensmore V. Heref.

Rev. J. Baylee, Holy Trinity P.C. Birkenhead, Cheshire.

Rev. W. Bennett, Cranstock P. C. Cornwall.

Rev. J. Blomfield, Orsett R. Essex.

Rev. J. Bowen, Llandeloy cum Llanbowl V. Pembroksh.

Rev. H. V. Broughton, Welhingborough V. Northamp.

Rev. J. H. S. Burr, Tidenham V. Glouc.

Rev. H. Calthrop, Gt. Braxted R. Essex.

Rev. P. Cann, Virginistow R. Devon.

Rev. W. Chesahyre, St. Martin's R. Canterbury.

Rev. R. F. Chudleigh, St. Columb Minor P. C. Cornwall.

Rev. J. Compton, Minstead R. Hants.

Rev. A. Cox, Askerswell R. Dorset.

Rev. D. Davies, Kevenllys R. Radn.

Rev. W. Day, Passage P. C. Cork

Rev. F. T. O'Donoghue, Over Peover P. C. Cheshire.

Hon. and Rev. O. W. H. Forester, Brosely R. Salop.

Rev. J. Going, Kilgarvia, Kerry.

Rev. J. Hamilton, Tubbercarry P. C. Sligo.

Rev. W. Hepworth, Finsingham R. Suffolk.

Rev. W. T. H. Hooper, St. Paul's P. C. Withington, Lancash.

Rev. J. H. F. Kendall, Hutten Roof P. C. Westmoreland.

Rev. J. M. Lowe, Griadleton P. C. Yorksh.

Rev. P. H. Morgan, Bestwo P. C. Breconsh.

Rev. J. H. North, Carbrooke V. Norfolk.

Rev. S. Nosworthy, Buckland Filleigh R. Devon.

Rev. F. J. Parsons, Selborne V. Hants.

Rev. J. Price, Trenddyn P. C. Flint.

Rev. J. Rowlandson, Mardale P. C. Westmor.

Rev. J. Sabine, Thora Coffin R. Somerset.

Rev. T. Snow, Newton Valence V. Hants.

Rev. J. Stratton, Graveney and Goodneston V. Kent.

Rev. J. H. Stuart, Ampton R. Suffol.

Rev. E. White, Trinity Church P. C. Lancash.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. H. B. W. Churton, to be examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Chichester

Rev. T. Laugharne, to the Earl of Warwick.

Rev. G. E. Mansell, to the Earl of Westmoreland.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

The Right Hon. G. R. Dawson to be a Commissioner of Customs.

The Ven. Archdeacon Hale to be Master of the Charter House.

Rev. J. Garbett, to be Professor of Poetry (in Oxford).

G. Allen, esq. to be Warden of Dulwich College.

Rev. M. Atkinson, to be Head Master of St. Bee's Free Grammar School, and Rev. H. Gough to be Second Master.

Rev. J. Hitchen, to be Head Master of the Collegiate School, Glasgow.

W. Willan, esq. B.A. to be Vice-Principal of Huddersfield Collegiate School.

Rev. E. Smith, to be Master and Librarian of Archbishop Tenison's Grammar School, St. Martin's in the Fields.

F. Calder, esq. B.A. to be a Master of King Edward's Grammar School, Birmingham.

Rev. W. Rushton, to be Second Master of Brewood Grammar School.

A. R. Venna, to be Second Master of Thame Grammar School.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 19. At Tracey House, near Honiton, the wife of H. B. Lott, esq. a son.—16. At Sponsor, Oxst the Right Hon. Lady Camoys, a dau.—22. At Kenton House, Lady Mary Haworth, a dau.—23. In Lower Grovenor-st the wife of G. Milnes Gaskell, esq. M.P. a son.—24. At Nottun, Lady Awdry, a son.—27. At Eton College, the wife of the Rev. C. Luxmoore, of twins.—At Rowden Hill, Wilts, Mrs. West Awdry, a dau.—At Maiden-house, Monmouthsh. the wife of Charles Prothero, esq. a dau.—26. At Bickett, the Viscountess Barrington, a son.—26. At Edgbaston, near Birmingham, the wife of the Rev. Charles Craven, a dau.—26. At the Rectory, Solihull, the wife of the Rev. Archer Clive, a son and heir.—At Normanston Turville, the wife of William FitzHerbert, esq. a son.—At Upcott House, near Taunton, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Collins, a son.—31. At Regent's Villa, Avenue-road, Lady Anna-Maria Tollemache, a son.

Lately. In Lower Brook-st the Hon. Mrs. A. Duncombe, a son.—At Leamington, Lady Dormer, a dau.—In Chesham-pl. Lady Arthur Lennox, a son.—The wife of the Hon. Arthur Greys Annesley, a dau.—In Ireland,

Lady H. Moore, a son.—At Aberdeen, the lady of Sir Henry Chamberlain, Bart. a son.—At Belmont, co. Wexford, the wife of Charles A. Walker, esq. late M.P. a dau.—At Delvine House, Perthshire, Lady Muir Mackenzie, a son.—At Dublin, the wife of the Very Rev. R. N. Hoare, M.A. Dean of Achonry, a son.

Feb. 1. At Rowde, the wife of John Locke, esq. a dau.—2. In Belgrave-sq. the Countess of Clanwilliam, a son.—4. At Knole, Sevenoaks, the Viscountess Holmesdale, a dau.—5. At Lacock Abbey, Wilts, the wife of H. Talbot, esq. a son and heir.—13. At Sulby Hall, Northamptonsh. the Duchess of Montrose, a dau.—In Great Cumberland-pl. Lady Colchester, a son.—Lady Mary Vyner, a son.—In Gloucester-terr. Regent's Park, the Lady Pearson, a son.—16. In Park-st. Westminster, the lady of Sir W. W. Follett, a son.

MARRIAGES.

July 6, 1841. At Richmond, Hobart Town, R. J. Wallace, R.N. Acting Commander of H. M. ship Favorite. eldest son of Capt. R. J. W. Dunlop, R.N. to Eulalia-Hayes, second dau. of the late James Ross, esq. Light Inf. depôt.

Aug. 3. At Simlah, India, Martin R. Gubbins, esq. Bengal Civil Service, to Harriet-Louisa, eldest dau. of the late Frederick Nepean, esq. of the same service.

9. At Caboul, Lieut. J. L. D. Sturt, to Miss A. Sale, youngest dau. of Major-Gen. Sir R. Sale, K.C.B.

12. At Cawnpore, J. A. Craigie, esq. Civil Service, to Eliza-Catherine, eldest dau. of Col. Frith, Royal Art.

17. At Calcutta, L. Clint, esq. Professor, Hooghly College, to Miss Mary Dunlop, dau. of Col. Dunlop, quarter-master-gen.

26. At Sultanpore, Benares, Capt. Edward Watt, 6th Light Cav. to Elizabeth, dau. of the late Sir Henry Worsley, G.C.B.

30. At Dapoolie, Dr. Mapleton, of Her Majesty's 40th regt. to Eleanor-Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Sir Yarde Whitney, of Kingsware, Devon.

31. At Poona, Lieut. William Loch, 1st Light Cav., to Catherine, youngest dau. of James Orton, esq. late President of the Medical Board.

Sept. 1. At Puttygbur, Lieutenant J. P. Caulfeild, of the 3d regt. Bombay Native Inf., son of Col. Caulfeild, late resident at Lucknow, to Elinor-Agnes, dau. of Thos. Barlow, esq. of Mirzapore.

2. At Calcutta, J. T. Pearson, esq. surgeon to the Right Hon. the Gov. Gen., to Eliza, youngest dau. of Major Chapman, 36th regt. Bengal Native Infantry.

4. At the French Rocks, near Seringapatam, Capt. James Templeton Brett, 4th Madras Light Cav., to Julia, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. J. W. Cleveland, commanding 38th regt. Nat. Inf.—At Simla, Arthur Mitford Becher, esq. D. A. Q. M. G., to Frances-Anne, third dau. of the late Capt. M. W. Ford.

8. At Secunderabad, Frederick C. Lewis, esq. to Eliza-Bird, eldest dau. of the late Capt. Joseph Andrews, H. C. S., and niece of Major-Gen. Hardwicke, late of the Bengal Art.

20. At Tranquebar, Mr. W. E. Pascoe, 12th regt. Nat. Inf. to Charlotte-Eliza, eldest dau. of the late Major Helmick, Danish service.

25. At Otacamund, Henry Fearon Baber, esq. son of T. H. Baber, esq. late of the Bombay Civil Service, to Maria, fourth dau. of the late Hon. M. T. Harris, Madras Civil Service.—At the Cathedral, Stephen Babington, esq. of the Bombay Civil Service, to Arabella-Sarah, youngest dau. of Col. Barr.

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28. At Cannanore, Frederick Manners' Estwick, esq. Ensign in Her Majesty's 94th regt. of Foot, to Miss Johanna Elizabeth Thompson, only dau. of William Thompson, esq. M.D. Surgeon of the same Corps.

29. At Simla, Lieutenant Pengree, to Emily-Sidney, only dau. of Lieut.-Col. Harriott, of the 40th Bengal Nat. Inf.—At Vellore, Capt. Cumberlege, 7th Madras Light Cav., to Henrietta, third dau. of the late D. Macnab, esq. of Dalchully, Inverness-shire.

30. At Madras, Lieut. Henry Fombella Palmer Crisp, 22nd regt. Madras Nat. Inf., eldest son of Major Crisp, of the Madras Army, to Harriet-French, youngest dau. of the Rev. Dr. Harcourt, Wallingford, Berks.

Oct. 5. At Cuttack, Frederick Harris, esq. 6th Madras Nat. Inf. to Louisa-Jane, second dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. John Hunter, of the Bengal Army.

22. At Hackney, Alfd. Perfect, esq. of Lower Brook-st., to Ellen-Frances, youngest dau. of Lewis Leslie, esq. of the Upper Mall, Hammersmith.

Nov. 18. At Lucknow, East Indies, Capt. Wheeler, of the Cavalry, to Elizabeth, dau. of the late William Bishop, esq. of North-bank, Regent's Park, and Gray's Wood, Hazlemere.

19. At Demerara, Thomas Holmes, esq. Collector of Her Majesty's Customs, Grenada, to Caroline, youngest dau. of Robert W. Benjamin, esq.

24. At Castries, Saint Lucia, Joseph Goodsir, esq., Waiter and Searcher of Her Majesty's Customs at that Island, to Louisa, dau. of P. Berne, esq.

Dec. 15. At Derby, the Rev. James Baldwin Pugh, M.A. Curate of Stanton-by-Dale, to Charlotte-Christiana, second dau. of the Rev. J. G. Howard, M.A. Vicar of St. Michael's, Derby, and Rector of Stanton-by-Dale.—At Lockwood, near Huddersfield, the Rev. Thos. Westmoreland, jun. M.A. Incumbent of Chapelthorpe, eldest son of the Rev. T. Westmoreland, M.A. Vicar of Sandal, to Anne, dau. of the late John Brooke, esq. of Dalton Lodge, Yorkshire.

16. At Leckhampton, Edmund Carrington, esq. M.A. to Sarah-Louisa, youngest dau. of Thomas Henney, esq. of Cheltenham.—At Chadwell, Essex, the Rev. E. Jones, to Eliza-Ann, eldest dau. of the late Major Newton, of the 1st. Garr. Batt.—At Remenham, Berks, Francis Smythies, esq. of Colchester, to Harriet-Jane, eldest dau. of Edmund Gardiner, esq. of Remenham Lodge.

18. At Walthamstow, Thos. Eyre, esq. Capt. 3d Bombay Nat. Cav. grand-nephew of the late Lord Eyre, of Eyre-court, co. Galway, to Emma, second dau. of John Evans, esq. of Walthamstow, Essex.

21. At Gedling, Notts. Henry M. Musgrave, barrister-at-law, second son of George Musgrave, esq. of Apsley End-house, Shitlington, Beds. and of Gordon-sq. to Sarah-Popplewell, youngest dau. of the late Richard Pullen, esq. of Harewood, Yorksh.—At Wilton, near Taunton, the Rev. Edward Caswall, of Stratford-sub-Castle, near Salisbury, third son of the Rev. R. C. Caswall, Vicar of West Lavington, Wilts, to Louisa-Stuart, only child of Major-Gen. Walker, of Whetleigh-house, Somerset.—At Croydon, George Fraser, esq. of Burwood-pl. to Etheldred, second dau.; also, the Rev. Henry Vigne, of St. Peter's coll. and Nuthurst, Sussex, to Anne, third dau. of Christopher Hodgson, esq. of Dean's-yard, Westminster.—At Twickenham, Thomas Tatum, esq. of George-st. Hanover-sq. to Fanny-Maria, second dau. of George Magnus, esq. of Twickenham.

22. At Brighton, the Rev. J. C. Turnbull, B.A. of Cheltenham, to Emily, youngest dau.

of the late William Abbott, esq.—At Parham, Surrey John Mainwaring Passie, esq. to Caroline, eldest dau of William Newsham, esq. — Also James Gustin, of Llandovery, Carmarthen-shire esq. to Augusta Catherine, only dau of late Capt Green, 10th Hussars.

At St George's, Hanover esq. Captain Samuel Wyatt, Royal Art. to Anne, relict of J. L. Dantes, esq.

At Edinburgh, Edward Denton, esq. youngest son of the late James Denton, esq. of Governor York-shire to Georgiana, only dau of Col. John Camer, of Beethoven Park, Suffolk, and of Wombwell co. Wark-shire. At Fockingham, Wore J. J. W. Gutch, esq. of King William-st. and Starchwell, to Sarah Maria, only dau of J. English, esq. of Fockingham.

At Bedford, the Rev. Alexander Grant, B.A. of Trin Coll Camb to Mary, eldest dau. of Thomas Barnard, esq.—At Kitchlands of Ayr-shire, Roxburgh-shire Henry Howe, esq. of the Privy Council Office, to Hope, eldest dau. of John Richardson, esq. of Kitchlands.—In All Saints Church, co. Down, John Maginnis, esq. of Burt House, to Jane eldest dau. of the Rev. Edward Downe, of Bagin Bagenose, esq.—At St Pancras, the Rev. A. T. G. Mansel, of Magd Coll Oxon to Emily, second dau. of E. S. White, esq. of Gordon-pl.

At Wharton, Lanc F. Pyper, esq. Capt. Ed. Pyper to Alice Jane, relict of D. Davison, esq. and eldest dau. of John Belden, esq. of Hyntington Hall, same co.

At Liverpool, Thomas Edward, eldest son of Thomas Pickford, esq. of Mayfield, near Manchester, to Georgiana-Todd, eldest dau. of J. Todd Naylor, esq. of Kensington House, near Liverpool.—At Cookham, Berks, the Rev. Stanlake Lee, son of the late H. P. Lee, esq. of Woolly Lodge, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late W. Pryn, esq. of Kidwells, Maidenhead.—At Marylebone the Rev. C. L. Corush, Fellow and Tutor of Exeter Coll. Oxford, to Eleanor, eldest dau. of E. T. Moore, esq. M.D. of Harley-st.—At St George's, Hanover-esq. W. A. P. Saunders, esq. son of Ed. Saunders, esq. of Lytham, Lanc. to Dorothy, dau. of the late Joshua R. Morley, esq. of Merrick Park York-shire.—At East Down, the Rev. Robert G. Rogers, Rector of Yarrington, Som. to Lucy Judith, third dau. of the Rev. C. Fine Coffin of East Down, Devon, and Imington Camb.

Latet. Robert Carr Woods, esq. to Elizabeth-Ismael Khan, relict of his Excellency Mohammed Ismael Khan, Ambassador from the King of Oude.—At Adelaide, South Australia, Christopher-Brown Rodwell, esq. to Mary-Anne, fourth dau. of the Rev. James McGowan late of Liverpool.—At Florence, Edward-Pellew Mainwaring, esq. eldest son of Capt. R. Mainwaring, R.N., of Whitmore Hall, and Biddulph, co. Staff. to Caroline, widow of D. Trant, esq. and fourth dau. of P. J. Story, esq.—At St. James's, Piccadilly, Townsend Ince, esq. Chorlton, Cheshire, to Lucy, dau. of Augustus Elliot Fuller, esq. M.P. of Roschill, Somers.—At Alcester, Warwickshire the Rev. G. T. Lewis, to Jane Frances, dau. of the Rev. W. Palmer, D.D., Vicar of Yarrowden Devon.—At Carlisle, W. G. Munroe esq. late Capt of the 5th of Buffs, to Dora, dau. of the late Rev. J. R. Hutton, of Armathwaite Castle.—At Limerick Robert Fleming esq. to Charlotte, dau. of the late W. J. Westropp, esq. of Roxborough, niece to the late Lord Guilford.—At Bangalore, India, Major Henry Prior, commanding the 3d Light Inf to Georgiana, dau. of Major Gen. Allan, commanding the Mysore division of that army.

Jan. 1. At Westwick, F. Davies, esq. of Upper Gosport-st. to Mary-Clay, second dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Payne, of the Royal Art.

—At St George's, Hanover-square, Thomas Davison, esq. of Breatham-common, to Elizabeth-Mary, eldest dau of John Langtry, esq. of Marchmont, near Southampton.—At Pittongley, Warwick-shire John, eldest son of the late Major Brymner, of Alreley, to Julia, eldest dau. of the Rev. John Thickson, Vicar of Pittongley.—At Church Stretton, Wm. Colthart Coltingwood, esq. surgeon, eldest son of Capt Coltingwood R. Vet., of Hawththistle Lodge, to Ann, only child of the late Isaac Denton, esq. of Castle Stretton.

At Rivenhall S. R. Lamy, esq. M.D. of Cheltenham, only surviving son of the late Major Gen. W. Lamy, Bengal Bat. to Emily-Harriet, second dau. of Paul Kneller Smith, esq. of Rivenhall Place.—At Cheltenham, Charles Moore, esq. formerly of the Inner Temple, to Elizabeth, dau. of the late Vice-Adm. Lockhart, of Sturgle Aston, Ox. widow of Major Watkins, 26th Regt. of Ardening House, Gloucestershire.—At Brighton, Henry Alexander, esq. of Chesham-pl., Hyde Park-gardens, to Sabine-Hester, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Taylor, esq. and Lady Lucy Taylor. At St Mary's, Bryanston esq. Arthur Percival Branda esq. of the Royal Welch Fusiliers, & Francis Maria, dau. of the late Capt Thomas Wrenn, 10th R. Regt.—At Latham, Wm. Walsby to the Rev. W. B. Smith, D.D. Vicar of Wiltshire. At Wiltshire to Miss Budge, of the same place.—At Dull-golly, Wore. to the Rev. Philip Roberts, of Cotesh. Wore. to Margaret, youngest dau. of the late Francis Roberts, esq. of Bay's Wyndham, Dorset.

At St Leonard's, Percy Dickinson, esq. to Eleanor, eldest dau. of Lieut. R. Sheppard, R.N.—At Fitcham, the Rev. J. M. Minter, LL.D. Chaplain of H. M. Dockyard, Bermuda, to Mary Lovett, eldest dau. of the late Charles Eyle, esq. of Borton.—At Sherborne, the Rev. C. E. Gruber, of St. Mary's Chapel, Lambeth, to Catherine, dau. of the late Christian Appold, esq.

At Portsmouth, the Rev. I. P. Frewitt, eldest son of Capt Frewitt, C.B., R.N., to Caroline-Mary, eldest dau. of the late Capt. Parke, R.N.—At St. George's, Hanover-esq. Alexander Farquhar, esq. of Althorpe-st., eldest son of the late Rev. A. Farquhar, Old Pittsburg, Aberdeenshire to Mary-Anne Hartman, dau. of Paul Math, esq. of Brighton.—At Hougham the Rev. Edward John Ash, Rector of Bristley-cum Gosport, Norfolk, to Jane-Charlotte, third dau. of Col. Esq. of Mile House, near Bury St Edmund's.

At St Martin's-in-the-Fields, J. H. Keeble, esq. to Julia, only dau. of Joseph Morris, esq. of St James's Palace.

At St. George's, Hanover-esq. the Rev. George Bull, M.A., of Christ Church, Oxford, to Georgiana, dau. of Peter Free, esq. of Hyde Park-st. West.—At St. John's Church, the Rev. J. S. Boone, of Stanhope-st., Hyde Park Gardens, to John Maria, second dau. of Wm. Cox, esq. of Colford-terrace Hyde Park.—At Stoke Gabriel, the Rev. Edward Bennett Clerk, of Paignton to Flora Ann, third dau. of R. P. Hulme esq. of Mammoth, Devon.

At Chesham St. Leonard, James Chas. son of G. W. Corbett, esq. of St John's Lodge Waterbury Row, to Elizabeth, only dau. of John Matthes esq. of Lavender Hill.—At St Pancras, Lieut. J. N. Graydon, R.N., fourth son of the late Alexander Graydon, esq. of Newcastle House, co. Dublin, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of Saml. Acton, esq. of Byford Court Heref.—At Tiverton the Rev. Francis Jones M.A. Vicar of Ilorton Puckney, co. Northampton, to Maria-Georgina, only dau. of Peter Robinson, esq. late Lieut.-Col. 5th regt., and granddaun. of the late Vice-Adm. Sir Wm. Parker, Bart.—The Rev.

Chas. W. Edmonstone, Vicar of St. Mary's, Marlborough, to Susannah-Mary-D'Oyley, eldest dau. of the Rev. P. H. Douglas, of Epsom.—At Plymouth, James Bowden, esq. Admiralty, Somerset House, to Mary, youngest dau. of J. Ellery, esq. of Stonehouse.—At Devizes, the Rev. Charles W. Edmonstone, Vicar of St. Mary's, Marlborough, to Mary D'Oyly, eldest dau. of the Rev. P. H. Douglas.

12. At St. Pancras, Capt. Frederick Alexander Miles, Bengal Art., to Ellen, youngest dau. of Brown Collison, esq. Guildford-st.—At St. Margaret's, Westminster, the Rev. Frederick Jeffery, M.A., Chaplain to Lord Molesworth, to Ann, eldest dau. of C. B. Pepper, esq. of Great Queen-st.—At St. James's, Westminster, William, second son of Randolph Payne, esq. of Lavender Hill, to Maria, second dau. of the late W. C. Dament, esq. of Kensington-sq.—At Newington, the Rev. P. M. Martin, M.A., of St. Edmund's Hall, Oxf. to Charlotte, only surviving dau. of J. R. Buttemer, esq. of Newington Cres.—At the British Consulate, Madeira, P. Cossart, esq. to Jane, third dau. of T. H. Edwards, esq.—At Cullompton, Devon, John Upcott esq. youngest son of W. Upcott, esq. to Mary-Ann, second dau. of Robert Sears, esq., same place.—At Naples, Chas. Romilly, esq. son of the late Sir Samuel Romilly, to the Lady Georgiana Russell, dau. of the late Duke of Bedford.—At St. George's Church, Hanover-sq. Thomas J. Pettan, esq. to Margaret, youngest dau. of the late Richard Waring, esq. of Belfast.—At Darley Dale, Edward Woollett, third son of Sir Robert Wilmot, Bart., of Chaddeuden and Brighton, to Emma-Elizabeth, second dau. of Sir Francis S. Darwin, of Sydnop, Derbyshire.

13. At Bristol, Edward, only son of Edward Harley, esq. to Mary-Ann, youngest dau. of Arthur Palmer, esq.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Major Edward Bagot, 60th Royal Rifles, son and heir of the Bishop of Oxford, to Mathilde, relict of the late Oswald Perkins, esq.—At Bath, Charles Sandes, esq. eldest son of C. L. Sandes, esq. of Indiavilla, Queen's co., to Isabella-Georgina, dau. of the late Ralph Carr, esq. of Cocken, co. Durham.—At Frankfort, the Rev. C. T. Arnold, to Susanna-Magdalena Mays, only dau. of the late J. H. Mays, esq. of Heidelberg.—At Leamington, Frederick, fifth son of Robert Hunt, esq. of Ketton, near Stamford, to Anne, fifth dau. of the Rev. F. Montgomery, of Milton, near Northampton.

17. At Brompton, Edward Dacre Roper, esq. of the Madras Army, to Louisa-Sophia, youngest dau. of the late William Dance, esq.—At St. Helier's, Jersey, George Everett, esq. M.D. to Anna-Maria, third dau. of J. Benest, esq. of that place.

18. At Andrew's, Holborn, Murray, third son of J. M. Richardson, esq. of Blackheath-park, to Susanna-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of J. E. Terrey, esq. of Hatton-garden.—At Leatherhead, Surrey, Samuel Jay, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law, to Elizabeth-Maria, eldest dau. of the late Col. Spicer, of the Mansion, Leatherhead.

19. At Newton Valence, Hants, the Rev. Robert Farquharson, Vicar of Tarrant Monkton, Dorsetsh. to Harriet Maynard, eldest dau. of the Rev. Thomas Snow.

20. At St. Clement's, Cornwall, Lieut.-Col. J. F. Palmer, of the Madras Army, to Catherine, eldest dau. of the late H. P. Andrew, esq. of Bolreau, near Truro.—At Tottenham, Henry Powell, esq. M.D. youngest son of Baden Powell, esq. of Langton, near Tunbridge Wells, to Mary-Sophia, eldest dau. of James Byre Watson, esq. of Tottenham, Mid-

dlesex.—At Trinity Church, Marylebone, John Day, esq. of Burgh Hill, Sussex, to Emily, second dau. of William Hobson, esq. of Harley-st.—At King's Walden, the Hon. and Rev. Philip Yorke Savile, third son of the Earl of Mexborough, to Emily-Mary-Brand, eldest dau. of William Hale, esq. of King's Walden.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Rev. J. Hamilton Forsyth, M.A. of Westonsuper-Mare, Somerset, to Mary-Catharine, second dau. of the late Lord Edw. O'Brien.—At Coventry, Francis Oldaker, esq. of Pershore, Worcestersh. to Anna-Maria, eldest dau. of the late Richard Perkins, esq. of Coventry.

22. At St. Peter's, Isle of Thanet, Robert H. Dolling, esq. only son of the Rev. Boughey W. Dolling, of Moghorallin, Down, to Eliza, third dau. of the late Joseph Dupre Alexander, esq. of Stone House, Kent, and Grosvenor-pl.—At St. George's Hanover-sq. Luigi Perret Sagrini, esq. to Margaret-Mair, only dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Wm. Patterson, K.C.H. of Exeter.

25. At Bramblean, Hants, the Rev. J. B. Bourne, Rector of Colmere and Prior's Dean, to Margaret-Sophia, eldest dau. of Henry Wood, esq. of Bramblean House.—At St. Ewe Church, Cornwall, John Salusbury Trelawny esq. eldest surviving son of Sir William Trelawny, Bart. of Horewood, to Harriet-Jane, eldest dau. of J. H. Tremayne, esq. of Heligan.

26. At Segrave, Leic. the Rev. J. P. Newby, Vicar of Enderby and Whetstone, to Mary-Ann, third dau. of the Rev. Robert Gutch, Rector of Segrave.

27. At Bishop's Tawton, Devon, Andrew Jukes, esq. B.A. Trin. Coll. Camb. to Augusta, third dau. of Capt. Lewis Hole, R. N. of Barnstaple.—At Hampstead, the Rev. E. F. E. Hankinson, to Catharine-Louisa, youngest dau. of S. Hoare, esq. of Hampstead Heath.—At Gorleston, Suffolk, Arthur F. Thompson, second son of the late Edward Thompson, esq. of Great Yarmouth, to Mary-Anne, fourth dau. of the late Rev. Clement Chevallier, Rector of Badingham and Cransford.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Rev. W. H. Biedermann, Vicar of Egham, Surrey, to Jemima, only dau. of Rear-Admiral Carden.—At Dublin, Mr. C. Kean to Miss Ellen Tree.

Feb. 1. At Chelsea, the Rev. Martin John Lloyd, Rector of Depden, Suffolk, to Mary-Ann, relict of Kenrick Collett, esq. of Fulham.—At Ashbourn, Derbysh. the Rev. S. Tension Mosse, A. M. to Elizabeth, dau. and heiress of the late George Buckston, esq. of Bradenham Hall, and cousin to Lord Hather-ton.—At Brinkworth, Wilts, the Rev. Chas. Pitt, Vicar of Malmsbury, to Theresa-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Geo. Brock, esq.—At All Souls, Langham-pl. the Rev. Francis Ballard Wells, Rector of Woodchurch, Kent, to Jane-Rose-Fanny, eldest dau. of the late E. S. Hardisty, esq. of Hampstead.

2. At St. George's Church, Rear-Adm. James Noble, to Jane-Anne, widow of Edmund Spettigue, esq.—At Plympton St. Mary, the Rev. E. F. Coke, B.A. of Brasenose Coll. Oxf. to Fanny, eldest dau. of the Rev. Dr. Symons, Hereford.

3. At Portsea, Capt. Woodford J. Williams, late in command of the Stromboli, at Acre, to Anne, third dau. of the Rev. Dr. Morgan, Chaplain of Portsmouth Dockyard.—At St. George's Church, the Right Hon. Lord Rayleigh, to Clara-Elizabeth-Latouche, eldest dau. of the late Capt. Vicars, Royal Eng.—At Clophill, Beds, the Rev. John Chapman, Fellow of King's Coll. Camb. and Rector of Milton, Camb. to Margaret-Pigott, eldest dau. of the Rev. George Hagar, Lonmay, Aberdeensh.

O B I T U A R Y.

THE EARL OF EGMONT.

Dec. 23. In Wigmore-street, in his 47th year, the Right Hon. Henry Frederick John James Perceval, fifth Earl of Egmont (1733), Viscount Perceval of Kanturk, co. Cork (1722), Baron Perceval of Barton, co. Cork (1715), Baron Lovell and Holland, of Enmore, co. Somerset (1762), and a Baronet of Ireland, 1762.

He was the only child of John the fourth Earl, by Bridget, daughter of the late Glyn Wynn, esq. brother to the first Lord Newborough; and he succeeded to the peerage, on the death of his father, Dec. 31, 1835.

His Lordship married in 1828, Louisa Mary, daughter of Count D'Orselet, but has left no issue. He is succeeded in his titles by his cousin George James Lord Arden, son of the late Lord Lieutenant of Surrey, who was the only surviving son of John second Earl of Egmont, by his second wife Catharine, Baroness Arden, so created in 1770.

The present Earl is a Captain R.N. and was formerly M.P. for West Surrey. He married in 1819 Jane, eldest daughter of John Hornby, of Hook, near Southampton, esq. but has no issue by that lady. His brother the Hon. and Rev. Arthur Philip Perceval, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, has a numerous family.

The body of the late Earl was interred in the family vault at Charlton, Kent.

LORD DOUGLAS HALLYBURTON.

Dec. 25. At Warren's Hotel, Regent-street, aged 64, Lord Douglas Gordon Hallyburton, a Deputy Lieutenant of Forfarshire, and late M.P. for that county; half-brother to the Marquess of Huntly.

He was born in the parish of Marylebone on the 10th Oct. 1777, the only son by the second marriage of George fourth Earl of Aboyne, with Lady Mary Douglas, daughter of James fourteenth Earl of Morton, and Agatha, daughter of James Hallyburton, of Pitcur. On the death of his cousin, the Hon. Hamilton Douglas Hallyburton, of Pitcur, in 1794, he succeeded to his extensive property in the county of Forfar, and in consequence assumed the name and arms of Hallyburton of Pitcur.

He entered the army as an Ensign in the 1st or Royal Scots regiment of foot, and was promoted to a company in the 113th regiment in August, 1795. He served in the army of the Archduke Charles, from which he arrived in London

4th July, 1796, with despatches from Col. Crawford. The 119th regiment of foot being reduced to half-pay, he obtained a company of the 22nd foot, and exchanged it for a lieutenantancy in the 3rd regiment of Foot Guards, in Dec. 1798. He was appointed assistant to the Quartermaster-general of the forces, with the rank of Major in the army, 9th June, 1803; and a Lieut.-Colonel in the army the 25th July, 1810. From that date his rank was stationary, with half-pay in the Corsican Rangers.

The Hon. D. G. Hallyburton was first returned to Parliament for Forfarshire, on Whig principles, in 1831, and he continued to represent that county, until the last election in 1841. In 1833 and 1837 he was chosen without a contest; but in 1835 was opposed by the Hon. John Stuart Wortley, who withdrew after one day's poll, when the numbers were:

Hon. D. G. Hallyburton .. 625

Hon. John S. Wortley 446

On his brother's succeeding the late Duke of Gordon as Marquess of Huntly in 1836, Lord Douglas Gordon Hallyburton was raised to the rank of a Marquess's younger son.

Lord Douglas Hallyburton married, July 16, 1807, Louisa, only child of the late Sir Edward Leslie, of Tarbert, co. Kerry, Bart. but he had no issue.

His funeral took place on Thursday the 6th of January, the mourning coaches, containing Lord F. Gordon (nephew of the deceased), the Hon. Charles C. Cavendish, Capt. Gordon, Mr. Hunter Gordon, and several friends of the deceased; in the rear were the private carriages of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, Lord F. Gordon, the Hon. C. C. and Lady Catharine Cavendish, &c. The body was deposited in a vault in the Cemetery at Kensall-green.

HON. JOHN FORSYTH.

Oct. 21. At Washington, aged 60, the Hon. John Forsyth, late Secretary of the United States, under Mr. Van Buren's administration.

Mr. Forsyth was born at Fredericksburg, Va., in October, 1781. He graduated at Princeton College in 1799. He entered the practice of law at Augusta, Georgia, in 1802. Soon after he was appointed Attorney-General of the state, and rapidly rose to distinction. In 1812 he was elected a representative in Congress. From 1814 to 1818 he was

Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Affairs, in which position he sustained Mr. Madison and the war with Great Britain. In 1818 he was elected a member of the United States Senate, where he took his seat in November of that year. In 1819 he was appointed Minister to Spain, where he became involved in the controversy in relation to our treaty with that country, settling differences, ceding the Floridas, &c. which lasted until October, 1820. With the exception of a brief visit to the United States, he continued at Madrid until 1823, when he returned to his native country, and having in the meantime been re-elected to Congress, he resumed his seat in the House of Representatives in December of that year, and was restored to the chairmanship of the committee of foreign affairs, which he continued to occupy as long as he remained in that body. In October, 1827, he was elected governor of Georgia. After filling that post for two years, he returned to Washington as senator of the United States in place of Mr. Berrien; that post he filled from 1829 until the summer of 1834, when, on the resignation of Mr. McLane as Secretary of State, Mr. Forsyth was called to that department by President Jackson. That office he filled during the residue of General Jackson's term, and continued to hold it until the close of Mr. Van Buren's Administration, when he was succeeded in office by Mr. Webster.

GEN. SIR T. MOLYNEUX, BART.

Nov. 26. At Dublin, Sir Thomas Molyneux, the fifth Bart., of Castle Dillon, co. Armagh (1730), General in the army.

He was the third son of the Right Hon. Sir Capel Molyneux, the third Baronet, M.P. for the university of Dublin, and the elder of his two sons by his second marriage with Elizabeth, only daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Adlercron, sometime Commander-in-chief in the East Indies.

He was appointed Ensign in the 6th foot, Sept. 27, 1786, and joined that corps the same year in North America, where he remained until 1793, when he embarked with them for the West Indies, and was there employed as a Lieutenant in the 1st battalion of light infantry at the taking of Martinique, St. Lucia, and Guadaloupe. He was appointed a Lieutenant in the 6th, in Nov. 1791. In 1794 he returned home to join the 5th dragoons, in which he was appointed Captain-Lieutenant. In Dec. of the same year he was promoted to the majority of the Rothsay and Caithness

Fencibles, with which regiment he served till the conclusion of the rebellion in Ireland in Sept. 1799, when he exchanged to the half-pay of the 104th regiment. He was appointed Lieut.-Colonel, by brevet, Jan. 1, 1800; and placed on the staff of the Severn district, as Inspecting Field-officer of yeomanry and volunteers, in June 1807; in which duty he was employed until May 1813. He attained the rank of Colonel 1810, of Major-General 1813, of Lieut.-General 1825, and of General 1841.

Sir Thomas Molyneux succeeded to the title of Baronet on the death of his half-brother Sir Capel Molyneux the fourth Baronet, Dec. 3, 1832.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Perrin, esq., by whom he had issue four sons and six daughters. The former are: 1. Sir Thomas Molyneux Williams, K.H. who succeeds to the baronetcy; 2. John, late a Captain in the 37th regiment; 3. William, Lieut. R.N.; and 4. George. The daughters: 1. Elizabeth, married in 1813 to the Rev. Lord William George Henry Somerset, uncle to the Duke of Beaufort, and has issue; 2. Mary-Ann, married to George Rous Keogh, of Kilbride, co. Carlow, esq. and has issue; 3. Harriet, married in 1819 to Sir Thomas Phillipps, of Middlebill, co. Worcester, Bart. F.R.S. F.S.A. and died in 1832, leaving issue three daughters; 4. Catharine, married to William Nelson Clarke, esq. of Ardington, co. Berks, and has issue; 5. Maria, married to John Samuel Graves, esq. and has issue; and 6. Emilia.

The present Baronet has assumed the name of Williams, and is a Major in the army (1826).

ADM. SIR JOSIAS ROWLEY, BART.

Jan. 10. At his residence, Mount Campbell, near Leitrim, Sir Josias Rowley, Bart. Admiral of the Red, K.C.B., G.C.M.G. Equerry to H. R. H. the Duchess of Kent.

He was the second son of Clotworthy Rowley, esq. Counsellor at Law, and sometime M.P. for Downpatrick, in Ireland, by Letitia, daughter of Samuel Campbell, of Bath, esq.; and a grandson of Sir William Rowley, K.B. Vice-Admiral of England, Admiral of the Fleet, and a Lord of the Admiralty, who died on the 1st Jan. 1768.

After having been borne for some time on the books of a stationary vessel, Mr. Rowley embarked on board a sea going ship in 1779, and served during the remainder of the war in the Channel, and on the West India station. He was made a Lieutenant towards the latter end of 1783; promoted to the rank of

pre-eminence in that quarter, which his talents had long so successfully contributed to maintain." This alludes to his re-capture of the *Africaine* frigate on the 12th Sept. 1810; and his capture, a few days after, of the French frigate *Venus*, of 44 guns, with a complement on leaving port of 380 men, commanded by Commodore Hamelin, senior officer of the French squadron in India, victualled and stored for six months, which had, in the early part of the morning, (in company with the *Victor* corvette,) captured His Majesty's ship *Ceylon*, commanded by Capt. Gordon, and having on board Major-Gen. Abercromby and his staff, bound for the island of Bourbon.

In the following November the conquest of the Isle of France (the Mauritius) was effected, and on the 2nd of Dec. the French Governor-General, De Caen, proposed terms of capitulation, which were settled and agreed upon by Major-Gen. Henry Warde and Capt. Rowley, on the part of the British; and, on the morning of the 3rd, signed and ratified at head-quarters, by which the whole island, with an immense quantity of stores and valuable merchandise, six large frigates, three smaller ships of war, five gun-boats, three captured Indiamen, and twenty-eight merchant vessels were surrendered to the English, whose total loss in accomplishing the conquest of this important colony did not exceed 150 men in killed and wounded. Fatal experience had proved that no position could be more successfully adapted to the annoyance of British commerce in the Indian seas, than the Mauritius, while in possession of France. It served as a place of rendezvous for the enemy's cruizers, where they could be refitted, and whither they might retire with their plunder. It was a *depôt* of captured produce; in which view it was resorted to by American traders, who brought that produce to Europe which the French were unable to convey in their own merchantmen. By the 8th article of the definitive treaty of peace between France and the allied powers, signed at Paris, May 30, 1814, the Isle of France was ceded in full property and sovereignty to his Britannic Majesty. In our hands it is impregnable, so long as we command the seas.

After the reduction of the Isle of France three frigates were despatched on an expedition against the batteries of Tametava, on the coast of Madagascar, and to go from thence to root out the French from the Isle of Almerante, and some other places of minor importance; all which was happily accomplished: so

that by the middle of January, 1811, there did not remain to the French a slip of territory in either of the Indies, nor a ship on the Indian ocean.

Capt. Rowley returned to England with Vice-Adm. Bertie's despatches, in which most honourable mention was made of his long and arduous services; and on his arrival he was appointed to the *America*, of 74 guns, in which he proceeded to the Mediterranean, and in 1814 he took an active part in the reduction of Genoa.

On the 2nd Nov. 1813, he had been rewarded with a patent of Baronetcy, for his eminent services on the Cape station. At the general promotion, Dec. 4, in the same year, he received the honourable appointment of a Colonel of Royal Marines. On the 4th June, 1814, he was advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral: and in Jan. 1815, when the order of the Bath was extended into three classes, he was nominated a Knight Commander. He subsequently hoisted his flag on board the *Impregnable*, of 104 guns, and accompanied Lord Exmouth to the Mediterranean, where he remained but a short time, hostilities having ceased after the battle of Waterloo.

Towards the latter end of 1818, Sir Josias Rowley succeeded Sir Benjamin Hallowell as Commander-in-chief on the Irish station, where he continued during the customary period of three years, with his flag in the *Spencer*, of 74 guns. In 1819, the corporation of the city of Cork presented him with its freedom in a silver box; and about the summer of 1821, he was chosen representative in Parliament for Kinsale, for which he sat until 1826.

He became a Vice-Admiral in 1821, and Admiral in 1837: and he was made a Knight Grand Cross of the order of St. Michael and St. George in 1834.

Sir Josias Rowley had latterly resided on his maternal estate in Ireland, where as a magistrate and private gentleman he was beloved and respected by all classes. He has died unmarried, and the baronetcy conferred upon him has become extinct.

ADM. SIR T. WILLIAMS, G. C. B.

Oct. 10. At Burwood House, Surrey, in his 80th year, Admiral Sir Thomas Williams, G. C. B.

This officer first distinguished himself when First Lieutenant of the *Assurance*, 44, in which command, being stationed on the coast of America, he took several prizes of considerable value, and was, after his cruise, posted into the *Rhinoce.*

ros, stationed as a guard-ship at the mouth of the North River.

In 1790 he commanded the Otter sloop, in the Channel, and on the 22nd Nov. in that year was promoted to post rank. In the Lizard, 28, he captured several French privateers: and subsequently removed into the *Dædalus* frigate, stationed in the North Sea, and to the *Unicorn*, 38, in which he cruised on the coast of Ireland, and on the 30th of August, 1795, captured the *Comet* Dutch brig of war, mounting 18 guns.

On the 8th June, 1796, the *Unicorn* brig off Scilly, in company with the *Santa Margarita* frigate, chase was given to two large French frigates and a corvette. The *Tamise* of 42 guns, was taken by the *Santa Margarita*, then commanded by the late Admiral Sir Thomas Byam Martin. The other French frigate was taken after an arduous chase and gallant action, by the *Unicorn*; and proved to be *la Tribune*, pierced for 48 guns, but having only 44 mounted, and 339 men, thirty-seven of whom were killed, and fifteen, including the commodore, wounded. The crew of the *Unicorn* at the time of the action did not exceed 240, of whom not a man was hurt. For this gallant achievement, Capt. Williams was knighted by King George the Third, in June 1796.

On the 7th Jan. 1797, Sir Thomas Williams assisted at the capture of the *Ville de l'Orient* frigate, armed *en flûte*, employed in the conveyance of troops, and having on board 400 hussars. In the summer of the same year he was appointed to the command of the *Endymion*, a frigate of the largest class, stationed in the North Sea. On the 13th Oct. following, he made a spirited attack upon the *Brutus*, a Dutch line-of-battle ship, bearing the flag of a Rear-Admiral, which had escaped from the battle of Camperdown, and then lying at anchor, near the heights of Hinder. This was renewed the next day, when he had been joined by the *Beaulieu* frigate, but the *Brutus* sought refuge in the *Maese*.

Sir T. Williams subsequently commanded a squadron of frigates, stationed at the entrance of St. George's Channel. On the 21st June, 1798, he co-operated with the military force in their attack upon Wexford, where he destroyed about one hundred large boats and vessels, which the rebels had collected for their escape. On this occasion two of the insurgent chiefs, Hay and Roche, were taken prisoners.

The *Endymion* was afterwards employed in occasional voyages to Lisbon and the Mediterranean, during which she

captured several privateers and armed vessels belonging to the enemy, one of which was a new ship pierced for 20 guns. Among the captures made by Sir T. Williams, when in the *Unicorn* and *Endymion*, were fifteen privateers, &c. mounting in the whole 150 guns, and carrying about 900 men.

In the spring of 1801, Sir Thomas was removed into the *Vanguard*, of 74 guns, and after the battle of Copenhagen, sailed to reinforce the fleet in the Baltic; whence he returned in the ensuing autumn, and was employed in the blockade of Cadiz.

In 1803 he commanded the *Neptune*, 98, employed in the blockade of Ferrol, and which he quitted in 1805. In 1808 he accompanied Sir John T. Duckworth to the West Indies, in pursuit of a French squadron, and on the 28th of April of that year, he was appointed a Colonel of the Royal Marines.

In 1809 Sir Thomas Williams was appointed a Rear-Admiral, and between that period and 1811 he hoisted his flag successively in the North Sea, at Lisbon, and in the Channel fleet. He was then appointed Commander-in-chief at the *Nore*, where he remained for the customary period of three years. He became Vice-Admiral 1814, and Admiral 1830; was nominated a K.C.B. on the enlargement of that order, Jan. 3, 1815, and advanced to the grade of a G.C.B. 18..

He married in 1800 Miss Wapshare, of Salisbury.

One of the last acts of his life was to establish the Naval Female School for the daughters of officers of H. M. Navy, to obtain a sound, useful, and religious education at a very reduced charge. To assist in the formation of this laudable undertaking, Sir Thomas Williams commenced it with a munificent donation of 1000*l.*

LIEUT.-COL. SIR F. G. G. LEE, KNT.

Oct. 29. At Woolwich, Lieut.-Col. Sir Francis Geary Gardener Lee, Knt. K.C.T.

Sir Francis Lee obtained his commission as Second Lieutenant on the 19th of July, 1796, and was made First Lieutenant 15th Jan. 1801; Captain 2nd Feb. 1810; brevet Major 22nd July, 1830; and Lieut.-Colonel 10th July, 1837. He was present at Copenhagen, at the siege of Cadiz, and various affairs of boats in the East Indies and on the French coast.

He had been complaining of rheumatic gout since his return from Spain last year, where he served with the royal ma-



rines and troops under General Evans; but he was always able to attend to his duties until a few days before his death, when, it is supposed, the disease attacked his stomach.

Sir Francis Geary Gardener Lee received the honour of knighthood from King William IV. Oct. 31, 1832. He was also nominated a Knight of the Order of Charles the Third of Spain.

OWEN WYNNE, ESQ.

Dec. 12. At Hazelwood, co. Sligo, in his 86th year, Owen Wynne, Esq. Governor and Custos Rotulorum of that county.

He was the son and heir of Colonel Wynne, of the same place, previously member for the co. Sligo; and was himself returned to the Parliament of Ireland for that county in 1777. He continued to represent it, and sat in the Parliament of Great Britain, until June 1806, when he vacated his seat by accepting the office of Escheator of Munster. It is believed he was the oldest surviving member of the Irish House of Commons.

He became Captain of the Carbery volunteer cavalry by commission dated 31 Oct. 1796.

Mr. Wynne married Jan. 20, 1790, Lady Sarah Cole, eldest daughter of William Walsoughby first Earl of Enniskillen, and sister to the Countess de Grey. Her Ladyship died in 1833. His eldest son, John Wynne, esq. married, in 1838, Lady Anne Wandesford Butler, sister to the present Marquess of Ormonde.

JOHN HUTTON, ESQ.

Aug. 14. Aged 67, John Hutton, Esq. of Marske, near Richmond, in Yorkshire, one of the aldermen and magistrates of the borough of Richmond, President of the Richmond Literary and Scientific Institution, and Patron of the Mechanics' Institute, and many years head of the Swaledale and Wensleydale Banks in Richmond and Leyburn.

He was the seventh in lineal descent from Dr. Matthew Hutton, who was successively master of Pembroke Hall in the University of Cambridge, Dean of York, Bishop of Durham, and Archbishop of York, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. A second Dr. Matthew Hutton, who was born at Marske, was the 11th in lineal descent from the prelate above-mentioned, and was successively Bishop of Bangor, Archbishop, first of York, and afterwards of Canterbury, in the reign of George the Second, the latter prelate was younger brother to the late Mr. Hutton's grandfather.

The family of Hutton, of Marske, it

has been remarked, is the only one in England that has produced two Archbishops who are both recorded to have been "great and good prelates." (See Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, vol. ix.)

Mr. Hutton was educated partly at Tunbridge, under the celebrated Dr. Knox, and partly at Richmond, under the Rev. Anthony Temple; he was afterwards of Christ's College, Cambridge, where he graduated A.B. in 1793, and A.M. in 1796. He was an excellent classical scholar, well acquainted with most European languages, as well as with the Persian and Arabic, and he was highly accomplished as a mathematician. His talents were extraordinary, as his learning was extensive and varied, and his fortune ample. His means of doing good were great, and were judiciously employed. He was a steady patron of literature and science, and several of the most eminent literary and scientific men in the kingdom will often call to mind the pleasant hours they have spent in his delightful retreat at Marske, where, for many years, he kept up the hospitality of an old English baron.

In Richmond his loss will be severely felt, and almost universally deplored. Few men were so much esteemed in private society, and in public he was every thing that a patriot ought to be—mild, unpretending, and unobtrusive in manner, he was firm and uncompromising in principle. In his politics he was an old constitutional Whig, the foe of bigoted intolerance and persecution of every kind; he was an able supporter of liberal principles of government, and a zealous reformer of all real abuses. By his death the Whig party in his neighbourhood, and throughout the North Riding, has suffered a severe loss.

Though no supporter of the restrictive corn laws, or monopolies of any description, yet, as a country gentleman, he was the greatest friend and patron of agricultural improvement, and the application of science to practical agriculture. At the time when such associations were uncommon, he established, and for several years, almost at his own expense, supported, cattle shows for the benefit of the neighbourhood, offering premiums, and liberally entertaining on his farm at Cor-dilleras, all who attended them.

As a landlord, it may be sufficient to say of him, that he never advanced his rents. His tenantry at Marske occupied their farms, in the dearer times, on the same terms as they, or their predecessors, held them in the last century, under his father. Mr. Hutton served as high sheriff of the county of York in 1825.

JOHN BEATTY WEST, ESQ. M.P.

Dec. 27. At his residence, Mount Anville, near Dublin, aged 48, John Beatty West, Esq. Queen's Counsel, M.P. for that city.

Mr. West had acquired considerable landed property, and he also succeeded in forming a very splendid collection of paintings. But his immense expenditure at contested elections must, no doubt, have considerably diminished his fortune.

The death of Mr. West has caused a feeling of deep regret among persons of all classes and persuasions in Dublin. While the Conservative party looked up to him as the leader who enabled them to wrest the representation of their city from Mr. O'Connell, they loved him for his virtues, his extreme kindness of heart, and most agreeable manners: his political opponents ever spoke of him as a man for whom they entertained a high respect. Whether at the bar, on the hustings, or in the senate, his statements and arguments were totally free from that asperity which is so very generally employed by public speakers who, like Mr. West, have had frequent occasion to defend themselves from unfair attacks. There could not be a stronger proof of the estimation in which he was held than that exhibited at the last and the preceding elections for Dublin. Prior to the election of 1837, Mr. West was charged by Mr. O'Connell with the crime of turning the Romanist tenantry off his Galway estate, to make room for Protestants, and was held up to public odium as an "exterminator of the people." When it became Mr. West's turn to address the electors from the hustings, he was received with a shout of execration that would have deterred men of ordinary powers of eloquence or persuasion from persisting in an effort to obtain a hearing from such an excited mob, but he bore it all with the most perfect good humour, occasionally throwing in a word, until, by the interference of Mr. O'Connell and others, partial order was restored. He at once told the people that he knew the cause of their anger, and that he came there prepared to satisfy them with undoubted proofs that he had been grossly calumniated. He then read the certificate of the Roman Catholic priest of the parish, and various documents contradicting in the strongest terms the allegations that had been published against him. By degrees the mob became disposed to hear him out, and he continued to speak for a considerable time, without any mark of disapprobation, and on coming to the termination of his address he said,

"Now, electors of Dublin, I think I have satisfied you, that I am not guilty of the charges brought against me of having persecuted my tenantry, or of even having done an act calculated to injure a living being. There is one charge that I have not yet referred to—Mr. O'Connell has accused me of being an ugly man—in fact he thinks I should be known only as '*Sow-West*.' Now, let the learned gentleman take off his wig, and stand beside me on this table, and I will leave it to your judgment which is the handsomer man." We need hardly add that this playful little appeal, made to a highly-excited Dublin mob, completely disarmed them, and by their cheers and laughter they testified their opinion of the political opponent, whom, but an hour before, they were ready to tear asunder. How much the gaiety of this scene was increased can well be imagined when Mr. O'Connell stood up, and, deliberately taking off his wig, came forward and stood beside his rival, with a pate as bald as John Gilpin's. The election went on in the usual riotous manner, but from that hour to the day of his death John Beatty West was never spoken of by any man, from the highest to the lowest in the city, but in terms of regard for his good humour on all occasions, and excellent private character. All through the last election he went from booth to booth, and never received the slightest insult, while his agents and supporters had to be guarded by strong bodies of police.

"The sweetness and placidity of a temper seldom ruffled; affections pure, ardent, and permanent; manners simple, unaffected, and graceful; the accomplishments and acquirements of the scholar; the learning, talents, and eloquence of the lawyer; the wit, humour, and conversational powers of the social companion; the sincerity of the friend; the fidelity of the husband; the blandness of parental love; the purity and wisdom of the politician; the zeal of the patriot, and the total integrity of the man—all in a rare combination of the best qualities of head and heart, distinguished this amiable and lamented gentleman. Few men were blessed with more friends—no man ever freer from enemies."—(*Dublin Evening Mail*.)

His funeral took place at St. Peter's church, Dublin, on the 30th Dec. Amongst the mourners were the Attorney-General, Mr. Brewster, Mr. Keatinge, and many other members of the legal profession. Hundreds of the most respectable and estimable citizens would have crowded round his honoured

bier, had it not been that his family were anxious that he should be interred as privately as possible. The burial service was performed by the Archdeacon of Dublin and the Rev. Messrs. Newland and Porter.

Mr. West married a daughter of the Hon. Charles Burton, Judge of the Queen's Bench in Ireland, and has left a numerous family.

JOHN MILLER, Esq. Q.C.

Dec. 20. At Stone-buildings, Lincoln's Inn, John Miller, Esq. Queen's Counsel, and a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn.

He was called to the bar June 25, 1811, and to the grade of a King's Counsel Dec. 27, 1834.

He practised chiefly in the Lord Chancellor's Court, and before the Privy Council; and was formerly a Commissioner for inquiring into Charities.

He was the author of "An Inquiry into the present state of the Statute and Criminal Law of England, 1822." 8vo.

"On the Civil Law of England, 1825." 8vo.

Mr. Miller was found dead on his bed, not undressed, after having been in apparent health on the preceding day, when he dined in Lincoln's Inn Hall.

EDWARD JACOB, Esq. Q.C.

Dec. 15. At Malta, Edward Jacob, Esq. M. A. Fellow of Gonville and Caius college, Cambridge, one of Her Majesty's Counsel, and a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn.

Mr. Jacob was one of the most distinguished members and ornaments of the Chancery Bar. He was the senior wrangler of his year, 1816, and, we believe, took other University honours. He attained the degree of M. A. in 1819, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn on the 28th June in that year.

Mr. Jacob was a man of singularly acute mind, with great powers of reasoning, besides possessing large stores of information upon most subjects. He was remarkable for a most kind and affectionate disposition, and his urbane manner, particularly to his juniors, secured for him the esteem and respect of all who came in contact with him. Previous to his unfortunate illness, which terminated in his death, his practice at the bar was daily increasing, and it is certain that it was fully intended to have appointed him one of the new Vice-Chancellors under the recent Act of Parliament, passed for that purpose.

Mr. Jacob edited, in conjunction with Mr. Walker, two volumes of Reports

of Cases in the Court of Chancery during the time of Lord Chancellor Eldon, commencing Trinity Term, 1819. These were published in 1821-23, and were followed up by himself alone by another volume of similar Reports, commencing Easter Term, 1831. This latter was published in 1828.

He was advanced to the rank of King's Counsel, Dec. 27, 1834.

RICHARD VAUGHAN BARNEWALL, Esq.

Jan. 29. At his chambers in the Temple, after an illness of several months, in the 62nd year of his age, Richard Vaughan Barnewall, Esq.

He was the son of Robert Barnewall, esq. an eminent merchant of London. He was allied to some noble families in Ireland, of the Roman Catholic faith, of which communion he was a conscientious but liberal member. He received the rudiments of his education at Stonyhurst; was afterwards under Dr. Collins, and completed it at the University of Edinburgh. After being a pupil of Mr. Blick, the Special Pleader, he was called to the Bar in 1806, and practised at the Surrey Sessions, and on the Home Circuit. But it was as a Reporter that he was chiefly known. He commenced the long series of his Reports in 1817 and continued them till 1834, having had for his colleagues—Mr. Selwyn, the Queen's Counsel, Mr. Baron Alderson, Mr. Justice Cresswell, and Mr. Adolphus, junior. His Reports are distinguished by perspicuity and accuracy, and will go down to posterity as faithful and valuable records of the decisions of the court, in which Lords Ellenborough and Tenterden presided, during the long period which they embrace. On quitting the laborious office of reporting, which he did on succeeding to some property on the death of his relative the Baroness de Montesquieu, he received a most gratifying token of the sense entertained as well of his labours as his character. The Bar presented him with a splendid silver vase; and the Judges, with the Lord Chancellor at their head, accompanied it with a testimonial, under their hands, of their personal esteem, and of their gratitude for the benefits which he had conferred upon the profession. He was buried by the side of his father in Paddington churchyard, and his remains were followed to the grave by a long train of real mourners.

But it was in private life that he was pre-eminently distinguished. No eulogy, in describing the virtues that adorned it, can be excessive. The gentleness of his nature, the evenness of his temper, the amenity of his manners, and

the sweetness of his disposition, that conciliated and secured the most affectionate friendships, in a very wide circle of acquaintance, were only to be equalled by the activity of his benevolence. He was never weary in well doing. His kindness was especially directed towards the unfortunate among his professional brethren, and, though his assiduity in procuring succour for them from the more fortunate, was never relaxed (his own contributions being always ample), he saved the feelings of the objects of his solicitude by the nicest delicacy. But his anxiety to relieve distress and promote happiness had no limits. He knew not the distinctions of party or religion. His whole life, indeed, was one continued act of beneficence. It may be superfluous to add, that he, who was everybody's friend, never had an enemy.

LAWRENCE WRIGHT, Esq.

Jan. 16. At his town residence, Cadogan-place, aged 91, Lawrence Wright, Esq. of Mottram-hall, Offerton-hall, and Mobberley, in the county of Chester, and of Hill-top, in the county of Lancaster.

He was the representative of a family of considerable standing and antiquity in Cheshire, and possessed a large landed property in that county. He was son of the Rev. Henry Offley Wright, M.A. by Jane, daughter and coheirress of Ralph* Adderley, esq. of Cotton, co. Stafford. The deceased resided wholly in London, during the latter period of his life. He married Anne, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Waterhouse, but having left no issue, his estates have devolved under an entail to his nephew the Rev. Henry Wright, Incumbent of St. Peter's, Stockport (in the gift of the family), eldest son of the late Rev. Thomas Wright, Rector of Market Bosworth, in the county of Leicester, and Mary his wife, daughter of William Dilke, esq. of Muxstoke Castle, Warwickshire. The estates possessed by the family at Mobberley were brought to them by the marriage of Lawrence Wright, esq. with Margaret, daughter and sole heiress of Robert Robinson, esq. of Mobberley, and they are now seised of a moiety of that manor. The manor, &c. of Mottram was purchased by William Wright, esq. their ancestor in 1740, who died issueless, and was succeeded therein by the before-mentioned Offley Wright, Clerk, his cousin, and the only son of Henry

* By Lettice, his wife, daughter of Thomas Kynnersley, esq. of Loxley Park, Staffordshire.

Wright, esq. of Offerton and Purefoy, daughter of Sir Willoughby Aston, Bart. of Aston, co. Chester. Offerton came to them by marriage with the coheirress of the family of Wynington about the middle of the seventeenth century.

The mortal remains of the late gentleman have been brought into the country and deposited in the family vault in Mobberley church, which, with two or three other churches in the county, have been placed in mourning by his decease. His funeral was attended by a most numerous and respectable body of the gentry of the neighbourhood, and his tenantry, desirous of paying their last tribute of respect to his departed memory. His nephew and successor, the Rev. Henry Wright, M.A. married Mary-Catharine, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Adnutt, Rector of Croft, co. Leic. (sister of the dowager Lady Dixie,) and has issue three daughters.

JOHN FOULSTON, Esq.

Dec. 30. At his residence, near Plymouth, aged 69, John Foulston, Esq., M.I.B.A.

The death of this gentleman has excited a melancholy interest in the towns and neighbourhood, with which his name as an architect is almost as much connected as that of Wren with the city of London. The success of Mr. Foulston, in his competition for the Royal Hotel and Theatre at Plymouth, in 1811, established him as a resident architect; and his subsequent labours, for many years, were directed to the improvement and adornment of the three towns of Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse, naturally promoting that advance of the public taste, which is now manifesting itself. The simple magnificence of the Hotel exterior, the majesty of the Portico to the Devonport Town Hall, and the classic elegance of the Athenæum and Plymouth Library, bear ample testimony to the distinguished merit of Mr. Foulston as a disciple of the Grecian school; while his ability and taste in treating the other varieties of design are shown in the Gothic Chapel of St. Paul, Stonehouse, and in the Egyptian and Moorish buildings in Ker-street, Devonport. The monumental column in the latter town is also a pure and striking example of the architect's feeling for Greek simplicity.

In 1838 Mr. Foulston published his designs in a handsome volume of elephant quarto, entitled, "Public Buildings erected in the West of England,"

represented in one hundred and seventeen plates. The subjects are—

At Plymouth.

1. The Hotel, Assembly Rooms, and Theatre.
2. The Athenæum.
3. The Public Library.
4. St. Andrew's Chapel.
5. St. Andrew's Church.
6. The Exchange.

At Devonport.

7. The Town Hall.
8. Commemorative Column.
9. Civil and Military Library.
10. Mount Zion Chapel.
11. *At Stonehouse.*—St. Paul's Chapel.
12. *Torquay.*—Ball Room.
13. *Tavistock.*—Abbey Buildings, Library, and Ball Room.
14. *Cornwall.*—County Lunatic Asylum.
15. *Bristol.*—Gaol.

This work was reviewed in our Vol. XI. p. 620. A portrait of Mr. Foulston is prefixed to it.

THE CHEVALIER ANTOLINI.

Lately. At Bologna, the Chevalier Gio Antonio Antolini, an accomplished and celebrated architect.

He was born in 1754, of a respectable family at Castel Bolognese; he studied at Bologna, and there took a degree as an architect and engineer. He was called to Rome for the works on the Pontine Marches, and at Rome he studied deeply the remains of antiquity, and published "Illustrations of the Temple of Hercules at Cori." He then went to Milan, where he designed the plan of the Forum Bonaparte. He was afterwards named to two chairs, those of Architecture in the Academy, and of Geognosy in the University of Bologna, and he was subsequently elected a member of many learned bodies, including the Institute of France. He held many honourable public appointments, and executed many works for the Italian government as well as for individuals; he was also employed in foreign labours, latterly for the Viceroy of Egypt. He has left, it is said, in his son Philip Antolini, the heir of his talents as well as of his name.

Antolini published the following works, besides the above-mentioned—"The Ruins of Velleja in the Piacentino," "The Temple of Minerva in Assisi," confronted with the plates of Andrea Palladio; "Elementary Ideas of Civil Architecture;" "Notes to the Treatise of Architecture by Milizia."

Our own countryman, Mr. Cockerill, has been appointed his successor as a member of the Institute of France.

MR. GEORGE HOLLIS.

Jan. 2. In Gloucester Buildings, Walworth, aged 49, Mr. George Hollis.

He was a native of Oxford, and a pupil of the late Mr. George Cooke, the celebrated line engraver, of whose instructions he so effectually availed himself as to become one of the most efficient engravers in his time. His labours in this department of art have been unremitting for the last 27 years; during which period he has contributed largely to the illustration of the following topographical works, viz. Sir R. C. Hoare's History of Wiltshire, Warner's Glastonbury Abbey, Owen and Blakeway's Shrewsbury, Ormerod's Cheshire, and Hunter's Hallamshire.

In 1818 he published six beautiful views of Chudleigh in Devonshire, after drawings by H. De Cort, made previous to the disastrous fire at that place in 1807.

Mr. Hollis also engraved most successfully a series of fine plates of the colleges and halls of the University of Oxford; the drawings for many of which were the productions of his own pencil, and do honour to his talents as an artist no less than as an engraver. Perhaps the most beautiful of all his productions on copper are to be found in the publications of the Dilettanti Society.

In the year 1837, Mr. Hollis was engaged to engrave a large plate from a painting by J. M. W. Turner, R.A. which undertaking he carried out, notwithstanding the many difficulties which presented themselves, in a manner that reflects great credit on his abilities. The subject alluded to was exhibited at the Royal Academy the preceding year, and is not less remarkable for the peculiarity of its effect than the multiplicity of its parts, we believe the plate is still unpublished, and that it is at present with others on view at Mr. Griffiths's, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall.

Among his earlier performances upon steel plates were the beautiful embellishments of the first volume of the Oriental Annual, which appeared in the year 1834.

In a more humble way, Mr. Hollis's labours in his very numerous plates for the illustration of this Miscellany, should not pass unnoticed. They were generally clear, effective, and satisfactory.

Mr. Hollis about two years ago commenced a publication in conjunction with

his son as a continuation of the able work of the late Mr. Charles Stothard, F.S.A. on "The Monumental Effigies of Great Britain;" of this, five numbers have appeared, and have been received so well by the public, that it is expected the work will be completed by Mr. Hollis, junior, who, to considerable talents as a painter, unites much of the taste and feeling which characterised the works of the late Mr. C. Stothard in this peculiar line of art.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Sept. 10. At Poonamallee, the Rev. *Charles Miller*, of the London Missionary Society. He arrived in India in 1833, and had since been stationed at Neyoor.

Nov. 18. At Ashby rectory, Lincolnshire, aged 66, the Rev. *George Thomas Langton*, Rector of Barton St. Andrew's, and Vicar of Kempston, Norfolk. He was presented to the latter church in 1809, by T. W. Coke, esq. and to Barton St. Andrew's in 1837 by the Lord Chancellor.

Nov. 23. At Chittlehampton, Devonshire, in his 90th year, the Rev. *Robert Chichester*, Vicar of that parish. He was of Emmanuel college, Cambridge, M.A. 1785, and was presented to his living by Lord Rolle in 1803.

Nov. 24. At Scarborough, aged 78, the Rev. *Thomas Irvin*, Perpetual Curate of Hackness and Harwood Dale, to which benefices he was inducted in 1818, having previously officiated in those parishes as assistant curate since January, 1791, a period of upwards of fifty years.

Nov. 28. At the rectory, Wootton, near Woodstock, in his 74th year, the Rev. *Launcelot Charles Lee*, M.A. late Rector of that parish. He was educated at Winchester college, of which his father was Warden. In 1785 he was admitted (as of kin to the founder) a Fellow of New College, Oxford. In the beginning of this century he travelled abroad, and was detained, with many of his unfortunate countrymen, above ten years in France, the greater part of the time at Verdun, where he was most actively engaged in dedicating his time and purse to the relief of his fellow prisoners. At the peace of 1815 he was released from captivity and returned to England, and was in 1825 presented by his college to the rectory of Wootton, in Oxfordshire, which he resigned in 1836. During his incumbency in that parish he was most usefully employed in the discharge of his professional duties. The repair also of the church, the erection of schools and cottages, and a bridge over the river Glym, bear ample testimony to his liberal ex-

ertions for the benefit of all classes of his parishioners. His benevolence was not confined to his parish, but was extended to the relief of many elsewhere, by his subscription to various charitable institutions, and by unremitting acts of kindness to many individuals.

Nov. 27. At Iron Acton, Glouc. aged 46, the Rev. *Ford Richardson*, M.A. late Fellow of University college, Oxford; a gentleman of considerable literary acquirements, and most amiable disposition.

Dec. 4. Aged 68, the Rev. *John Davis*, Rector of Melcombe Horsey, and Vicar of Cerne Abbas, Dorsetshire; and for twenty-five years an active magistrate for the Cerne Division. He was of Jesus college, Oxford, M.A. 1795. He was presented to the latter church in 1812, and to the former in 1814, both by Lord Rivers.

Dec. 7. At Potters Pury, Northamptonshire, aged 72, the Rev. *Gowan Evans*, Vicar of that parish. He was formerly of Jesus college, Oxford, and was presented to his living in 1827 by Earl Bathurst.

At Milton Abbas, Dorsetshire, in his 65th year, the Rev. *Henry Masterman*, M.A. Vicar of that parish, and of Alton Pancras, to both which churches he was instituted in 1823, being presented to the former by the Hon. H. D. Damer, and to the latter by the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury.

Dec. 8. At Brecon, the Rev. *William Rowland*, for twenty-six years Perpetual Curate of Longtown, Herefordshire, in the parish of Clodock.

Aged 72, the Rev. *Michael Ward*, Rector of Stiffkey and Marston, Norfolk, and late Vicar of Lapley, Staffordshire. He was of Worcester college, Oxford, B.C.L. 1805; he was presented to Lapley in 1806 by Mr. Swinfen; to Stiffkey with Marston in 1836 by the Marquess Townshend.

Dec. 9. At Woodland, near Ashburton, Devon, aged 85, the Rev. *John White*, for fifty-three years Perpetual Curate of Woodland, and master of the free grammar school in Ashburton.

Dec. 13. Aged 44, the Rev. *William Eyre*, B.A. of Magdalene hall, Oxford, Head Master and Librarian of Archbishop Tenison's school and library, in the parish of St. Martin's in the Fields, Westminster, and Chaplain of St. Martin's workhouse.

At Kettle mause, Fifeshire, aged 92, the Rev. *Peter Barclay*, D.D. minister of that parish. He was ordained in 1778, and has been, since the death of Dr. Kellock Cunningham, "Father of the Kirk

of Scotland." He was father of the celebrated Captain Barclay, who died in 1837.

At Rattery, Devon, aged 43, the Rev. *Joshua Reynolds Johnson*, Vicar of that parish.

Dec. 14. The Rev. *Charles Pasley* Vicar, of Hatton hall, Northamptonshire, and Rector of Wellingborough. He was the third son of the late John Vivian, esq. of Portland-place, and of Claverton, Somersetshire. He was of Trinity hall, Camb. L.L.B. 1822, and was presented to the rectory of Wellingborough, in 1823 by Q. Vivian, esq. Mr. Vivian was at dinner with a party of friends, and was in the act of offering the wing of a fowl to one of the guests, when he suddenly fell back in his chair. Medical assistance was promptly procured, but it was found that life was extinct.

Dec. 17. At Scalford, Lincolnshire, aged 74, the Rev. *Daniel Wagstaffe*, for thirty-eight years Curate of that place, and previously of the neighbouring parishes of Harby, Eastwell, and Goodby Marwood, all in the county of Leicester. He was of Lincoln college, Oxford, where he took the degree of B.A.

Dec. 18. At Shotley, Northumberland, the Rev. *Joseph Messenger*, Perpetual Curate of that place, to which he was presented in 1829 by Lord Crew's trustees.

Dec. 20. At Weston-super-Mare, the Rev. *John Grizell Bowen*, Rector of Stawley, Somerset; second son of the late Robert Bowen, esq. of Jamaica. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1815, M.A. 1818.

At the rectory, Zeal Monachorum, Devonshire, aged 34, the Rev. *Richard Stranger*.

Dec. 23. At Everingham, Yorkshire, aged 32, the Rev. *William Marsden*, M.A. of Wadham college, Oxford, and Rector of that parish, to which he was instituted in 1829.

Dec. 26. Aged 67, the Rev. *Edward Fress*, M.A. of St. Peter's Mancroft, Norwich. He was of Gonville and Caius college, Cambridge, B.A. 1797, M.A. 1801. He died suddenly, of *angina pectoris*, in Hethel Church, near Norwich, where he was present in order to assist a young clergyman, in deacon's orders, by administering the Holy Sacrament.

Dec. 27. At the Rev. John Tunward's, Frampton House, Lincolnshire, the Rev. *Henry Bowles*, B.A. second son of the late Thomas Bowles, esq. of Milton Hill, Berks. He was of Oriel college, Oxford.

Dec. 28. At Fittleton, Wilts, aged 80, the Rev. *Thomas Horner South*, Perpet. Curate of Burton Hastings, Warwick-

shire. He was a descendant of the family of Horner, of Mells, in Somersetshire, and also of the noble house of Ilchester. He was for seventeen years Curate of Fittleton, and for more than twenty Curate of the parishes of Broad Chalke, Bower Chalke, and Telfont, in the same county. He was presented to the small benefice of Burton Hastings by Thomas Grove, esq. in 1797.

Dec. 29. At Southampton, the Rev. *Charles Grant*, Vicar of West Barsham, Norfolk, late Curate of Bishopwearmouth. He was of St. Peter's college, Cambridge, L.L.B. and was presented to the small vicarage of West Barsham (on which he did not reside) in 1821, by C. M. Balders, esq.

Dec. 30. At Broadclyst, Devonshire, aged 35, the Rev. *William Barker*, M.A. Vicar of that parish. He was the second son of the late Rev. William Barker, Vicar of the same place, and Rector of Silverton. He was of Catharine hall, Cambridge, and succeeded his father in the vicarage of Broad Clyst, on the presentation of Sir T. D. Acland, in 1829.

Lately. At Hobart Town, the Vesp. *William Hutchins*, M.A. Archdeacon of Australia.

The Rev. *T. Kenny*, Prebendary of Donoughmore.

Jan. 1. At Bristol, in his 78th year, the Rev. *W. Wait*, formerly minister of St. Mary-la-Port church, in Bristol; originator, and for many years editor of the first Church of England religious periodical, denominated "Zion's Trumpet," which subsequently, under the same editor, assumed the title of *The Christian Guardian*. "He was through life a faithful and uncompromising champion of the truth as it is in Jesus, in opposition to Popery, Socinianism, and Latitudinarianism."

Jan. 2. At Hampton, Devonshire, aged 40, the Rev. *George Pearce Manley*, M.A. Curate of Petton chapel, and Rad-dington, Somerset. He was of Jesus college, Cambridge.

Jan. 7. At Cambridge, aged 38, the Rev. *Henry Kuff*, M.A. Foundation Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Catharine hall. This lamented gentleman was Eleventh Wrangler in 1830, and was the author of a *Treatise on Finite Differences*. He served the office of Pro-Proctor in 1834, and several other university offices in subsequent years. Though he had been in a delicate state of health for some time past, his demise was unexpected, to the inexpressible grief of a numerous and attached circle of friends.

Jan. 7. At Gieutham, Lincolnshire, in middle life, the Rev. *W. Wilkinson*, Vicar of that parish.

Jan. 8. Aged 56, the Rev. *George Eveleigh Saunders*, Rector of Tarrant Rushton and Tarrant Hinton, Dorset. He was of Worcester college, Oxford, M.A. 1810; was instituted to Tarrant Rushton, which was in his own patronage, in the same year; and to Tarrant Hinton, of which he was an alternate patron, in 1822.

Jan. 10. In New Ormond Street, the Rev. *William F. O'Neill*, late Fellow and scholar of Trinity college, Dublin, and formerly of Framlingham and Westleton, Suffolk.

Jan. 10. At Rempston, near Retford, in his 92d year, the Rev. *Edmund Wallas*, Vicar of Laneham, and for upwards of sixty years Curate of Rempston. He was presented to Laneham in 1781 by the Dean and Chapter of York.

Jan. 11. At Askerswell, Dorset, the Rev. *John Colmer*, Rector of that parish, of Littleton Drew, Wilts. and of Crickett Malherbe, Somerset. He was of Wadham college, Oxford, M.A. 1802, was instituted to Askerswell and Crickett Malherbe in 1801; and collated to Littleton Drew in 1807 by Dr. Barrington, then Bishop of Salisbury.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Dec. 20. Aged 6, *Caroline*; *Jan. 4.* aged 8, *Augusta Mary*; and *Jan. 19.* aged 4; the three eldest children of the Rev. *Henry* and *Mrs. Fludyer*.

Jan. 4. Aged 78, *William Dyer*, esq. of Maze Hill, Greenwich.

Jan. 12. At Greenwich, aged 41, Deputy Assistant Commissary-gen. *William Salusbury Sclater*, formerly of Barbadoes.

Jan. 14. Aged 64, *John Washbourne*, esq. late of Yatesbury, Wilts.

Jan. 15. At Battersea, *Martha*, relict of *Cuthbert Rippon*, esq.

Jan. 16. At Park Village East, *Mary*, widow of *Godschall Johnson*, esq. and dau. of the late *Sir Philip Francis*, K.B. the presumed author of the letters of "Junius."

Jan. 18. Aged 67, *Lieut.-Col. Charles Egan*, late Royal Art.

In Upper George-st. *Bryanston-sq.* *Marianne*, wife of *James Rust*, esq. of *Alconbury House*, Huntingdonshire.

Jan. 20. Aged 59, at Dalston, *Capt. Thomas Moody*, late of the King's Own.

At Upper Clapton, aged 80, *Jane*, relict of *John Oxley*, esq. late of *Guildford-pl.*

In Bond-st. aged 51, *James Evans*, esq. late garrison surgeon, *Chunar*, E. I.

At Old Brompton, aged 82, *Jane*, relict of *William Dance*, esq.

Jan. 22. *Harriet*, wife of *Thomas Rodgers*, esq. of *Devonshire-sq.*

Aged 38, *Catherine L.*, wife of *John Hawkins*, esq. of *Upper Gower-st.* and *New Boswell-court.*

Jan. 23. In Upper Gower-st. *George James Gordon*, late *Capt.* of the 79th *Highlanders*, second son of the late *George Gordon*, esq. of *Croughly*, *Banffshire.*

In *Belgrave-sq.* in her 65th year *Lady Louisa*, wife of the *Rt. Hon. Sir Geo. Murray*, G.C.B. and sister to the *Marchess of Anglesey*. She was the third dau. of *Henry first Earl of Uxbridge*, by *Jane*, eldest dau. of the *Very Rev. Arthur Champagne*, *Dean of Clonmacnois*; was married first in 1801 to *Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Erskine*, *Bart.* who died in 1825, without issue; and secondly in 1826 to *Sir George Murray*.

Jan. 24. At Hackney, the relict of the late *James Mullett*, esq. and mother of *Lady Cowan*.

John Ullatborn, esq. of *Gate-street*, *Lincoln's Inn-fields*, aged 39.

In *Bethnal Green*, aged 86, *Peter Renvoize*, esq.

Jan. 26. In *Henrietta-st.* *Brunswick-sq.* aged 81, *Tristram Harper*, esq.

At *Camberwell*, aged 54, *Miss Catharine Eliza Caslon*, youngest daughter of *Mr. William Caslon*, formerly of *Dorset-street*, *Salisbury-square*.

Aged 20, *Clara Elizabeth*, third dau. of *John William Cundy*, esq. of *Pimlico*.

In *Great George-st.* *Westminster*, *Maria Sarah*, dau. of the late *Peter Moore*, esq.

Jan. 27. *Rebecca*, wife of *H. La-motte*, esq. of *Kew green*.

In *Northumberland-st.* *New-road*, aged 90, *Edward Mayers*, esq. a gentleman formerly well known in sporting circles.

At *Islington*, aged 60, *Samuel Lardner*, esq.

At *Clapham-rise*, *Jane-Airey*, widow of *Capt. Richard Jones*, R.N.

At *Camberwell*, aged 80, *Wm. Gurr Meymott*, esq.

Jan. 28. In *Torrington-sq.* in his 86th year, *John Whishaw*, esq. fifth son of the late *Richard Whishaw*, esq. of *Dedham* in *Essex*. *Mr. Whishaw* was formerly a solicitor, and retired from the profession about nine years ago, being at that time one of the oldest practitioners in the law. He was for upwards of forty-six years a member of *Gray's Inn*, having been admitted into that society on the 23rd June, 1795. *Mr. Whishaw* was remarkable for the benevolence of his disposition, the kindness of his heart, and the invariable integrity of his conduct in every transaction of his prolonged life.

These estimable qualities attached him to a large circle of relations and friends, by whom he was much respected and beloved. He was first cousin to the gentleman of the same name, of whom a memoir is given in our fifteenth volume.

Jan. 29. Aged 62, William Plasket, esq. of Hanover-sq. and Old Burlington-street.

Jan. 30. In Bloomsbury-sq. aged 70, Thomas Meux, esq.

In the Kent-road, aged 86, Sophia, relict of William Graves, esq.

Jan. 31. At Lambeth, Elizabeth, wife of John Chantry, esq. of Gerrard's Cross, Bucks, late of Layham, Suffolk.

At Paddington-green, aged 70, Joseph Todhunter, esq. formerly of Barge-yard.

At Kensington, Hannah Georgiana, relict of Arthur Magan, esq. of Dublin.

Lately. At the Royal Mews, Pimlico, aged 74, James Fozard, esq. Gentleman Rider to the Queen.

In Queen-st. Golden-sq. aged 73, J. Wingrave, esq. many years one of the General Accountants at the Excise Office.

At Islington, aged 89, Mary, widow of Benj. T. Brignall, esq.

In Albemarle-st. aged 56, Anne, wife of James Loch, esq. M.P. She was the youngest daughter of Patrick Orr, esq. of Bridgetown, co. Kincardine, and was married in 1810.

At Chelsea, aged 79, Philip Burrard, esq. only brother of the late Sir Harry Burrard, Bart.

At Fulham, Mary, relict of George Palmer, esq. Adm. of the White, dau. of the late Rear-Adm. Richard Smith.

Feb. 2. In Sloane-st. aged 77, R. F. Kirwan, esq.

Feb. 3. Aged 20, Elizabeth Anna, youngest dau. of John Jeffery, esq. of Weymouth-st.

At Homerton, aged 92, Ann, relict of the Rev. L. Wright, Rector of Bradfield St. George, Suffolk.

Feb. 4. In Belgrave-sq. Mary-Anne, wife of Adm. Sir Charles Ogle, Bart. She was the dau. of George Cary, of Tor Abbey, co. Devon, esq.; married, 1. John Dalton, jun. of Thurnham-hall, co. Lanc. esq.; 2. in 1830, became the second wife of Sir John Hayford Thorold, Bart. who died in 1831; and 3. became the third wife, in 1834, of Sir Charles Ogle. She had no issue by either husband.

Feb. 5. In Dean-st. Park-lane, aged 59, R. Gatty, esq.

At Camberwell, aged 84, R. Gray, esq.

At Stoke Newington, aged 29, Sophia, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Nicholls, esq. of Two Waters, Herts.

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In Upper Seymour-st. Portman-sq. Lady Hulse, relict of Field Marshal the Right Hon. Sir Samuel Hulse, G.C.H. &c. who died Dec. 31, 1836.

In Selwood-pl. Brompton, aged 56, the wife of William Cobbe, esq. and sister to the late Major Ramsey, 47th Regt.

Mary, wife of Sir John Dean Paul, Bart. She was formerly the wife of G. M. Berkeley Napier, of Pillhouse, Somerset, esq. and became the second wife of Sir J. D. Paul, in 1835.

Feb. 7. In Tavistock-sq. Charlotte, only surviving dau. of the late James Maclaren, esq.

In Brook-st., aged 68, Maria Charlotte, relict of Sir Hutton Cooper, Bart. She was the only dau. of Sir George Baker, Bart.; became the third wife of Sir Hutton Cooper in 1821, and was left his widow in 1828.

In Westmoreland-pl., aged 84, Charlotte Ann, relict of Solomon Wadd, esq. of Basinghall-st.

At the house of Robert Walters, esq., Frances-Stewart, fourth dau. of the late Sir Patrick Macgregor, Bart.

Feb. 12. In Upper Harley-st. Mrs. Caroline Clarke.

Eliza-Trower, wife of Ambrose Humphrys, esq. of Upper Wimpole-st.

Feb. 13. In Great Alie-st., aged 69, J. Lachlan, esq.

In Upper Harley-street, Lieut.-Col. W. Bodycott Davis, of the East India Company's Service.

BEDS.—At Bedford, Mary Jane, wife of Robert Thorpe, esq. of that place, leaving a large family.

BERKS.—*Dec. 28.* At Reading, aged 78, John Hooper, esq. M.D.

Jan. 18. At Maidenhead, in his 60th year, Richard Goolden, esq. F.L.S. a magistrate of that town, and a skilful surgeon. The noble qualities and great literary and professional acquirements of this gentleman, render his decease a source of deep regret to a large circle of private and professional friends.

Jan. 20. Elizabeth, relict of William Blackall Simonds, esq. of Caversham Rectory, and Reading.

Feb. 13. At King's Beech Hill, aged 20, Pennington, second son of W. S. Round, esq. of Lincoln's-inn.

BERWICK.—*Lately.* At Berwick, in his 65th year, Thomas Jordan Steel, esq. for more than thirty years Treasurer to the Corporation.

BUCKS.—*Feb. 5.* At Beaconsfield, aged 94, Kitty, relict of Harry Baker, esq.

CAMBRIDGE.—*Jan. 11.* On Midsummer Common, John James Hop-

wood, esq. of St. Peter's College. His death was caused by apoplexy, and he had that day passed his examination for his B.A. degree.

Jan. 18. Eliza-Johnson, only daughter of the Rev. J. J. Baines, Vicar of Burwell.

Jan. 15. At Cambridge, aged 21, William Henry Tapson, scholar of St. Peter's College.

Feb. 1. At Cambridge, Frances Anne, only dau. of the late John Purchas, esq.

CHESHIRE.—*Dec. 7.* At his residence, Greenfield near Warrington, in his 72nd year, James Stanton, esq. He was M.A. of Brazenose College Oxford, and the last surviving son of the late John Stanton, esq. of Bank House in Thelwall.

Jan. 11. At Stockport, in her 59th year, Elizabeth-Frances, relict of Joseph Clayton, esq., and daughter of the late Thomas Nicholson, esq. solicitor, of that town.

Feb. 8. Adelaide, younger daughter of Thomas Lyon, esq. of Appleton Hall.

CORNWALL.—*Jan. 27.* At Penzance, aged 21, Wilmot Margarete, second dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Robyns, Vicar of Maristow, Devon.

CUMBERLAND.—*Jan. 14.* At Thorne, near Penrith, aged 69, the Hon. Robert Leeson, uncle to the Earl of Miltown. He was the youngest son of Brice third Earl of Miltown, by Maria, dau. of John Graydon, esq. (lately deceased at Dublin,) and married, in 1810, Philippa-Juliana, youngest dau. of the Rev. Timothy Neave, D.D. by whom he has left issue two sons and two daughters.

DERBY.—*Jan. 25.* Aged 67, Philip Gell, of Hopton, esq.

DEVON.—*Dec. 28.* Near Barnstaple, William Chapple Pawle, esq. the comptroller of the customs for that port. He died suddenly on the outside of a mail-coach.

Jan. 11. At Torquay, aged 27, Louisa Elizabeth-Anne, wife of the Hon. Wm. Vaughan, youngest brother of the present Earl of Lisburne, and dau. of Edmund Wigan, esq. of Lapley, Staffordsh. She was married in 1838.

Jan. 15. At Plymouth, aged 75, Dorothy, relict of Robert Were Fox, esq. of Wadebridge, Cornwall.

Jan. 16. Aged 78, William Pulling, esq. of Truastreet.

Jan. 18. The relict of Chick Bartlett, esq. Anchor Hill House, Axminster.

Jan. 28. At Tavistock, aged 65, Francis Willesford, esq.

Jan. 31. At Exeter, aged 51, Donatus O'Brien, esq. of Clare, Ireland.

Lately. At Exeter, aged 83, Capt. William Alder, esq. a retired Commander R.N. (1821), of Ilfracombe.

Feb. 3. At Exeter, aged 66, Robert Rogers Sanders, esq. He was twice chief magistrate for that city—in the years 1820 and 1829.

At Stonehouse, Ann, wife of Lieut.-Colonel Donoghue, C.B.

Feb. 4. At Park Hill, near Totnes, aged 46, George Carter, esq. second son of the late Wm. Carter, esq. M.D. of Canterbury.

Feb. 7. Aged 24, Henry-Hasledine, youngest son of Robert Hillcock, esq. of Exeter.

DORSET.—*Jan. 20.* At Blandford, aged 55, Mary, wife of H. W. Johns, esq.

Jan. 27. At Lyme Regis, Margaret, widow of Capt. Waring, R.N. and dau. of the late J. H. Franks, esq. of Mister-ton Hall, Leic.

Jan. 27. Aged 26, Henrietta, wife of the Rev. C. M. Turner, Rector of Studland.

DURHAM.—*Jan. 27.* At her house in Durham, aged 78, Margery, relict of the Right Rev. Dr. Burgess, Lord Bishop of Salisbury, and sister to the late Rev. John Bright, of Skeffington Hall, Leic. and of Durham. Miss Bright was half-sister to the Marchioness of Winchester; she was married to the Bishop in 1796, and left his widow in 1837.

Lately. At Durham, aged 81, Anne, widow of William Harland, esq.

ESSEX.—*Jan. 11.* At Mistley Hall, aged 87, John Dickenson, esq. of Birch Hall, Lancashire, and Devonshire-place.

Jan. 21. At Aldborough Grange, Ilford, aged 58, William Pearce, esq.

Jan. 27. At Leytonstone, *suddenly*, aged 53, Jacob Simms, esq. a magistrate for the county; and of George Yard, Lombard street. A coroner's inquest returned a verdict of Temporary Insanity.

Feb. 3. At Romford, aged 46, Emily, wife of Samuel James Wadson, esq.

GLOUCESTER.—*Jan. 14.* At Bristol, aged 63, Maria Anne, relict of Mr. I. W. Phillipps, and mother of the Rev. Horatio Nelson Phillipps, Church Missionary at Barbadoes.

At Newland, aged 75, Maria, widow of Capt. Stephen George Church, R.N., and dau. of the late John Tabor Kempe, esq. formerly Attorney Gen. of the province of New York.

Jan. 22. At Gloucester, aged 38, Mary, wife of Lieut. Charles March, R.N., and only dau. of the late John Byles, esq. of Stowmarket, Suffolk.

Jan. 23. At Bristol, Margaret, wife of the Rev. N.W. Robinson, Vicar of Bodenham, Herefordsh.

Feb. 7. At Henleaze, Westbury-upon-Trym, aged 17, Maria, only dau. of John Savage, esq. of Henleaze and Tetbury.

HANTS.—*Jan. 27.* At Cowes, aged 66, Charles Day, esq.

Lately. Aged 61, Mary, wife of William Seymour, esq. of Odiham.

At Cowes, aged 62, Lieut. John Francis, R.N.

At Ryde, aged 15, the Hon. Susan Margaret Chetwynd, youngest child of Lord Viscount Chetwynd.

Feb. 2. At Deane, aged 92, the widow of John Harwood, esq.

HERTS.—*Jan. 16.* At Wormleybury, Susannah, daughter of the late James Hare, esq. M.P., and niece of the late Sir Abraham Hume, Bart.

Jan. 19. At Boxmoor, aged 76, Mrs. Mary Carey, sister of the late Dr. W. Carey, of Fort William College, Calcutta.

Jan. 25. At Royston, aged 65, Daniel Crespin, esq.

Jan. 26. At Brook House, Cheshunt, aged 67, Capt. Henry Hume Spence, R.N., of South Malling, Sussex. He received his first commission in 1797, and was senior Lieut. of the London 98, at the capture of Rear-Adm.-Linois. He was promoted to be Commander 1806; and in the Pandora 18, captured l'Entreprenant privateer of 16 guns in 1808. He was made Post Captain in 1809. He married, in 1807, the daughter of Mr. Charles Lowry, Purser R.N.

Jan. 30. At Cheshunt, aged 78, Mary, relict of John Jefferson, esq.

Lately. At Totteridge, aged 76, Catharine, widow of John Puget, esq.

Feb. 1. At King's Langley, aged 84, Mrs. Wotton.

Feb. 3. At Puckeridge, aged 78, John Larken, esq.

KENT.—*Jan. 16.* At Buckland-house, near Dover, aged 88, Ann, widow of Thomas Horn, esq.

At Canterbury, aged 87, Mary, relict of Capt. G. H. Cadman, R.N.

Jan. 18. At Westerham, aged 82, Amelia, relict of the Rev Thomas Harvey, late rector of Cowden.

Jan. 20. At Eastry-house, aged 68, James Hatfield, gent. He was buried in the church, under the pew, in defending his right to which, the proprietor Mr. Pittman expended 1400*l.*

Jan. 30. Aged 85, Mary, wife of Edward Penfold, esq. of Loose Court, next Maidstone.

Feb. 4. At Bromley, aged 74, Thomas Tanner, esq. formerly of Bark Hart-house, Orpington.

Feb. 7. At Dandelion, near Margate, aged 72, Gibon Hammell, esq.

Feb. 8. At Eltham, Sarah, wife of Richard Mills, esq. of the Six Clerks' Office.

Feb. 9. At Deal, aged 70, Margareta Maria, widow of G. Wood, esq. of Beaumont-st.

Feb. 12. Aged 76, Barbara Lady Chambers, wife of Sir Saml. Chambers, of Bredgar-house. She was the eldest dau. of the late Hon. Philip Roper, son of Henry 10th Lord Teynham, and was married in 1786.

Feb. 13. At Walmer, aged 81, Elizabeth, widow of Gilbert Karney, esq.

LANCASHIRE.—*Jan. 17.* Aged 34, Woodhouse Crompton, esq. of Liverpool; the second son of John Wm. Crompton, of Birmingham, esq.

Jan. 30. At Foxholes, near Lancaster, Ann, wife of W. Talbot Rothwell, esq. of Smyrna, and only surviving dau. of the late James Carter, esq. of Foxholes.

Feb. 2. At Mount Falinge, aged 84, James Royds, esq. one of the oldest Deputy Lieutenants for the county.

LINCOLN.—*Jan. 16.* At Normanby, Emma, youngest child of Sir Robert Sheffield, Bart.

Jan. 28. At Lincoln, aged 41, Barbara, relict of the Rev. Robt. Gordon, Rector of Scampton, and son of the Very Rev. George Gordon, D.D., Dean of Lincoln.

MIDDLESEX.—*Jan. 30.* Aged 55, Mary, wife of P. Mullens, esq. of Acton.

NORFOLK.—*Jan. 29.* At Strumpshaw, aged 77, Mrs. Sarah Westall, eldest dau. of the late Robert Wymer, esq. of Lammas.

NORTHAMPTON.—*Jan. 20.* At Peterborough, aged 60, Christopher Jeffery, esq.

At Towcester, aged 84, Susannah, widow of Win. Hoare, gent.

Feb. 21. At Heathencote, aged 50, Henry Elliott, gent. nephew to Gilbert Flesher, esq. of Towcester.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*Jan. 29.* At Ridley Hall, aged 44, John Davidson, esq., late High Sheriff for that county. He married the Hon. Miss Jessopp, but had no family.

NOTTS.—*Jan. 31.* At Cuckney, Maria-Glanville, wife of John Haskins, esq.

SALOP.—*Jan. 23.* Aged 71, R. Mountford, esq. of Shiffnal.

Lately.—At Chetwynd, aged 70, Thomas Smallwood, esq., formerly of Hales Hall, Staff.

SOMERSET.—*Jan. 16.* At Bath, aged 80, Lady Frances, widow of the Ven. James Phillott, D.D. Archdeacon of Bath. She was the youngest dau. of Thomas first Earl of Howth, by Isabella, dau. of the Rt. Hon. Sir Henry King, Bart. and sister to the first Earl of Kingston. She was married to Dr. Phillott in 1808.

Jan. 23. In Bath, Margaret, wife of

the Rev. N. W. Robinson, Vicar of Bodenham, Herefordshire.

Jan. 29. At Bath, Henrietta Maria, relict of Frederick Phillips, esq. of Astley, Warwickshire, dau. of the late Thomas Griffith, esq. of Rhual, co. Flint.

Jan. 31. At Bath, Cecilia Mary, only dau. of the Rev. Bertie Rathbone, Vicar of Buckland, Berks. and of Coughton, Warwicksh.

Lately.—At Bath, Miss Philippa Peacocke, dau. of the late Sir Joseph Peacocke, Bart., and niece to the late Chas. Lord Castlecoote.

Feb. 1. At Bath, aged 66, James Edwards, esq. formerly of Lyme Regis.

Feb. 6. At Bath, the relict of Paul Bright, esq. of Inkersell, Derbysh.

STAFFORD.—*Lately.* John Jellicoe, esq. of Beighterton House, a celebrated agriculturist and improver of stock.

SUFFOLK.—*Jan. 18,* At Aldringham, George Dinsdale, esq. last surviving son of the late Rev. George Dinsdale, of Benhall.

Jan. 22. At the rectory, Elmswell, Catherine, wife of the Rev. J. T. Lawton.

Jan. 29. At Bungay, aged 90, Elizabeth, relict of J. R. Rackham, esq., and only surviving child of the late James Hill, esq. of East Knoyle, Wilts.

Jan. 31. At Cavendish Hall, aged 67, John Yelloly, esq. M.D., many years Physician to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, and late of Woodton Hall.

Feb. 3. At Ipswich, aged 78, Robt. Ranson, esq. one of the Magistrates of that borough.

Feb. 5. At Bungay, aged 74, John Brettel, esq.

SURREY.—*Jan. 16.* At Lower Tooting, aged 58, George Evans, esq.

Jan. 28. At Tandridge Hall, near Godstone, aged 61, John Pearson, esq.

Feb. 7. At Dover's Green, near Reigate, aged 60, Caroline Amelia, wife of the Rev. H. S. Cotton, and daughter of the late John and Hannah Merriman, of Newbury.

Feb. 11. At Stockwell, aged 77, William Smith, esq. formerly of Calcutta.

At Fwell, aged 74, Thomas Calverley, esq. of Ewell Castle, and of The Broad, Sussex.

SUSSEX.—*Jan. 12.* At St. Leonard's on Sea, James-Eleanora, relict of John Blanshard, esq. E. I. Co.'s Service.

Jan. 13. At Hastings, aged 63, John Woodgate, esq. third son of the late William Woodgate, esq. of Somershill.

Jan. 17. At Brighton, aged 78, Jane, widow of John Bamford, esq. formerly of Conduit-st. and afterwards of Midhurst.

J. Turner, esq. of Summerford.

At Brighton, Margareta Sarah Lady

Morris, relict of Vice-Adm. Sir James Nicoll Morris, K. C. B. who died in 1830.

Jan. 24. At Brighton, the infant dau. of the Hon. Charles Hanbury Tracy.

Jan. 25. At Brighton, aged 31, Henry Alexander, esq. jun. eldest son of H. Alexander, esq. of Cork-st.

Jan. 27. At Avery's Cowfold, Mary, relict of the Rev. H. Plimley, M. A. late Chancellor of the Diocese of Chichester.

Lately. At Hastings, Frances, widow of Geo. Wm. Hutton, esq. of Carlton on Trent, Notts.

Feb. 7. At Brighton, aged 63, Maria, widow of the Rev. R. P. Beachcroft, Rector of Blunham, Beds.

Feb. 9. At Euseburn, near Midhurst, aged 81, Joseph Hinde, esq. formerly of Arundel.

WARWICK.—*Jan. 18.* Near Birmingham, aged 63, Leah, widow of Theophilus Thomas, esq. of his late Majesty's Customs at Bristol.

Jan. 20. Aged 81, Elizabeth, wife of Capt. F. E. Holyoake, of Studley.

At Court-hill-house, Potterne, aged 67, John North, esq. formerly of Devizes.

Feb. 1. At the Hill, Laverstock, Mrs. Maund, relict of Wm. H. Maund, esq. of Sussex-pl. Regent's Park.

Feb. 6. At Estcourt, aged 83, Joseph Pitt, esq.

WORCESTER.—*Feb. 2.* At Whitborne Court, near Worcester, aged 83, William Smith, esq.

YORK.—*Jan. 11.* At Cottingham, aged 88, William Kay, esq.

Jan. 17. At Hawkhill, near Easingwold, Jonathan Walker, esq. late of Ferham, near Rotherham.

Jan. 21. At Hull, aged 80, John Harrison, esq. late of Grimsby. He was grandson of the celebrated John Harrison, who discovered the longitude in the reign of George III. and for which he received 20,000*l.*

Feb. 1. At Anlaby Road, Hull, aged 81, William Cramp, esq. late collector of Excise at this port.

Feb. 2. Aged 63, Wm. Ward Jackson, esq. R. N. of Normanby-hall.

WALES.—*Jan. 18.* At Mount Allyn, near Wrexham, aged 85, Anne, wife of Lieut.-Col. Hugh Maxwell Goodwin, dau. of the late Walter Thomas, esq. of Chester.

Jan. 23. At Tenby, aged 48, Capt. Sharpin, third surviving son of the Rev. Edward Sharpin, late of Swaffham, Norfolk.

Lately. At Brecon, the Rev. Charles Nice Davies, Theological Tutor of the Brecon Independent College, and formerly of Norwood, Surrey.

SCOTLAND.—*Jan. 10.* At Carronhill, Dumfriesshire, Janet, wife of William Maxwell, esq. of Carruchan.

Jan. 10. At Aberdeen, aged 91, James Grant, esq. of Huntly, only brother to Mr. Grant, Crouch-end. He was an eminent classical scholar and profound linguist.

Jan. 30. At Glen Park, Greenock, M. Macnaughtan, esq.

Lately. In Edinburgh, J. C. Dunlop, esq. Sheriff Depute of Renfrewshire. He was admitted an Advocate in 1807.

IRELAND.—*Jan. 24.* Aged 76, Catharine, widow of John de la Chambre Smith, esq. Waterford.

Jan. 30. At Donaghadee, Cortland Macgregor Skinner, esq. Justice of the Peace.

Lately. Aged 55, George Wear, esq. Ordnance Storekeeper, Cork Harbour.

In Dublin, aged 100, the Right Hon. Maria Countess dowager of Miltown. She was the daughter of John Graydon, esq. was married in 1765 to Brice third Earl of Miltown, and left his widow, in 1772, with the present Earl and two other sons (the youngest just now deceased).

At Wexford, aged 70, Mary, relict of Capt. John O'Neil Bayly, 13th foot.

At Limerick, aged 86, Francis Heath, esq. late Lieut.-Colonel Royal Leinster provincial regiment of foot, previously attached to the 40th, 48th, and 90th regiments.

At Dublin, Helen, relict of John Lawless, esq.

At Limerick, aged 76, Richard Harold, esq. of Pennywell.

Jane, wife of R. Ulysses Burgh, esq. of Dublin.

JERSEY.—*Jan. 14.* At St. Helier's, Elizabeth Jane, wife of Capt. Hector Downie, 1st W. I. regt., eldest daughter of the late David Barry, esq. of Grenada.

EAST INDIES.—*Lately.* Lieut. James Inverarity, of the Engineers. He only returned to India on the 23d August, after an absence of between three and four years in England on sick certificate.

Sept. 5. At Lucknow, Capt. Alexander Hodges, 29th Bengal N. Inf. and late Brigade Major at that station.

Sept. 10. At Colombo, Ceylon, aged 78, Capt. G. Schnieder, late Civil Engineer and Surveyor-General.

Sept. 11. At Deegab, Anne, wife of Capt. King, R. North Brit. Fusiliers, leaving a large young family.

Sept. 25. At Calcutta, aged 28, Henry Collins Chinnery, esq. late an assistant in the Civil Auditor's office, eldest son of George Chinnery, esq. drawing-master.

Oct. 7. At Cannanore, Capt. Robert

Morris Beebee, of her Majesty's 94th regt. son-in-law of Dr. Thompson, of that corps.

Oct. 8. In Gorruekpore, Bengal, Thomas Ross, esq. eldest son of the late Thomas Ross, esq. of Dalston, London.

Oct. 12. At Byculla, Lady Perry, wife of Sir T. Erskine Perry, puisne judge of the Supreme Court.

Oct. 17. In action, near Cabool, Lieut. Charles H. Jenkins, 35th regt. B. N. I. son of Feilder Jenkins, esq. of Woburn-pl. Russell-sq.

Oct. 20. Aged 33, Robert Davidson, esq. of the Madras Civil Service, fifth son of James Davidson, esq. of Sayes-court, Surrey.

Oct. 24. At Agra, Charles Mordaunt Shairp, Lieut. 61st Bengal N. Inf., sixth son of the late Major Shairp, of Kirton, North Britain.

Oct. 29. In action with the Ghilzies, at Gundurnuk Pass, between Cabool and Jellahabad, in Affghanistan, aged 84, Capt. Charles Wyndham, 35th Bengal Nat. Inf. youngest son of George Wyndham, esq. of Roundbill Grange, Somerset, and nephew of the late William Wyndham, esq. of Dinton.—Also, aged 28, Lieut. Edward King. This distinguished officer was one of three brothers, subalterns in the Queen's 13th Light Inf. sons of the Hon. and Rev. Richard Fitzgerald King, and nephews of the late Hon. and gallant Sir Henry King, K. C. B. and of the Earl of Kingston.

Nov. 1. At Rajahmundry, Robert Hichens, esq. Civil Service, eldest son of W. Hichens, esq. of Camberwell-grove.

At Sholapore, aged 36, Capt. William Douglas Harington, 3d Madras Light Cav. second son of the late Rev. J. E. Harington, Rector of Sapcote, Leic.

Nov. 15. At Pooree, aged 23, Catharine-Elizabeth, wife of Edward Taylor Trevor, esq. Bengal Civil Service.

Nov. . . . Capt. John Woodburn, 44th Bengal N. I. and commanding the 5th Regt. of Shah Soojah's force, eldest son of the late David Woodburn, esq. Camlurg Lodge, Ayrshire.

At Loodianha, aged 31, Lieut. Edward Kyrle Money, of the Hon. E. I. Co.'s Cavalry.

Nov. 13. Near Sehore, aged 37, Lancelot Wilkinson, esq. agent to the Governor General at Bhopal.

Nov. 14. At Dacca, Ensign Cecil Pelham Clay, 45th Bengal N. I. second son of Gen. Clay, of Exeter.

Nov. 28. At Calcutta, Capt. William H. Armstrong, 21st Fusiliers, son of John Armstrong, esq. of Bath.

Dec. 5. At Chittagong, Anne, wife of James B. Ogilvy, esq. Bengal Civil Ser-

vice, dau. of the late Thomas Kinloch, esq. of Kilrie.

Dec. 16. At Kuckra, Lieut. John Inglis, of 15th Bengal Reg. eldest son of J. B. Inglis, esq. of Montague-st.

Lately. At Bengal, Thomas Ross, esq. late of Dalston, London.

Jan. 1. At Bombay, aged 33, Capt. Adam Young, of the ship *Mor*, fifth son of Rear-Adm. Young, of Denmark Hill, Camberwell.

Jan. 14. At Nice, Count Grote, formerly Hanoverian Ambassador at the French Court.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Jane Catharine, youngest dau. of Col. Nathan Wilson, K.H. late of the 4th Light Dragoons.

Jan. 16. At Gibraltar, aged 31, Thomas Gemmell, esq. of Glasgow, late of Valparaiso and Canton.

Jan. 18. In Paris, Susanna Maria, relict of John Theodore Koster, esq.

At Lille, Doctor Andronique Macartan, M.D.

Jan. 21. At Arras, in France, Mary, relict of Edward Bever, esq. of Mortimer, Berks.

Jan. 22. At Calais, on her way to England, Maria C. Hakewill, wife of James Hakewill, esq. late of Kensington.

Jan. 28. At St. Omer, Capt. John Douglas, of the Royal Navy.

Jan. 29. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Emily, wife of Capt. W. Webb, R. N. and dau. of Adm. Sir Willoughby Lake, K.C.B.

Lately. At Malta, aged 66, Chevalier

P. Pariso, Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, Knight of John of Jerusalem, late Lieut.-Col. of the Maltese provincial battalion, Lord-Lieut. of one of the districts of that Island, Aide-de-Camp to his Excellency the late Marquis of Hastings, and one of the surviving representatives of the Maltese, who asked the support of the British forces in 1798. His death is very much regretted. His remains were interred with all the honours due to his high rank, the Governor presiding as chief mourner.

At Malta, aged 25, Alexander Glen, of her Majesty's ship *Thunderer*, youngest son of the late Capt. Nisbet Glen, R.N.

ABROAD.—1840. *Dec. 12.* At Athens, in her 21st year, Juliana Jemima, wife of Francis Capper Brooke, esq. of Ufford Place, Suffolk, and fifth dau. of Charles Allix, esq. of Willoughby-hall, co. Lincoln. She has left an infant daughter.

June 6. At Athens, aged 78, Diana, relict of Lieut.-Gen. Stafford O'Brien Waddington, Bombay army, and sister to the late Lieut.-Gen. William Draper, 3d foot guards, and to the late Hon. Edward Draper, esq.

July 27. At Manilla, John Graham Dick, esq. eldest son of the late David Dick, esq. of Glensbiel, N.B.

Lately. At Aleubka, in the Crimea, Dr. John Prout, of Odessa.

Oct. 20. At Acoyapa, South America, G. Bell, esq. of London.

ADDITIONAL OBITUARY.

CHARLES CLARKE, Esq. F.S.A.

Lately. In Camden or Kentish Town, Charles Clarke, esq. F.S.A. the author of various architectural essays.

The earliest of Mr. Clarke's writings with which we are acquainted, appeared in the pages of the *Gentleman's Magazine*. In the number for August, 1787, pp. 661—664, will be found an essay, signed INDAGATOR, "explaining the uses in which some of the most remarkable particulars yet remaining about our ancient Parochial Churches were employed."

In a letter of the Rev. Samuel Denne to Mr. Gough, written in 1790, Mr. Clarke is described as "a clerk in the Ordnance Office, at Chatham, and an occasional contributor to Mr. Urban's *Miscellany*. He is INDAGATOR ROF-FENSIS, who subscribed the description of Woldham church in the *Magazine* for July (1789), and in the next letter offered his conjectures touching the 'No Chalice' on the monument in the chapel at Greatham, co. Durham." (Nichols's

Illustrations of Literature, vol. vi. p. 613.) Many other notices of Mr. Clarke's antiquarian researches will be found in the course of the same correspondence; and at pp. 733, 743, 747, will be found some papers of Mr. Clarke's own composition, written about the year 1798, and chiefly relating to the Chapel of our Lady of the Pew, near Westminster Hall.

Mr. Denne also communicated to the Society of Antiquaries (in 1790), as an appendix to his own paper on "the Stone Seats in the Chancels of Churches," some observations by Mr. Clarke on that subject, introduced by an explanation of the painted seats or stalls of wood in the choir of Westminster Abbey, which went by the name of King Sebert's tomb. These are printed in the *Archæologia*, vol. x. pp. 316—321.

In 1793 Mr. Clarke addressed to Mr. Denne "Observations on Episcopal Chairs and Stone Seats, as also on Piscinas and other Appendages to Altars still remaining in Chancels; with a Description of Chalk church, in the diocese of

Rochester;" which paper is printed, with four plates, in the *Archæologia*, vol. xi. pp. 317—374.

In 1799 Mr. Clarke published a pamphlet, entitled "Observations on the Intended Tunnel beneath the River Thames, shewing the many Defects in the present state of that Projection." 4to. (reviewed in *Gent. Mag.* vol. LXIX. p. 1056.) Mr. Clarke had written on the subject in the *Magazine* during the previous year, vol. LXVIII. p. 565: see also vol. LXX. p. 200. The project was that of Mr. Dodd, for a Tunnel under the Thames at Gravesend. A few years after, Mr. Clarke was removed, in the employ of the Ordnance, to Guernsey, and some "Observations on Crosses," dated from that island 7th June, 1806, are printed in Britton's

Architectural Antiquities, vol. I.; "Observations on Round Churches," dated Guernsey, 7th June, 1807, occur in the same volume. And we also find "An Attempt to ascertain the Age of the Church of Barfreston, in Kent, with Remarks on the Antiquity of that Building," by Mr. Clarke, dated London, 1812, printed in vol. iv. of that work, pp. 41—51. These passages are supplementary to Mr. Britton's history and description of the same subjects.

The last essay by Mr. Clarke with which we are acquainted, is "The Rise and Progress of early English Architecture," prefixed to "*Architectura Ecclesiastica Londini*," a series of views of the Churches of London, published in large quarto, 1820.

BILL OF MORTALITY, Jan. 25 to Feb. 22, 1842.

Christened.		} 906	Buried.		} 1175	Between	2 and 5	114	50 and 60	94
Males	443		Males	610			5 and 10	41	60 and 70	136
Females	463	Females	565	10 and 20	40	70 and 80	117			
Whereof have died under two years old... 289							20 and 30	86	80 and 90	36
							30 and 40	79	90 and 100	7
							40 and 50	136		

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated, Feb. 15.

Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
61	4	28	9	20	3	38	10	34	0	34	5

PRICE OF HOPS, Feb. 21.

Sussex Pockets, 5*l.* 8*s.* to 6*l.* 0*s.*—Kent Pockets, 5*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* 10*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, Feb. 21.

Hay, 3*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 13*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 16*s.* to 2*l.*—Clover, 4*l.* 5*s.* to 6*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*

SMITHFIELD, Feb. 21. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*l*bs.

Beef.....	3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, Feb. 21.			
Mutton.....	3 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Beasts.....	2,602	Calves	61
Veal.....	5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 6 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Sheep.. ..	19,650	Pigs	419
Pork.....	4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>				

COALMARKET, Jan. 24.

Walls Ends, from 15*s.* 9*d.* to 21*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 14*s.* 6*d.* to 18*s.* 9*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 50*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia, 48*s.* 6*d.*

CANDLES, 8*s.* per doz. Moulds, 9*s.* 6*d.*

PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers, 23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 196.—Ellesmere and Chester, 70.—Grand Junction 125.—Kennet and Avon, 18½.—Leeds and Liverpool, 720.—Regent's, 10½.—Rochdale, 82.—London Dock Stock, 76.—St. Katharine's, 97.—East and West India, 103.—London and Birmingham Railway, 168.—Great Western, 87½.—London and Southwestern, 59.—Grand Junction Water Works, 55½.—West Middlesex, 90.—Globe Insurance, 116.—Guardian, 35.—Hope, 5½.—Chartered Gas, 55½.—Imperial Gas, 60½.—Phoenix Gas, 32.—London and Westminster Bank, 22½.—Reversionary Interest, 93.

For Prices of all other Shares enquire as above.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From January 26, to February 23, 1842, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.					
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning	Noon.	11 o'clock Night	Barom.		Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning	Noon.	11 o'clock Night	Barom.	Weather.
Jan. 26	36	46	41	29, 23	abs. r. fr. wy	Feb. 10	46	51	49	29, 99	fair
27	40	45	37	, 77	fair, cloudy	11	49	52	49	30, 04	fr. oldy, rn.
28	36	44	36	, 83	do. do. fog	12	50	53	49	, 05	showers, rn.
29	36	41	36	30, 02	sm. rn. fr. cl.	13	38	51	48	, 12	cl. fair, rain
30	36	40	37	, 25	cl. shry. rn.	14	43	50	43	, 26	fair
31	41	46	47	, 12	do. do. do.	15	49	53	45	, 46	do. cloudy
F. 1	41	46	46	, 16	cl. fair	16	47	50	45	, 52	foggy, do.
2	41	48	46	, 26	fair	17	43	49	37	, 39	cloudy
3	43	48	42	, 44	foggy, fair	18	37	42	37	, 40	fog. fr. fog.
4	40	37	34	, 47	fair	19	35	45	35	, 48	fair, foggy
5	35	36	32	, 28	fair, cloudy	20	34	36	37	, 05	foggy, cloudy
6	34	37	32	, 10	do. do.	21	43	47	38	, 73	cloudy, rain
7	35	40	34	29, 26	sh. snw. rn.	22	44	49	38	, 73	sh. rn. cl. fa.
8	35	44	33	, 85	do. small do.	23	45	48	45	29, 38	fa. cl. rn.
9	42	51	46	, 82	fair						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From January 23, to February 23, 1842, both inclusive.

Jan. & Feb.	Bank Stocks	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 1/4 per Cent. 1818.	3 1/4 per Cent. Reduced.	New 3 1/2 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
26	168 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2		99 1/2	98 1/2	12 1/2	86		246 1/2		17 10 pm.
29		89 1/2	89 1/2		99 1/2	98 1/2	12 1/2			247 1/2	11 9 pm.	19 17 pm.
31	167 1/2	89 1/2	89		99 1/2	98 1/2	12 1/2				9 11 pm.	17 19 pm.
1	168	89 1/2	89 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	12 1/2		99 1/2		1 19 pm.	16 16 pm.
2	168	89 1/2	89 1/2		99 1/2	98 1/2	12 1/2				9 11 pm.	18 16 pm.
3	167 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	12 1/2	87 1/2		247 1/2	11 pm.	16 19 pm.
4		90	89 1/2		99 1/2	98 1/2	12 1/2		98 1/2		9 11 pm.	19 17 pm.
5		90	89 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	12 1/2					17 19 pm.
7	168	89 1/2	89 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	12 1/2				11 10 pm.	19 17 pm.
8	168	89 1/2	89	99	99 1/2	98 1/2	12 1/2			245	9 pm.	17 20 pm.
9	167	89 1/2	89	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	12 1/2			244	8 5 pm.	21 19 pm.
10	168 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2		99 1/2	98 1/2	12 1/2			245	5 7 pm.	20 24 pm.
11	168 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2		99 1/2	98 1/2	12 1/2			245	5 6 pm.	22 25 pm.
12		89 1/2	89 1/2		99 1/2	98 1/2	12 1/2				6 4 pm.	23 26 pm.
14		89 1/2	89 1/2	99	99 1/2	98 1/2			99	245	5 7 pm.	24 26 pm.
15	168 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	12 1/2			245	7 pm.	25 23 pm.
16	169	89 1/2	89 1/2		99 1/2	98 1/2	12 1/2	88 1/2	99		5 7 pm.	23 25 pm.
17	169 1/2	90	89 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	12 1/2	87 1/2			6 7 pm.	23 25 pm.
18	170	90	89 1/2		99 1/2	98 1/2	12 1/2	87 1/2		249	6 7 pm.	23 25 pm.
19	170	90	89 1/2		99 1/2	98 1/2	12 1/2			248	6 pm.	25 pm.
21		90	89 1/2		99 1/2	98 1/2	12 1/2			247	8 pm.	23 20 pm.
22	170	89 1/2	89 1/2		99 1/2	99 1/2	12 1/2		98 1/2	247		20 22 pm.
23	170	89 1/2	89 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	12 1/2			245 1/2	7 9 pm.	22 20 pm.

J. J. ARNULL, English and Foreign Stock and Share Broker,
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J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, PRINTERS, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

In reference to the inquiry in p. 234, B. observes:—It is said that John Huss asked his executioner, "Are you going to burn a *goose*?" (Such is the meaning of Huss in the Bohemian language.) In one century you will have a *swan* you can neither roast nor boil." This was afterwards interpreted to mean Luther, who had a *swan* for his arms. This seems to be the reason that a swan is generally placed by Luther's side in his whole length portraits.

MR. G. L. FENTON asks the origin and design of a book published (I believe at Frankfort) in the 16th century, entitled, "*De fallaciâ et astutiâ Vulpeculæ Reinikes.*" The author's name is Hoffman Schopper, and the book is dedicated to Maximilian II. The work is written in verse, with a prose commentary, and is ornamented with many woodcuts. *Prima facie*, it is a lengthy moral fable. I do not understand the meaning of the word "*Reinikes.*" Is there any reason to suppose that a political or religious *satire* is intended?

CRIT. ANTIQ. observes, "Some charters are given in the 2nd vol. of Poulson's History of Holderness, p. 476 et seq. The cartulary there referred to was, some few years ago, in my possession, and a copy of it is now by me, as are several original deeds from the time of the Hebdens, to whose lands it principally relates, to and after the time of Robert Bowes of Aske, Esq. temp. Eliz. from which it is evident that the deeds recited relate, not to *Eske in Holderness*, as there stated, but to *Aske near Richmond*, and in the original no Holderness appears. Some other minor alterations are observable."

H. H. (p. 234) will find the subject of the relationship of the Herveys of Ickworth, to the Herveys of Thurley, discussed in Gage Rokewode's History of Suffolk, Thingoe hundred, p. 286. The Bedfordshire family bore arms, resembling (if not the same as) those now borne by the Marquess of Bristol, as shewn by the shields on the gravestone of Elizabeth Hervey, Abbess of Elstow.

F. G. points out an error in the Obituary, p. 341. It was *Elizabeth* Countess Dowager of Miltown, the 3d wife of the first Earl, who died lately in Dublin in the hundredth year of her age, "Maria" Countess of M. died 25 July, 1772. The said Elizabeth, Countess Dowager of Miltown, died on or about the 21st of January last, at her house in Upper Merrion Street,

Dublin. She was the 4th daughter of the Very Rev. William French, Dean of Armagh, youngest son of John French, of French Park, co. Roscommon, esq. was married in 1768, had issue two sons, who both married and had issue; and two daughters, Cecilia, wife of David Latouche, esq. and Frances Arabella, wife of Marcus Beresford, esq. nephew to the first Marquess of Waterford. Lady Miltown was left a widow Oct. 2, 1783, fifty-eight years ago. Her husband was born in 1711.

CYDWELL says, as the mention of the *Turkish Spy* in a note on the *Turkish Letters* (Feb. p. 151.) might lead some of your readers to suppose them the same work, it may be right to mention that they are *not*. The *Lettres Turques* (which were originally published as *Lettres de Nedim Coggia*, 1732) were written by St. Foix. It is, however, by his *Essais sur Paris*, that he is chiefly known.

M. D. will be glad of any information respecting a family of the name of Waite, which, early in 1800, lived in the north, not far from the Derwent.

MR. JOHN BELL, of Gateshead, will thankfully receive impressions in sealing-wax of the old tradesmen's tokens issued between 1645 and 1672, for any place in Northumberland, Durham, or Yorkshire.

We have forwarded the obliging communication of SYLVANUS SILVESTER to the Messrs. Waller.

ERRATA in Review of Knight's London, Gent. Mag. Feb., for "the Earl of Worcester, then Lord Chamberlain," read "Master of the Horse;" For *sacella* read *sacella*. In Londiniana, No. VI., Gent. Mag. for March, for Groma Castri Londiniensis, read Groma Castri Londinensis. *Ibid*, p. 271, for "the Ermine Street, which crossed the Thames," read "the Ermine Street, a branch of which crossed the Thames."

P. 97. The late Earl of Harewood lost his Countess on the 15th Feb. 1840. His eldest son, Edward Viscount Lascelles, died on the 17th Dec. 1839; and his second son, Henry, is his successor in the peerage.

P. 115, under Leicestershire, for Kensington read Knossington, and for Althorpe read Abthorpe.

P. 230, Lieut.-Gen. John Murray was not Sir John.

P. 340, col. 2, before "At Court-hill-house, Potterne," insert WILTSHIRE.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Amenities of Literature, containing Sketches and Characters of English Literature. By I. D'Israeli, 3 vols. 1841.

THE title of this book appears to have been adopted by the author's account, from the Italian phrase, "La Litterature Amena," signifying what we call "polite learning," and the French "Belles Lettres." The proposed object of the work is to "follow the steps of the human mind, through the wide track of time; to trace, from their beginnings, the rise, progress, and the decline of public opinions; and to illustrate, as the objects presented themselves, the great incidents in our national annals." "The literary history becomes not merely a philological history of critical erudition, but ascends into a philosophy of books, when their subjects, their tendency, and their immediate or gradual influence over the people, discover their ancient condition." While Mr. D'Israeli was executing this somewhat arduous undertaking, we are truly sorry to find that he was arrested suddenly and totally by the loss of sight,

"——— Non illud culpa Senectæ,
Sed labor intendens, animique in membra vigentis
Imperium, vigilesque sua pro *Pallade* curæ."

Thus the papers in the present collection are but a fragmentary portion of the projected history. The plan of the book is simple and chronological, commencing with the early history of the Britons, and the Druidical institutions, and tracing the path or progress of the literature of the country, to the time of the Commonwealth. This is effected in a series of critical disquisitions on the writings of authors, on the state of society, on the progress of language, on the prevalence of particular theories, on the origin of arts, and on whatever subject could throw a light on the progress of knowledge, and the formation of opinions. These various disquisitions are, as might be expected, of different degrees of value; some appear as if the freshness of their colour was somewhat faded by time; and a few we believe have previously appeared before the public eye. We like the historical treatises best: and think less of the poetical; but in many parts the materials, as we might expect from a scholar of Mr. D'Israeli's long experience and practice, are well digested, the sources of knowledge duly explored, and the results of inquiry placed in the most various and striking points of view. Subjects of themselves of a dry and uninteresting character, are pleasingly enlivened and illustrated; and truth is never sacrificed to a love of novelty. Yet the philosopher, we think, is often lost in the critic and commentator; generalization contracts into the discussion of separate points; and the developement of great and leading principles is somewhat obscured by the minuteness and multiplicity of the individual parts of which it is formed. To trace a Meridian through this map of human knowledge, crowded as it is with characters and commentaries, with precision and fidelity, would be an undertaking at once arduous and delightful; and

should Mr. D'Israeli have been permitted to accomplish the full design he projected, we trust it would have been reserved for him successfully to execute. As it is, we cannot but look with regret on what we presume will be the latest work of one, who for half a century has been diligently and zealously employed in investigating the various and remote sources of our literature ; in discovering its latent wealth, and in displaying its unnoticed beauties. We see no abatement either of enthusiasm or of industry in the present work ; and we look with more serious feelings than those of mere disappointment at our own gratification being impaired, beholding the torch suddenly drop extinguished on the ground, while it was yet apparently burning in all its ancient force and lustre ; and we must lament that the present work was arrested before the particular divisions of its parts, and the details of its various subjects, could assemble into the unincumbered breadth of the general design, and a due symmetry and proportion gradually rise from the distribution and arrangement of the materials employed in the structure. We made a few notes as we perused the volumes, some of which we present to our readers ; but, like the original work, our labours also have remained unfinished, and are indeed altogether of a desultory kind. To follow the steps of Mr. D'Israeli across the extended fields of literature, might be both a pleasing and perhaps profitable employment ; but it would require much time and space, and so, going out under his *licence*, and in his company, we occasionally venture after a little game which he has started, and we followed into our own preserves.

Vol. I. p. 13. "Cæsar was a keen observer of the Britons. He characterises the Kentish men : *Ex his omnibus longe sunt humanissimi. Of all this people, the Kentish are far the most humane.*" This should have been translated "civilized" and not "humane." "Humanus" as opposed to "*immanis*,"—"barbarous." Cæsar's "keen observation" made him thus remark on the *trees* of Britain. "*Materia cujusque generis, ut in Gallia est, præter fagum et abietem,*" i. e. Britain has trees of both kinds, deciduous and evergreen, *except the abies and fagus.* The "abies" is the silver-fir, which grows on the Helvetian mountains, and which is not indigenous here ; but how is it that Cæsar says, we have not the "fagus ?" This leads to the question, as to what species of tree is meant by him, under the term "fagus." It surely cannot be the *beech*, for Cæsar marched through the beechen forests of Eastern Kent. Mr. H. S. Long, * of Hampton Lodge, has printed a learned and curious tract on this disputed point, and has concluded, "that the tree Cæsar called the fagus, was the sweet chesnut, *fagus castanea.* He says, "If the grounds I state for this opinion, are thought to be substantiated, Cæsar's gratuitous denial of the existence of the 'fagus' in Britain no longer excites surprise. The vast forest of chesnuts covering the base of the mountains in both Cisalpine and Transalpine Gaul, could not have *escaped the eagle eye* of Cæsar, and the non-appearance of the tree in the woods of the Cantii and the Cassi of Britain would have been equally remarkable ; while the information he obtained from other observers, which, as far as it goes, we know to have been singularly correct, confirmed him in this statement, that the 'fagus' was not met with in the island." After an attentive perusal of this interesting

* "Some inquiry concerning the *Quercus* and *Fagus*, of the ancients," by H. L. Long, Esq. (reprinted from the *Gardener's Magazine*, vol. xv. p. 9.) It is hardly necessary to remind our readers that the wood so long misnamed "*chesnut*," in the old buildings in London and elsewhere, is the "*quercus sessiliflora*:" sessile-flowered oak. This has been *ascertained* by Dr. Lindley.

treatise, we are *not* convinced ; we think Mr. Long's explanation of the well-known passage in Virgil's *Georgics*, destroys its poetic beauty (*Georg.* 2. p. 70,) "Castanæ fagos ;" and if the Roman writers in the time of Virgil and Cæsar meant the "chesnut," by the word "fagus," what was the Latin appellation of the *beeck* ? besides, it is allowed by all, that in the days of Pliny, "fagus" was the name of the *beeck*. The φήγος of Theophrastus bore a *round sweet fruit* ; this does not agree with any oak known. The only sweet acorn or edible fruited oak, being the "quercus ballota" of Spain. Salmasius throws no light on the subject, in his *Plinian: Exercitationes*, (p. 359—360,) and we are obliged to leave the question undecided, with this observation, that the *beeck* is not a common tree in Italy ; and, considering that the chesnut is, being the tree that forms the vast indigenous forests that cover the Appenines, (compared to which the oak itself is rare,) and spreads over the whole of the country, it is singular, if the term "fagus" does not apply to it, that it is seldom mentioned by the Roman poets, or other writers ; whereas one would imagine, that it would be the *staple* tree of their poetic allusion, as the oak is of ours. In Ovid's list of trees, *Metam.* X. 37, it does not occur, though the "fagus" does.

Cæsar observed (*lib. vi. c. 14*) that the Druids "publicis privatisque rationibus Græcis utuntur literis." That Greek was known, and the use of it spread through Gaul, Germany, &c. being introduced by the Greek colony at Marseilles,* is well known. See Justin, *Hist. lib. xliii. c. 4* ; Tacitus *de Mor. Germ. c. 3*. In the "*Walpoliana*," vol. ii. p. 112, the proper reading is said to be "literis *crassis*." This passage is a corroboration to us of an opinion we have long entertained, *that the greater part of the Walpoliana is a forgery of Pinkerton's*. Assuredly Walpole never troubled himself about the various readings to Cæsar's text ; and Pinkerton, who wrote on the Goths, Picts, Britons, &c. was probably familiar with that historian of our early country.† Lastly, under the head of "Cæsar" we shall mention, that a most acute and learned critic has discovered and pointed out many inaccuracies and negligencies in Cæsar's style (scholar as he was), arising from the hurry of writing down the events of the day. "In verborum repetitionem valde negligens est, qua negligentia non nisi ex ipsius cupiditate res celerrime literis mandandi orta est." Again : "Cæsar, qui quicquid gessisset, celeriter et breviter perscripsit ; hinc ejus negligentia non mira est," &c. (See Scheller *de Stylo Latino*, p. 720, 744, &c.)

P. 28. We shall only add to the account of "Geoffry of Monmouth" the following observation of Tyrwhitt. "Another British King is named Aurelius Ambrosius by Geoffry of Monmouth. It may be remarked of this last author, that, although he has not paid the least regard to truth in his narration of facts, he has been very attentive to probability in his names both of persons and of places." V. Chaucer, vol. ii. p. 16 ; consult also an able article in the *Quarterly Review*, No. Lxviii. p. 285—289.

P. 38. Every quality of the Saxons was hateful to the Britons, even their *fairness* of complexion. Taliessin terms Hengist "a white-bellied monkey," and his followers are described as of hateful hue and hateful form. The British poet delighted to paint a Saxon shivering and quaking ; his *white hair* washed in blood ; and another says, "How close upon the

* See on this passage Irvine's *Lives of the Scottish Poets*, vol. i. p. 9.

† "Acceperant Galli a Massiliensibus Græcis litterarum characteres." Le Cross, *Vind. Vet. Script.* p. 91, 136.

backs of the *pale-faced* ones were the spear points!" It is curious that this national difference of complexion is still preserved: the Welsh are emphatically a *dark-haired* race.

P. 51. Under the head of "Anglo-Saxon Poetry" the following striking instance is mentioned of a mistranslation of a metaphorical image in the death-song of R. Lodbrog, a passage well known in the modern version, and the correctness of which, we presume, was not doubted. "The warlike barbarians were long reproached that even their religion furnished an implacable hatred of their enemies; for in their future state and paradisaical Valhalla their deceased heroes rejoiced *to drink out of the skulls of their enemies*. A passage in the death-song of Lodbrog *literally* translated is, '*Soon shall we drink out of the curved trees of the head*,' which Percy translates, 'Soon in the splendid hall of Odin we shall drink beer out of the *skulls of our enemies*;' and thus have also the Danes themselves, the Germans and the French." The original and extraordinary blunder lies with Olaus Wormius, the great Danish antiquary, to whose authority poets and historians bowed, without looking further. Our grave Olaus was bewildered by the monstrous style of the Scalds, and translated this drinking bout at Valhalla according to his own fancy. *Rex concavis crateribus craniorum*,—thus turning the "trees of the head" into a skull, and a skull into a hollow cup. The Scald, however, was innocent of this barbarous invention, and in his violent figures and disordered fancy merely alluded to the branching horns growing as trees from the heads of animals—that is, the curved horns which formed their drinking-cups. This grave blunder became universal, and a century passed away without its being detected. It was so familiar that Peter Pindar once said that the booksellers, like the heroes of Valhalla, drank their wine out of the skulls of authors.*

P. 58—79. This dissertation on Milton's supposed acquaintance with the poetry of Cædmon, the "Saxon father of English song," is interesting, and the truth of the opinion is disproved; yet Mr. S. Turner says, "In reading Cædmon we are reminded of Milton—of a *Paradise Lost* in miniature." Conybeare observes "that the pride, rebellion, and punishment of Satan and his princes has a resemblance to Milton so remarkable that much of this portion might be almost literally translated by a cento of lines from the great poet; and a recent Saxonist observes, that the creation of Cædmon's is still more interesting from its singular correspondence, even in expression, with *Paradise Lost*." Junius printed the original Saxon Poem at Amsterdam in 1655. Now Milton was blind in 1654; he began *Paradise Lost* about 1658, and it was published in 1667. That Milton could have read this Saxon poem there is no proof at all; and the nearest approach to his knowledge of that language appears to be, that *he was once desirous of learning Dutch!* † Mr. Southey, in a letter to the author,

* A living poet, using the same figure, has said something on this subject, more witty, and quite as true, as the "dictum asperum" of P. Pindar; yet the bookseller might say in defence, that though he empties the author's *skull*, he fills his *stomach*, without forgetting the "*crumena aere pregnans*."

† Mr. D'Israeli, in observing on the poetical character, &c. of the two poets, observes on a passage treated by both of them, "Cædmon represents Eve, after having plucked the fruit, hastening to Adam with the apples:

'Some in her hands she bare,
Some in her bosom lay,
Of the unblest fruit.'

However natural or downright may be this specification, it is what could *not* have oc-

observes, "That Vondel's *Lucifer* was published in 1654; his *Samson*, the same subject as the *Agonistes*, in 1661; his *Adam*, 1664. *Cædmon*, *Andreini*, and *Vondel*, each or all, may have led Milton to consider the subject of his *Paradise Lost*, but *Vondel* is the one most likely to have impressed him. Neither the Dutch nor the language were regarded with disrespect in those days. Vondel was the greatest writer of that language, and the *Lucifer* is esteemed the best of his tragedies. Milton alone excepted, he was probably the greatest poet then living."

P. 133. When the author of this work mentioned that "Ritson and Weber have elegantly printed some of the best English romances," (p. 133) he ought not to have overlooked the services of Mr. Turnbull and of Mr. Lang of Edinburgh to this branch of literature; and especially of the very learned editor of *Havelok*, and *William and the Werwolf*.

P. 134. To the account of the "great roman of Alexander" * we have nothing to add to what our author and T. Warton (E. P. v. i. 133) have said, except that the "Life of Alexander, with the extraordinary anecdotes of his horse *Bucephalus*," is one of the most popular books, together with the poem of *Erotocritus*, among the modern Greeks. See *Clarke's Travels*, i. 415. We possess these volumes, which once belonged to Professor Porson. The *Alexandri Magni Historia versibus Græcis Hodiernis a Demetro Zeno*, 4to. was printed at Venice, 1525, at the press of the Fratelli da Sabio. The story is highly entertaining. When Alexander was in his last illness, he sent for *Bucephalus*, who, as soon as he was introduced into the chamber, fell a-crying like a child—*ἄρχισε να δακρυσή ὡσάν ἄνθρωπος*, and began to kiss Alexander, and at his death killed himself in the stall. At Babylon Alexander sees the prophet Jeremiah in a dream. He enters a vast cavern, where he beholds the deities and ancient kings of Greece, with whom he converses in a manner that reminds us of the last awful and mysterious converse in the palace of Eblis in *Vathek*. He enters Rome, mounted on *Bucephalus*, with *ταῖς τρομπηταῖς*. Lastly, he goes to the Islands of the Blest, and is informed of Adam and Eve and the tree of knowledge, and the introduction of Evil, &c. Of the long correspondence between him and the Queen of the Amazons, conducted in the style of the *Complete Letter Writer*, we must forbear to speak, as also of the brazen tower of *Siacenthes*; one whom neither sword could wound nor flame could consume, and of the wonderful instrument, *ἓνα ὄργανον θαυμαστον*, on the top of the tower, which, when the wind reached it, cried out "Alexander the King, &c."

curred with the bosom of our naked mother of mankind, and the artistical conception eluded the difficulty of carrying these apples:

' From the tree retaining in her hand
A bough of fairest fruit.' (ix. 850.)

In *Cædmon* it costs Eve a long day to persuade the sturdy Adam, an honest Saxon, to the dark deed." p. 78.

* Alexander was, according to this biographer, the son, not of Philip, but of *Ectenabus*, King of Egypt, an astronomer and magician, who, putting on his head the horns of a goat, and clad in a goat's skin, crept to the chamber of *Olympias* by night, and persuaded her he was *Jupiter Ammon*—*ἐπῆγε τὸ βράδυ εἰς τὸ κρεβάτι τῆς Ὀλυμπιάδος, καὶ ἔμεινε μὲ αὐτὴν ὀλίγην ὥραν*. Philip afterwards being a little incredulous, *Ectenabus* appeared to him with the head of an eagle, the wings of a basilisk, and the feet of a leopard, and began crying out and embracing *Olympias*; and on the King inquiring who he was, *Olympias* said it was *ὁ θεὸς ὁ Ἄμμων*, and when Philip heard that, he was much rejoiced, *ἐχάρη κῶταπόλλα*, that the god took so much trouble to provide her with a son. Jeremiah the prophet gave Alexander the helmet of *Samson* and the sword of *Goliath τῶν Ἑλλήνων*. Well might it be believed of this conqueror, that when *Porus* read his threatening letter, *ἔσεισε τὸ κέφαλι του*, he shook his head like Lord Burleigh.

P. 144. "I have sometimes thought that it was P^{ère} Hardouin's conviction of all this literary industry of the monks which led him to indulge his extravagant conjecture, that the classical writings of antiquity were the fabrications of this sedentary brotherhood; and his pseudo Virgilius and pseudo Horatius astonished the world, though they provoked his laughter." An account of this very learned and eccentric scholar, if well written, would be very amusing. He was profoundly learned and deeply skilled in numismatic lore, but his love of paradox, and the ingenuity with which he supported it, were still more remarkable. We will give an instance or two. On a medal of Abydos is the inscription Ηρω Ληανδρος, Hero, Leander, with the figure of a man swimming, &c. Hardouin reads it Ηρωμη ανδρος, "the strength of a man," the device meaning that the Hellespont is so narrow that a strong man could swim across, and upon the wrong manner of reading this legend, he says the story of Leander and Hero *has been fabricated*, and that Ovid has made the first syllable of Leander long, from this inscription, which has Λη instead of Λεανδρος.—He found on a medal the word Κοσων, and not knowing a colony or city of that name, he interpreted it Καισαρ ολην Συριαν ωνήσατο. "Cæsar assisted all Syria." But a not unfriendly critic observed to him, why not Κιλικίαν ολην Σέβαστος ωνήσατο. "Augustus benefited all Cilicia."—We must give one or two more of these portentous readings. There is a medal with the inscription "Genio Antiocheni, Apolloni Sancto," which he thus explains: "To the genius of the first colony of Narbonne, the defender of the empire, through hatred of the Christians also angry with us, the sacred Apollo." On some medals is SΜΑΗ: this he explains "Societas Mercurium adjacentium Hispaniæ." On a medal of Narbonne is ΑΡΝΑΣΙ: this, he says, means "Arte Narbonensium Apollo sanat imperium." Hardouin argued that the "Vulgate" was *older* than the Septuagint, and even than the Samaritan and the Hebrew Pentateuch, and the assassination of Julius Cæsar was a fable, for neither Virgil nor Pliny name the conspirators. Yet Hardouin was so well known and highly esteemed in his society for his learning, that to him was entrusted to finish a work left imperfect by the learned Petavius; it was in his work on the coins Herodiadum, that he first timidly broached his doctrine of the *fabrication* of the ancient authors, from ancient medals and coins, by a person "cui jocosi sodales geminum Severi Archontii nomen fecere." The only works he allowed to be genuine were Cicero, Pliny, the Georgics of Virgil, the Satires of Horace, and the Epistles, but this list was subsequently altered. This detestable society of forgers, this "impious synagogue," with Sev. Archontius at their head, he supposed to exist in the thirteenth century, and in France; for he discovered gallicisms in Josephus, Thucydides and others, both which authors he said were ignorant of Greek. He only allowed the genuineness of some of the "Fasti," and a few inscriptions; and his second and amended list of authors, has Plautus, Pliny, Virgil's Eclogues and Georgics, Horace's Satires and Epistles, Homer and Herodotus. Though he attacked the profane authors first, his supposed object was to remove the fathers and the old versions of the Scriptures, in order to exalt the Latin Vulgate. "Bellum sacrum indicit, et pergit monumenta vetera dejectum, ut templum, imperiumque Romæ super traditionis fundamentum stabiliat."* Hardouin imagined that in the four-

* One of Hardouin's most learned opponents, La Croze, allows his erudition. "Ea nihilominus in re, ingenio et solertiae Harduino nihil derogatum velimus, quam utinam tam veritatis studiosum possemus agnoscere, quam egregiis ingenii dotibus a

teenth century a society of Heresiarchs arose, who, with great skill and success, spread their impious pantheism through the world of letters and supported their tenets by forgeries of works. This society, he says, possessed many laborious brazen-bowelled χαλκεντέροος workmen—idoneos artifices.—And, as one forgery is necessary to support another, they first forged the Fathers, then sacred and profane histories, and then the works of their adversaries, as Manicheans, Arians, Donatists, &c. They had first to form, with great labour and study, a Byzantine history, continued to the time of Leo X. because in that period the counsels, heresies, &c. would be placed. Hence our vast body of the Byzantine histories! These forgeries were all made in France and at Paris, and from 1350 to 1480 were prosecuted. Some were even formed on Egyptian papyrus, brought over for the purpose. The Benedictines were the leaders of the conspiracy; for, from the time of Gregory the Great to the thirteenth century, there was scarcely a writer that was not of this society. The libraries of all the monasteries, before the invention of printing, were only arsenals stored with atheism and heresy, and when they were made public, in the middle of the fourteenth century, they were greedily received without suspicion or examination; but they were cautiously and gradually sent out, at intervals of a few years, carefully written, not on paper, but parchment, to show a greater age, “ut vetustiore mentirenter ætatem.” Some of the Greek books were first written in Latin in France, then sent to Italy, Rome, or Milan, to be translated into Greek, and subsequently returned. That the age of these works is recent, is maintained from the fact, that before the time of Charles the Fifth there was no royal library in France. The fourteenth century was the most fertile of frauds. In 1279 the Bishop of Paris, Stephen Tampusier, left his library to his cathedral; it consists entirely of breviaries and missals; no Augustin, no Jerom, no Ambrose, no Chrysostom, no Gregory, no “Master of the Sentences.” Now, if these works had existed at that time, would it be probable that they would all be wanting in the library of the primate of France? Again, in 1271, when an Archdeacon of Canterbury left his library to the College at Paris, there were only 14 volumes, and none of the fathers. After Constantinople was taken by Mahomet II. in the library of the patriarch were only 50 volumes, in the whole city only 180, and now in all Greece (excepting Mount Athos) according to Montfaucon there are not more than 100 Greek MSS. while in France, Italy, and England, they amounted to 20,000. “Nempe in occidenti scripti fictique sunt primum omnes.” This “Falsarium Cohors” had alphabets, inks, and parchments of all ages, as may be seen by the similarity of their resemblance. The characters are often so alike that they certainly not only came from the same manufactory, but the same hand. There was no public heresy in the church till the time of Wiclif, but Wiclif made use of the works of the pseudo Augustin to oppose the church. Wiclif begot Luther, Luther Calvin, Calvin Jansenius, and so arose the heresiarchs and their heresies, for the writings of the *Fathers* (as

Deo O. Maximo ornatum ultro fatemur.” See *Vindiciæ Vet. Script.* p. 70 and p. 127. Hardouin took to himself a beautiful emendation of Petavius on Pliny who, speaking of *bees*, says, “Vermiculus jacens transversus, adhærensque ita ut pascere videatur,” he says “Corrigo ‘ut pars ceræ videatur.’” The Jesuit expunged this emendation from Petavius’ *Themistius*, which he edited, and put it as his own, into his own notes on Pliny. See La Croze, p. 119, yet this edition La Croze calls optima et elegantissima.

* *Lectori*, p. ix. *Hardouini Censura*, ed. London, 1765.

they are called) are the formation of all heresies past, present, and to come; the destruction of them would prove the extinction of heresy. The books of Augustin have destroyed the true religion in the North and in the East. Why should we wait till they destroy also the West? rather let us severely examine them, that their impiety may be manifested to the world. This was a large conspiracy to root out all religion. It was formed and commenced under the reign of Philip Augustus; it increased under Philip the Fair, and in 150 years it acquired prodigious growth." It was in his "Ad Censuram Veterum Scriptorum Prolegomena," that Hardouin attacked the authority of the sacred writers; in his "Chronologia ex ant. Numis restitutæ Prolusio de Numis Herodiadum," &c. 1690, he made his onslaught on the profane; and in his *Opera Varia* there is a critical analysis of the blunders, solecisms, &c. made by the author of the *false Æneid*, and of odes which pass under the name of Horace. The way in which ancient history was forged was as follows: They took the names of the persons from ancient coins, of which they possessed a large collection. Whatever names did not exist on coins or in *Pliny's* history, they manufactured from the Hebrew; and that no ancient and veritable Greek and Latin History existed is plain from this fact, that *what is called* ancient history, is at total variance with ancient coins, as regards genealogy, chronology, the achievements of kings, emperors, &c. as has been proved from the coins of Augustus down to Heraclius. The events of history are *not* confirmed by coins, but opposed; and history is silent as to the facts recorded on coins; why should we wonder if those who had introduced forgeries into sacred history should adulterate and print profane? Besides many frauds and false inscriptions were made on monuments and stones.

Those in the fraternity who wrote Latin most elegantly, were the authors of Virgil, Cicero, Lactantius, and others of equal beauty of style, but these men "magis impietatis suæ quam famæ propagandi cupidi fuere." Hardouin, in his first list, had exempted Cicero, but La Croze (Vind. 153) warned him, that if he did not expunge his name the system would break down,—accordingly, the amended list showed Tully displaced and Plantus inserted in his stead. At length, partly induced by the arguments of his opponent La Croze, partly by general ridicule, and the command of his society, he made (or rather pretended to make) a recantation of his paradoxes and errors,* attached to a declaration framed by the Superiors and Le Père Provencal of the Jesuits at Paris, in which they disowned all connexion with the eccentricities of their repentant brother. Hardouin died at Paris Sept. 2, 1729, aged 83, and M. de Bose placed this epitaph over him.

In expectatione judicii
Hic jacet
Hominum paradoxotatos
Natione Gallus, Religione Romanns,
Orbis literati portentum,
Venerandæ antiquitatis cultor et destructor,
Docte febricitans

* This may be seen in Le Clerc, *Bibl. Choisie*, t. xviii. 256, but when, in 1707, his *Opera Varia* was published, it appeared that he still maintained the same opinion, "et dissimulasse, non mutasse sententiam ex hoc opere postremo abunde patet." See *Lectori*. p. 6. It was a dispute whether these extravagant theories came from Hardouin individually, or from the Society of Jesuits. See *La Vie de La Croze*, p. 83 and 95.

Somnia et inaudita commenta vigilus edidit,
Scepticum pie egit,
Credulitate puer, audacia juvenis, deliriis senex.*

The learned Bishop of Avranches had so high an opinion of Hardouin, that he said "that he had for forty years been endeavouring to ruin his reputation, but could not do it;" and when he published his Pliny, the same learned prelate observed, "that father Hardouin, in five years, had done what five of the greatest scholars could not have done in fifty." He received a pension from the clergy for his edition of the Councils: when Le Brun asked him how he could print the Councils, which he considered as chimeras and their history as false, he answered, "Il n'y a que Dieu et moi qui le sachions." There was much ingenuity required in the invention of his paradoxes. The *Æneid* was written, he argues, to show the triumph of Christianity over the Synagogue: Troy was Jerusalem. *Æneas* carrying his household gods into Italy, represented the gospel announced to the Romans. The names of the martyrs, bishops, &c. mentioned in history, he considered were taken from the names of the different officers and servants in the courts of Philip Augustus, as Januarius, the captain of the guards, Trophimus the nurse, &c. The voyage of *Æneas* represents St. Peter's voyage to Rome. Lalage, in Horace's Odes, is the Christian religion. When a friend remonstrated with him on the absurdities he made public, "Do you think (answered Hardouin) that I get up every morning at four o'clock only to repeat what other people have said?" "Yet (answered his friend), but it sometimes happens that in getting up so early one is not quite awake, and may mistake our dreams for realities." Boileau said, he was not learned enough to know whether the system was true or not, but though he was no friend to the monks, he should not object to live with *brother* Horace, or *dominus* Virgil, "avec frère Horace, et dom Virgile."

Gisbert Cuper, who was an excellent scholar and critic, in complimenting La Croze on his *Vindication*, expresses a high opinion of Hardouin's learning, and adds the following pleasing trait in his character: "Cumque ipse sit, ut certior factus sum *singulari comitate et morum dulcedine* profecto forem injuriosus in virum eruditum crederem," &c. The *Journal* or *Mémoires de Trevoux* was the vehicle through which Hardouin often discharged his flights of paradoxes. His dissertations on the Taurobolia and the Criobolia was considered by the critics of the time as most extravagant, and tending to the destruction of all antiquity, sacred and profane. He at last, in the same journal, ventured his doubts on the age of Dante! *Doutes proposés sur l'age du Dante, par le P. H. J.* in which he attempted to prove that the real author was near a hundred years later than Dante, and that he was a follower of Wicklif.† We must, however, at parting with

* We believe that there is a life of Hardouin in *Chauffpié*, but such aristocratic volumes do not suit a poor country curate's closet of books; and we do not therefore know how much of the information we have given, is to be found there. We are poor scholars in every sense of the word, and possess on this subject only, 1. *Harduini Opera Varia*, fol. 1729; 2. *Hard. Prolegomena, &c.* 1766; 3. *La Croze Vindiciæ Vet. Script.* 1708, a scarce and learned work; 4. *Hardouin Apologue d'Homère*, 1716; 5. *Recueil de Littérature*, 1730, by J. Cuper; 6. *La Vie de La Croze*, par M. Jordan, 1741, with the works of Heuman, Eyring, and Le Clerc. We may observe, that Hardouin has been knighted by a princely hand. Bentley calls him "Elegantissimus Harduinus," *Hor. Od. i. 36. 10.* "Harduinus eruditissimus," do. Burman alludes to him in his preface to his uncle's *Virgil*, p. 3. His was, like Hamlet's, a noble mind diseased.

† See *Recueil de Littérature, de Philosophie et d'Histoire*, Amst. 12mo, 1730, p. 127, an anonymous work, the author of which we do not know.

this singular man, not permit ourselves or our readers to leave him with a sneer of disdain or even a smile of ridicule. He owned, in a letter to his friend, that, like the Earl Grey, the *maintenance of his order* was the great object of his life, and to that, even truth and conscience were sacrificed; but he was an admirable scholar, and the circle of his erudition was most extensive. Learning however will no more thrive without truth and honour and fair dealing than any other acquirement; and we are afraid that there was too much of the leaven of the Jesuit about this holy father to assure our confidence. We happen to possess a copy of his very learned work, *Nummi antiqui Populorum et Urbium illustrati*, 4to. 1684, in which he goes alphabetically through the ancient coins, and boasts that *six hundred*, previously obscure, are for the first time illustrated. This volume belonged to some contemporary of his, who was a profound medallist, and who has noted in the margin the mere assertions of Hardouin, which were *untrue*, and has referred to the volume from which he took his description of medals, which he professed to have seen, but which, this annotator observes, were never at his command; still the volume contains a mass of very curious learning, drawn from remote resources, and would put modern diligence,* if not scholarship, to the blush; and with this we close our eventful history of "Le Père de la petite Maison," as the Parisians called him. The best and fullest account of his numerous large works and smaller treatises will be seen in the *Onomasticon of Saxius*, vol. v. p. 320—327.

At p. 170 of his second volume, in allusion to a Greek play, the "Christus Patiens," written by a father of the church, Gregory Nazianzen, Mr. D'Israeli says, "It assumed a subject of the deepest interest." Now as this dramatic performance is not exactly meant for the ears of the groundlings, and as it does not lie across the path of *all* our readers, we shall show our respect to Mr. D'Israeli, by giving him the following account of this drama, and vouching for its correctness and *originality*. This play is a cento, made up from the Hecuba, Orestes, Medea, Hippolytus, Troades, and Bacchæ of Euripidis, the pseudo Euripidean Rhesus, and the Prometheus and Agamemnon of Æschylus. Of the 2,600 lines of which it is composed, about *two thirds* are to be found, or may be referred to one or other of the tragedies above mentioned. The Hecuba has, however, only furnished five lines, the Prometheus not more than three, the Agamemnon about a dozen, taken from two scenes, and the

* See La Vie de M. La Croze, p. 324, 330, 12mo. 1741, an interesting piece of biography to scholars and persons fond of critical learning. La Croze and his friend the burgomaster Gisb. Cuper were excellent scholars.

† We were conversing the other day with our friend that learned Theban G. B. on the scholarship of modern and bygone days, and mentioning Scaliger he said, "There is the *Emendatio Temporum*, why, Sir, it is all a farce, Sir, a humbug to suppose any modern scholar could write such a book as that. No, Sir! it is totally beyond their beat; it is d——d nonsense, Sir, they could not do it." In this sentiment we fully agree, only adding that it is our belief if any could, it would be G. B. himself. We take the secret to be that we do not rise, like Hardouin, at four in the morning. Somerville, we think, in his spirited poem of the "Chase," observes, that one obstacle to the sportsman's early rising is the "reluctant wife," and the Père Hardouin had no such soft seductive chains to enthrall him in the nuptial bower; while Minerva frowned, and exclaimed

———" ni
 Posces ante diem librum cum lumine, si non
 Intendes animum studiis et rebus honestis,
 Invidia vel Amore vigil torquebere."

whole of the 'extracts from the *Orestes* are confined to a single scene: The quotations from the *Medea*, *Bacchæ*, and *Rhesus* are exceedingly numerous, and there are not a few from the *Troades* and *Hippolytus*, and in both cases *the cento not only furnishes better readings than are to be found in existing MSS. but even supplies some lacunæ*. That the author of the cento called the *Christus Patiens* had manuscripts of some value, especially of the *Rhesus*, is shown by the fact that he has quoted a passage from the play which was not known to exist until it was discovered in the last Florentine manuscript, collected by Isaac Vossius. So too in *Troades*, v. 1280, it reads *εμπνεους* for *ἀμπνέους*, and thus confirms the emendation of Wakefield, which is likewise found in the MS. Harl. of that play. Within these few years this play has been published at Paris among the works of Greg. Nazianzen, and though there were about half a dozen manuscripts in the Royal Library, the editors only looked here and there on one or the other, and gave some notes at once puerile and useless. The oldest MS. is that marked in the catalogue as No. 1220. In the Paris MS. 2875, are the following verses found at the end of the poem :

Ἐχεις ἀληθῶς δραμᾶ κού πεπλῦσμενον.
 Πεφυρμένον τε μυθικῶν λήρων κόπρω
 Ὁ φιλομαθῆς εἰσεβοφρόνων λόγων
 Ἐι γῶν θέλεις συ καὶ Λυκοφρονος τόπω
 Γλυκυφρόνως, νυν ὡς θέμις, ἐγνωσμένου
 Λέξω τὰ πολλὰ νηθρικῶς ὧν μ' ἱστορεῖς.

But as nothing is told according to the promise in *Λέξω*, it is probable that something has been lost after the concluding line.* The whole composition is most barbarous ; what does Mr. D'Israeli think of such a line as

Τις σ' ὦδ ἀτιμῶς ἠθέλησε τεθνᾶναι.

or

Ἴδ' ὦ γυναικῶν ἐξ ἀπασῶν βελτίων.

or

Ὁ νῦν νέκυσ φᾶν τῷ λάκκῳ τέθειμενος.

or

τὸ μὲν σὸν ευδοκίμον εἰσεβῆς γέρον.

or

Ἄναξ Ἰησοῦς τῆτες εσταυρώμενου
 ὁ δ' οὐκέτ' ἔστιν ἐν τάφῳ νεκρὸς μένων
 Ἄλ' ἔξεγερθεῖς εἰς γαλιλαίαν τρέχει.

or a hundred others of the same construction, such as

Κουστωδίας γὰρ τινες ἐκ φέρουσί που.†

P. 283. To Mr. D'Israeli's chapter on Gower we have only to add,

* We recollect that the learned Pierson, in his *Verisimilia*, had observed that "Plures versus Euripidis ex Christo Patiente G. Nazienzeni emaculari possunt." See pp. 66. 119.

† See on this drama Lambec: in *Bibl. Vindob.* iv. 22. Cave, *Hist. Literar.* 177, Lond. fol. 1682. Warton's *H. of Engl. Poetry*, vol. iii: 196, and *Quarterly Rev.* No. xcii: p. 480. We remember the late Professor Porson used to carry a copy of the *Christus Patiens* in the bosom of his coat, and after dinner read some of the *portentous lines* for his own and his friends' amusement:

that a pleasing *selection* might be made from the *Confessio Amantis*, which would make those acquainted with the merits of this neglected poet, who have it not in their power to purchase that costly shrine in which his venerable reliques are deposited. We read the volume some few years since for this purpose, and shall give an extract as a specimen. The youth says to his confessor, who asks him

“ What hast thou done of besyship
To love, and to the ladyship
Of her which thy lady is ?”
‘ My father, ever yet er this,
In every place, in every stede,
What so my lady hath me bede,
Wyth all myn hert obedyent
I have thereto be diligent ;
And if so is that she bed nought,
What thing that then into my thought
Cometh first, of that I may suffice :
I bowe, and proffer my service.
Sometime in chamber, sometime in hall,
Right so, as I see the times fall ;
And when she goth to hear masse,
That time shall nought overpasse
That I ne approche her lady heade,
In *aunter* if I may her leade
Unto the chapel, and again
Then is not all my way in vain.
Somedele I may the better fare,
When I, that may not feel her bare,
May lead her clothed in mine arm ;
But afterward it doth me harm.
Of pure imagination,
For then this collation
I make unto my selven ofte,
And say, ‘ Oh Lord ! how she is softe—
How she is round—how she is small !
Now, would God I had her all
Without danger at my will.’
And then I sike, and sit still.

* * *

What thing she bid me don, I do ;
And when she bid me gon, I go ;
And when her list to clepe, I come ;
Thus hath she fully overcome
Mine idleness, till I sterve,
So that I mot her needs serve ;
For, as men say, need hath no law :
Thus mot I redely to her draw.
I serve—I bow—I look—I loute,
Mine eye followeth her aboute ;
Whatso she will, so will I ;
When she will sit, I knele by ;

And when she stent, then will I stand ;
And when she taketh her work in hand,
Of weaving, or of embroidery,
Then can I not but muse and pry
Upon her finger long and small.
And now I think, and now I tale,
And now I sing, and now I sike ;
And thus my countenance I pike ;
And if it fall, as for a timè,
Her liketh nought abyde by me ;
But buseyn her in other things,
Then make I other tarryings
To drive forth the long day,
For me is lothe depart away ;
And then I am so simple of port,
That for to faign some disport
I play with her little hound,
Now on the bed, now on the ground ;
Now with the birds in the cage ;
For there is none so little page,
Ne yet so symple a chamberere
That I ne make him all chere,
And all for they should speak well.
Thus may you see my busy wheel,
That goth not idly about ;
And if her list to riden out
On pilgrimage, or other stede,
I come, tho I be not bede,
And take her in mine arm aloft,
And set her in her saddle soft,
And so forth lead her by the bridle,
For that I would not be idle ;
And if her list to ride in chaire,
And that I may thereof beware,
Anone I shape me to ride
Right even by the chair's side ;
And as I may, I speak among,
And other while I sing a song
Which Ovid in his bookes made,
And said, O what sorrows glad !
O ! which no full prosperity
Belongeth to the property
Of love ! whoso will here serve,
And therefore may no man swerve,
That he ne mote his love obey,
An thus I ride forth on my way,” &c.

In the *Father Confessor's Tale* that follows of the King of *Armorica's* daughter, some lines may be selected not unworthy of the friend of Chaucer, nor unmusical to more refined ears.

“ When come was the month of May,
She would walk upon a day ;
And that was e'er the sun arist,
Of women but a few it wist.

And forth she went privily
Unto the park was fast by,
All soft walking on the grass,
Till she came there the launde was

Through which there ran a great river.
 It thought her fair; and said here
 I will abide under the shaw,
 And bade her women to withdraw;
 And then she stood alone still
 To think what was in her will.
 She saw the sweet flowers spring;
 She heard glad fowles sing;
 She saw beasts in their kind—
 The buck, the doe, the hart, the hind.
 The males go with the female;
 And so began there a quarrell
 Between love and her own hearte,
 From which she could not asterte;
 And as she cast her eye about,
 She saw, clad in one suit, a rout
 Of ladies, where they comen ride
 Along under the wood side.
 On fair ambling horses they sit,
 That were all white, fair, and great;

And every one ride on side.
 The saddles were of such pride,
 With pearls and gold so well begon,
 So rich saw she never none.
 In kirtles and in copes riche
 They were clothed all alyche,
 Departed ever of white and blue,
 With all lustre that she knew.
 They were embroided over all
 Their bodies, woven long and small;
 The beauty of their fair face
 There may none earthly thing deface.
 Corownes in their heads they bare,
 As each of them a queen were,
 That all the gold of Cresus hall
 The least coronall of all
 Might not have bought, after the worth.
 Thus comen they riding forth."

In the following lines the bashfulness of love is well painted (fol. 66).

"Ye, father, oft it had been so
 That when I am my lady fro,
 And think untoward her draw,
 Then cast I many a new law,
 And all the world turn up so down;
 And so record I my lesson,
 And write in my memorial
 What I to her tell shall,

Right all the matter of my tale,
 But all is not worth a nut shalle;
 For when I come there she is,
 I have it all forgot, I wis.
 Of that I thought for to tell
 I cannot then unanother spell,
 That I weed al the best have read,
 So sore of her I am adread," &c.

The return of the faithless husband is thus sketched:

"But thereof wotteth noight the wife
 At home, which loveth as her life
 Her lord, and sit all day wishing
 After her lord's home coming.
 But when that he cometh home at eve,
 Anon he maketh his wife believe,
 For she nought else should know,
 He telleth her how his hunt hath blow,

And how his hounds have well run,
 And how there shone a merry sun,
 And how his hawks flown well;
 But he will tell her never adole
 How he to love untrue was,
 Of that he robbed in the pas,
 And took his lust under the shaw,
 Against love and against his law."

In the tale of the King of Hungary we find some pleasingly written lines.

"They were merry and fair enough,
 Each one with other played and laugh,
 And fellen into tales new:
 How that the fresh flowers grew,
 And how the green leaves sprung,
 And how that love among the young

Began the heartis then to wake,
 And every bird bath chose his make;
 And thus the May's day to th' end
 They led, and home again they wend,"
 &c. *

* Many spirited and poetical lines might be separately quoted, as

"What is a land where men be none?"

and,

"_____

With such a noise among them all
 As though the heaven should fall.
 The hill unto their voice answered," &c.

and,

"So loud that on every side
 Methought that all the heaven cried."

We will conclude with a passage of a different kind, descriptive of laziness.

“ For tho’ no man it would allowe,
To sleep lever than to wowe
Is his maner, and thus on nights,
When he seeth the lusty knights
Revelling, where those women are,
Away he skulketh as an hare,
And goeth to bed, and layeth him soft,
And of his sloth he dreameth oft,
How that he sticketh in the mire,
And how he sitteth by the fire,

And claweth on his bare shanks,
And how he climeth up the banks,
And falleth in the glades deep;
And then whoso taketh keep
When he is fallen in such a dream,
Right as a ship against the stream
He routeth with a sleepy noise,
And brustleth as a monke’s froyse
When it is throwe into the pan,” &c.

And thus we bid farewell to one who was once so highly esteemed among his brethren that it was thought by a later poet no mean compliment to have it said—

“ But *Gower’s* mind, which now in *Gascoigne* lives,
Yields here in view,” &c.

(Verses by R. S. in prayse of *Gascoigne’s* Poems, App.)

and,

“ Chaucer by writing purchas’d fame,
And *Gower* got a worthy name.
Sweet *Surrey* suckt Parnassus’ springs,
And *Wiatt* wrote of wondrous things.
Old *Rochfort* clamb the stately throne
Which Muses hold in Helicon.
Then thither let good *Gascoigne* go;
For sure his verse deserveth so.” R. Smith.

P. 305. Mr. D’Israeli has taken a more favourable view of Occleve’s poetry than any former critic, by some of whom they had been called “mere trash;” but he does not seem to have remarked a poem of Occleve’s printed in Camden’s Remains, from MS. Bodl. (p. 197) “Of Pride and of wast Clothing of Lordis mene (retinue), which is azens her astate;” a curious satire on the extravagant dress then in vogue. Among the disadvantages of a loose flowing robe, he says,

“ What is a Lord without his mené?
I put case that his foes him assayle
Sodenly in the strete—what help shall he
Whose sleeves encumbrous so syde trayle
Do to his Lorde? he may hym not avayle.
In such a case he nys but a woman:
He may not stande him instede of a man.

The skynner unto the felde mote also,
His house in London is so streyt and scurs,
To don his crafte; sometime it was not so.
O Lord, give ye unto your men her pars
That so don, and queynt him bett with Mars,
God of Battell, he loveth none aray
That hurtith manhood, at proffe, or assay.”

We have next a sketch of the dress of John of Lancaster.

“ Of Lancaster Duke John, whose soul
in heaven
I fully deem, and trust sittith full high,
A noble Prince, I may allege, and nevere
Other may no man of hym testifie.
I never saw a Lord that could him gye
Bett like his estate, for knightly prowesse
Was to him girt—O God his soule
blesse!

His gay garments were not full wide,
And yet thei him became wonder well.
Now wold God the waste of cloth, and
pride,
Were now i-put in exile perpetual,
For the good and profit universal;
And Lordis might help all this if they wold,
The old get, take, and it forth use and
hold.”

Mr. D’Israeli informs us “that a literary historian who has read manuscripts with the eagerness which others do the last novelty, more careful than Warton, and more discriminate than Ritson, has with *honest intre-*

pidity confessed that 'Occeleve has not had his just share of reputation.' His writings greatly assisted the growth of the popularity of our infant poetry. Our historian has furnished from the MSS. of Occeleve testimonies of his assertion." * The account of Lydgate's writings is far too short to satisfy either the poet or the antiquary, and we question whether our author has waded through the black-letter folios which have kept us in our bay-window through many a summer's afternoon. Lydgate's poems offer some attractions to the poet, and are full of curiosity to the critic and archæologist. They cannot be reprinted; but a volume which should contain a good account of them, with extracts, would be no unacceptable present.

P. 199. Speaking of John Heywood's Spider and the Flie, 1556, our author says that "Warton impatiently never reached the conclusion:" and he himself calls it a "dull and dense poem," and a "longsome fiction." Now though neither Warton nor Mr. D'Israeli could summon courage to read this poem through, it has been read by John Milton, and by John M——; and in our perusal of it some years since, we found at p. 376 the following passage:

"Thine answer is, not in harness cap-a-pie;
Beseeging, sted of beseeching, to constraine."

See Par. Lost, V. v. 869.

———"Then thou shalt behold
Whether by supplication we intend,
Address and to begirt the Almighty throne,
Beseeching or besieging," &c.

P. 214. "The reforming Archbishop Grindal substituted the dull and barbarous *l'alingenius*, *Sedulius*, and PRUDENTIUS for the great classical authors of antiquity." Now we suspect that the author of the *Amenities* is not familiarly acquainted with the last of these poets; or he would have found that he was "one of the classical authors of antiquity," and that he was neither "dull nor barbarous." We must confess that we have read Prudentius with pleasure, and have translated some of his poems, which appeared some years since in the *Gent. Magazine*; but, as *our* authority is not of any weight, we will give the opinion on this point, of those whose taste and learning no one would dispute. "Prudentius," says Jortin, "who had a fine genius and was a good poet." See *Remarks on Ecclesiastical History*, vol. ii. p. 156. "See the splendid eloquence of Prudentius, who was depreciated by Gibbon, because he was a vigorous and unanswerable defender of Christianity." "The pious and elegant Prudentius." See *W. Herbert's Attila*, p. 60, p. 353. This will be sufficient. The testimony of Scaliger might be overlooked, but Tyrwhitt had remarked that "Prudentius had a classical taste." As regards the "dull and barbarous" *Sedulius*, we shall only say that Boethius, a "critic of stupendous erudition," asserts that not one among the Christian poets preserved the beauty of the Virgilian verse equal to *Sedulius*; † and that he was "optimi ingenii:" and by the biographer of St. Martin, a brother poet, the elegance of his language was confessed—

"Hinc quoque conspicui radiavit lingua Seduli."

* V. Sharon Turner's *History of England*, vol. V. p. 335.

† See *Barthii Adversaria*, t. i. col. 475.

Lastly, the very learned author of the *Lives of the Scottish Poets* has said that "the poetical merit of Sedulius has always been regarded as very considerable.* Now, to come to "Palingenius," who is the only modern poet of the three, we can only say, that the censure of Mr. D'Israeli has led us to run once more through his poem, the *Zodiack of Human Life*; and, though the Poet shortens the gerund in "do," an unpardonable crime in Dr. Parr's eyes, and though now and then his taste is a little given to verbal conceit, yet he is neither dull nor barbarous. He had a noble patron, to whom his poem is dedicated, of the illustrious family of D'Este, Hercules, Duke of Ferrara, whom he selected as the greatest and most enlightened person of the age. The real name of the poet was Pier Angelo Manzeli, though Tiraboschi, in opposition to every other writer, believes Paliginio to have been the true one. The poem shews that he was a great enemy to the monks, and wished to curtail their small tithes on the plan that has been lately with too much success adopted in our own establishment,

"Divitiis deceat privari, et partibus illis
Quas auferre solet cristatis villica gallis
Quia sint lascivi nimium, neminumque superbi
Proh pudor! hos tolerare potest Ecclesia porcos
Dumtaxat ventri, veneri, somnoque vacantes?" &c.

But the parallel does not sufficiently hold to go further; the portrait of the "Devil" approaches nearer to the Satan of Tasso than of Milton—

"Alæ humeris magnæ, quales vespertilionum
Membranis contextæ amplis, pes amplus uterque,
Sed qualem fluvialis anas, qualemve, Sonorus
Anser habere solet, referebat cauda leonem."

though there is a dash for the Miltonian pencil in the following:

"Alta supercilia, erectus, similisque minanti
Vultus erat."

He was surrounded with a vast band of followers,

"Multa illi adstabat turba, innumerisque satelles."

who all carried a *pair of bellows*,

"Quisque suis unicum manibus follemque tenebat,
Folle quidem ut capita inflarent, ventoque replerent."

Dismissing, however, these "Diableries," we met with a passage in our reading which we do not know whether the Miltonian commentators have recorded or not, in which Satan is described as preparing to attack Heaven with *Artillery*; the passage will repay the citation:

"Aspexi hunc igitur, sævum horribilemque superbo
Extantem solio, scelerataque sceptrum tenentem;
Sanguinæ cristæ hinc surgunt, et cornua septem
Erecta, et totidem ingentes referentia turres,

* See Irving's *Lives of the Scottish Poets*, vol. i. p. 18, a "work of great research and critical ingenuity." V. Warton's *History of English Poetry*, vol. iii. p. 467.

Auribus atque oculis lucent, et navibus ignes
 Oraque formosas evolvunt grandia flammæ ;
 Heu quot habet secum comites, quantasque phalanges
 Instructus telis, et *bombiferis tormentis*,
 Iste tyrannus agit, tanquam perfringere cœlum
 Vellet, et æthera superos depellere ab aula.*

P. 263. Mr. D'Israeli, on the subject of "The Ancient Writers in Modern Verse," says, "Had this project of versification become popular, it would necessarily have ended in a species of poetry, not referring so much to the natural ear affected by the melody of emotion, as to a mechanical and severe succession. To this Milton seems to allude in a sonnet to Lawes, the musician—

"Harry, whose tuneful and well-measur'd song
 First taught our English music how to span
 Words with just *note* and *accent*, not to scan
 With *Midas' ears*, committing short and long," &c.

Now we cannot agree in the opinion that Milton's lines contain any allusion to these hexameters and sapphics, and other ancient measures, which were for a short time in vogue a century before Milton wrote ; but he alludes to that closer union between music and poetry effected by Lawes ; and to the emphasis of the musical notes falling on those syllables or words suited to their time and expression, a point always considered by the great masters of music ; and thus only could the poetry and music be in harmony. Milton adds,

"To after age thou shalt be writ the man
 That with smooth air couldst *humour* best our tongue."

that is, could overcome the difficulty (for a great one it has always been acknowledged) of uniting the music and poetry in smooth harmony, and of adapting the musical notes to the accented force of the words it accompanied. Thus Tatham, in his verses to John Gamble, the composer, says,

"Here thou hast played the cunning chymist, fixt
 Mercurial notes to words, so aptly mixt,
 So wedded to each accent, sense, and feet,
 They like two bodies in one centre meet."

and another writer in the same volume has expressed his approbation of the composer's skill on the same account.

"Here's no disordering the fair mind,
 Unruly matter up to bind
 Until the too much forced zones
 Snapt, knit in short ellisions.
 No crowded words in huddle meet
 That shuffle on uneven feet,
 And struggling labour in their pains
 As if the verse were pardon chains.

The very *syllables* as clear
 Passed as *their ayres now* through the ear ;
 And he that made the essence whole
 Cannot distinguish which is soule,
 When one *informs the other*, they
 So mix in their unbodied play."†

* In looking into Todd's Milton, vi. 484, we perceive that this passage in Palingenius has escaped *all* the commentators, and therefore we shall claim the discovery. We may just add, that Scaliger said, "Palingenius Poeta non spernendus," vide Scaligeriana, p. 133.

† See Ayres and Dialogues, to be sung to the theorbo, lute, or bass viol. By John Gamble. fol. 1657.

P. 303. In the chapter on the Discourses of Witchcraft, the author says, "Another not less celebrated divine, Dr. Bentley, infers, 'that no English priest need affirm the existence of sorcery or witchcraft, since they now have a public law which they neither enacted nor procured, declaring these practices to be felony.' Did the Doctor know that *churchmen had no influence in creating that belief, or in enacting that statute?*" Undoubtedly Dr. Bentley knew this; but his knowledge of it was not called upon to act upon the point he had in view, which was to show to the clergy, that they need not, in their zeal to protect the instances of sorcery or witchcraft in scripture, support that doctrine voluntarily, lest they should be considered as incredulous; for there is a law now which they had no hand in making, and which, therefore, was not meant specially for their protection, absolutely declaring the exercise of witchcraft to be felony. "Churchmen" are the persons, who being professionally defenders of the true religion, would be especially appealed to on disputed points of scripture. To deny the existence of witchcraft might previously have been dangerous, as drawing with it a denial of an historic portion of scripture; but now a denial may safely be given, as it would be supported by the law of the land.

P. 395. Mr. D'Israeli says, when speaking of Spenser,—

"Twining was a scholar deeply versed in classical lore, which he has shown to great advantage in his version of and commentary on Aristotle's Treatise of Poetry. In his Dissertation on Poetical and Musical Imitation prefixed to his work, our critic is quite at home with Pope and Goldsmith, but he seems wholly shut out from Spenser. In a note to his first Dissertation he tells us, 'the following stanza of Spenser has been much admired.

"The joyous birds, shrouded in cheerful shade, [sweet;
Their notes with the voice attempered
Th' angelical soft trembling voices made
To th' instruments divine response meet;
The silver sounding instruments did meet
With the base murmur of the waters fall;
The waters fall with difference discreet,
Now soft, now loud, unto the wind did call, [to all."
The gentle warbling wind low answered

Our critic observes that

"Dr. Warton says of these lines, 'that they are of themselves a complete concert of the most delicious music.' Indeed, this very stanza of Spenser has been celebrated long before Joseph Warton wrote, and often since: now listen to our learned Twining:—"It is unwillingly that I differ from a person of so much taste. I cannot consider as music, much less as delicious music, a mixture of incompatible sounds—of sounds musical with sounds unmusical. The singing of birds cannot possibly be attached to the notes of a human voice. The mixture is and must be disagreeable. Two persons listening to a concert of voices and instruments, the interruption of singing birds, woods and waterfalls, would be little better than the torment of Hogarth's Enraged Musician. Further, the description itself is like too many of Spenser's, coldly elaborate, and indiscriminately minute. Of the expressions, some are feeble, and without effect, as 'joyous birds,'—some evidently improper, as

'trembling voices' and 'cheerful shades;' for there cannot be a greater fault in a voice than to be tremulous, and cheerful is surely an unhappy epithet applied to shade—some cold and laboured, and such as betray too plainly the necessities of rhyme. Such is

'The waters fall with difference discreet.'
Vide Twining's Translation.

Such is the anti-poetical and technical criticism. Imagine a music master, who had never read a line of poetry, attempting to perform the 'delicious music' of our poet, or a singing master who had never heard a joyous bird, tuning up some fair pupil's 'trembling voice,' and we might have expected this criticism from such enraged musicians. Would our critic insist on having a Philharmonic concert, or a simple sonata? He who will not suffer birds to be joyous, nor the shade cheerful, which their notes make so—

Th' angelical soft trembling voices made
To th' instruments divine response
meet.'

The 'softness trembling' with the verse. Had our critic forgotten Strada's famed contest of the nightingale with the lyre of the poet, when her trembling voice overcame in the rivalry, and she fell on the strings to die? And what shall we think of the classical critic who has pronounced that 'the descriptions of Spenser are coldly elaborate'—the most vivid and splendid of our poetry? But the most curious part remains to be told—this fine stanza of Spenser is one of his fine borrowings, being a translation of a

stanza in Tasso, excepting the introduction of 'the silver-sounding instruments.' The Æolian harp played on by the musical winds, was a happiness reserved for Thomson. The felicitous copy of Spenser attracted Fairfax, who, when he came to the passage in Tasso* kept his eye on Spenser, and has carefully retained 'the joyous birds' for the 'vezzosi angelli' of the original. It is certain that without poetic sensibility, the most learned critic will ever find that the utmost force of his logic in these matters will not lead to reason, but to unreason—imagination only can decide on imagination."

Now we cannot agree in this censure on Mr. Twining's criticism, nor consider, with Mr. D'Israeli, that it is altogether erroneous; though we may think that he has not looked on Spenser's descriptions through the right medium; but Dr. Warton's declaration that, "the lines are of themselves a complete concert of the most delicious music," is most unguarded and inappropriate: it being obvious, that sounds which do not fall within the compass of the musical scale, could not form a *concert* at all, much less a complete or delicious one, but when Twining says that Spenser's descriptions are "elaborate," we think him fully supported by the fact. The structure of Spenser's poem, the subject, the example of the older writers of romance, and the taste of the age in which it was written, all favoured this minute finishing and elaboration of the separate parts, in all descriptions, as of person, character, of ceremonies, pageants, battles, as well as of natural objects; and, whatever is so "elaborate" as to leave little or nothing for the imagination of the reader to supply, may be subject to the charge of coldness: and though the vividness and splendour of which Mr. D'Israeli speaks, may be seen in each particular and separate portion, yet the effect of the whole may not be of correspondent effect. Compare the descriptions of Spenser with those that most nearly approach to them in subject in the *Paradise Lost*, and the difference between the minute handling and delicate finish of the one, and the free touch and bolder delineations of the other, will be acknowledged. With respect to the passage immediately before us, we do not think that Mr. Twining sufficiently kept in view how much poetical descriptions of *sounds* speak, as it were, through the medium of words, to the eye, and not to the ear; that these different sounds come to us *successively* in the poetical numbers, and are not mixed up together in the mind, as they would be to the ear; acting on the imagination by their separate beauties, and though if analysed, they would be musically incorrect, yet if submitted to the poetical faculty through the *conception* of the mind, they are unobjectionable and true. But to judge with fairness of the propriety of his description, the character of the poem itself must also be taken into view. In a poem the scenery of which was laid in modern days, say, such as Thomson's *Seasons*, or Cowper's *Task*, this description, so appropriate to the antique east and the artificial character of the *Fairy Queen*, would be justly condemned as not in *keeping* with the other parts, as departing too much from the simple truth of nature, and as too much

* Hierusal. Liber. c. xvi. st. 12. The stanza in Spenser was from the *Faerie Queene*, book II, c. xii. st. 71.

dependant on associations drawn from an age and manners and character of composition so different from our own. The whole of Spenser's poem is fairy land; nature, there, has an atmosphere and colours of her own: the enchanter's wand is over all: and we readily surrender ourselves to his power in producing a delicious harmony from all those various instruments of sound, which we should refuse to any modern composer. Who can read these lines without seeing that they form part of a subject which lies within the realm of fancy, and is removed from ordinary nature? They are not true to the laws of musical composition.—Agreed! but are the enchanted castles true to the laws of architecture? Are the adventures, and sufferings, and exploits of the knights, agreeable to reason and experience, and the powers of humanity? is not the whole structure of the poem marvellous? Is not this one portion of the picture highly in character with the remainder? nay, we will say, that, considering the scene, the characters, the time, the events, and the other descriptive parts, the effect produced by this grand symphonious *orchestra* of nature, is far more effective and even more appropriate, than any one that would have been correct to the musician's ear, or which would have been suitable as the accompaniment to a picture describing later times more closely adhering to common nature, and more immediately founded on the realities of life.

MR. URBAN, *B.S.G.S. Feb. 22,*

A RECENT perusal of the "Anecdotes of William Hogarth written by himself; with Essays on his Life and Genius, and Criticisms on his Works, &c." [8vo. 1833], induced me to refer to some marginal notes, which I made, when reading many years ago, with much delight, the well-known "Biographical Anecdotes of William Hogarth" [1785].

My notes referred principally to the persons caricatured in one of the prints, satirizing the celebrated imposture of Mary Tofts, the Godalming Rabbit Breeder. One or two names were mentioned as belonging to these caricatures, the correctness of which I much doubted, and a revision of my notes has convinced me that my opinion was well formed. It is perhaps a matter of too little importance at the present time to rectify these errors, but, as the names of the individuals are still occasionally referred to, it may not be without its use to identify, correctly, the caricatured with the caricature.

The print in question is denominated "Cunicularii, or the Wise Men of Godliman in Consultation," and it caricatures several of the principal actors in the Rabbit-Breeding farce; the inscription at the bottom of the plate explains the subject thus,—
"A. The Dancing Master, or Præter-

natural Anatomist. B. An occult philosopher searching into the depth of things. C. The Sooterkin Doctor astonish'd," and some minor persons of no consequence. Respecting these characters, the "Biographical Anecdotes," p. 147, gives as the names of those depicted;—"A. St. André.—B. Sir Richard Manningham.—C. Mr. Sainthill, a celebrated surgeon in London.—D. Howard, the surgeon at Guildford;"—and the "Anecdotes of William Hogarth," on the authority of a "MS. in the King's Library," makes the same representation of the actors, except that C. is said to represent Cyriacus Ahlers, a German surgeon, who was sent to Godalming, by the King, to make inquiries into the affair.

As respects St. André and Howard, and all the minor personages, no question of identity can arise; but as regards Sir Richard Manningham and Sainthill or Ahlers, much doubt may be entertained; since none of the histories or accounts of the transaction exhibit them as fit objects of these burlesque caricatures, though we find much to shew that the Hon. Mr. Molyneux and Dr. John Maubray, or as he afterwards wrote his name, Mowbray, were the parties intended.

Among the numerous squibs and pasquinades to which this ridiculous affair gave rise, one, attributed to the

pen of Dean Swift, was published, called, "Much Ado about Nothing, &c." [1722]. This professes to proceed from Mary Tofts herself, and to contain "A full and impartial confession from her own mouth, and under her own hand, of the whole affair from the beginning to the end." In this "Confession" Mary Tofts is made to utter in a very vulgar style various sarcastic remarks on those who were prominent in giving credit to, or detecting the imposture. Of Manningham she says,— "After this, an ugly old gentleman in a grate black wig cam to me—" it is true the figure supposed to represent Manningham is dressed in a flowing black wig, and this is the only point in which it agrees with Manningham, but every thing else is inappropriate. The inscription on the print says, "B. an occult philosopher searching into the depths of things." Does this apply to Manningham? though a F.R.S. he made no pretensions, as far as I recollect, to much of philosophical knowledge; whereas Molyneux appears to have prided himself upon his philosophical investigations, and was the inventor or improver of a *Telescope*, of which he probably boasted not a little.

What says "Much Ado about Nothing?" "Then thay brote a purblynd gentilman, hoo was for sur-vayin me with his telluskop,—," and of this telescope we hear more in "The Discovery, or the squire turned ferret, an excellent new ballad." [1727].

"But M—l—n—x who heard this told,
(Right wary he and wise,)

"Cry'd sagely, 'tis not safe I hold,
To trust to D——nt's eyes.

"A vow to God then he did make,
He would himself go down,
St. A—d—ré too, the scale to take
Of that Phenomenon.

"He order'd then his coach and four,
(The coach was quickly got 'em),
Resolv'd this secret to explore,
And search it to the bottom.

* * * * *

"But hold! says Molly, first let's try,

* * * * *
If aught within we may descry,
By help of telescope."

This Resolution, "the secret to explore and search it to the bottom,"

fits exactly "the occult philosopher searching into the depth of things."

But it may be alleged, that the figure in question is represented as actually engaged in obstetric duties, with which, though Manningham was expert in them, Molyneux was unacquainted, and the performance of which duties would be derogatory to his rank and station in life. The fact, however, seems to be that Molyneux on this occasion did thus employ himself, for the ballad goes on, through several more verses, not all exactly fit to be placed before "eyes polite," till verse 21, where we find a wish, that

"Molly had ne'er a midwife been,"

which implies at least as much actual performance of the duty as the print exhibits.

If these extracts do not conclusively prove that by B, Molyneux was intended, further evidence may be gained from the account given by the Rev. William Whiston,* thus:

"Nay Mr. Molyneux, the Prince's secretary, a very ingenious person, and my very worthy friend, assured me he had so great a diffidence in the truth of the fact, and was so little biased by other believers, even by the King himself, that he would not be satisfied till he was permitted both to see and feel the rabbit in that very passage whence we all come into this world, out of our mother's womb."

The exclamations "it pouts, it swells, it spreads, it comes," issuing from the mouth of the "occult philosopher," are not at all in character with the more sedate bearing of Sir Richard Manningham; but quite in accordance with what might be expected from a novice or experiment-seeker. Upon the whole, I think Molyneux must be the person caricatured by this figure.

That by "C. The Sooterkin Doctor astonished," Maubray is intended, will hardly admit of a doubt. In 1724, Maubray published his strange pedantic book, "The Female Physician," in which he tells several very extraordinary stories, one of which is the history of a case of parturition on

* The opinion of the Rev. William Whiston concerning the affair of Mary Toft, ascribing it to be the completion of a prophecy of Esdras; in the memoirs of his life written by himself.

board a passage boat in Holland, when besides the infant, a monstrous little animal was born which he calls *de Snyger*; it has, he says, "a hooked snout, fiery sparkling eyes, a long neck, and an acuminated sharp tail, of an extraordinary agility of feet. At first sight of the world's light, it commonly yells and shrieks fearfully, and seeking for a lurking hole, runs up and down like a little *Dæmon*." Maubray affirms, "that among the seafaring and meaner sort of people in Holland, scarce one woman in three escaped this kind of birth;" and he exposed himself to much well-merited derision, for this exhibition of weakness and credulity. Mary Tofts, in "Much Ado about Nothing," says, "as for the squab man, that cry'd out a sooterkin, a sooterkin, I don't lik him at all; for it semes he wonted to mak a Devil's Damm of me; and peept and peept, the Devil peep his eyes out, in hops to see a dansing Devil cut a capor out of my belli, but he was disapinted."

This scurrility is altogether inapplicable to Sainthill and Cyriacus Ahlers; it suits none of the persons concerned in the affair but Maubray, and it may unhesitatingly be concluded, that figure C in the print, was meant to designate John Maubray, M.D.

Yours, &c.

S. M.

CAEN STONE.

IT is well known that Caen stone was used to a considerable extent in the ancient buildings of this country. Recently it has again been imported for the repairs of the Temple Church. From the following document, preserved in the British Museum,* it appears that its valuable qualities were not forgotten in the reign of Elizabeth, when many of our most magnificent country mansions were erected. It may be presumed that when Lord Cobham obtained this licence, he was engaged in the building of Cobham Hall near Gravesend, now the seat of the Earl of Darnley:—

* MS. Lansdowne 255, fol. 410. On vellum.

DE PAR LE ROY.

A Tous nos Lieutenans g'n'aux, Gouverneurs de nos provinces, Admiraulx, Visadmiraulx, Bailliz, Serj^{ms}, Prevosts, Juges, ou leurs lieutenans; Capp^{ms}, Chefs, et conducteurs de nos gens de guerre tant de cheval que de pied de quelque langue, qualite, nation, condition quils soient, Capp^{ms} et gardes de Villes, Citez, Ch'aux, fortresses, Navires, vaisseaulx, Maires, Consuls et eschevins des d^s Villes, M^{cs} et gardes des portes, ponts, ports, havres, passages, jurisdictions et detroits Et a tous nos autres Justiciers et officiers, ch'un en droit soy, comme luy appartiendra, salut. Nous ayant promis *au s^r Baron de Cobham* de faire prandre tirir et enlever de no'e Ville de Caen et ses envyrons La quantite de deux cents tonneaux de pierre propre a bastir Pour icelle faire transporter en Angleterre soit par mer ou par terre franchm^t et quietement par la conduite de Richard Bellot son serviteur ou autre personne que bon luy semblera; VOUS MANDONS ordonnons et tres-expresssem^t enjoignons de laisser sauvement et librement passer et sejourner par ch'un de vos dicts pouvoirs *Lad' quantite de deux cent tonneaux de peirre.* Ensemble les Belot et autres qui seront par led' s^r de Cobham commis et ordonnes a la conduite et charroy d'icelle, leur chevaulx, armes, et bagage Sans leur donner souffrir ny permettre leur estre faict mis ou donne auscun trouble ou empeschment. Avec toute faveur et assistance leur faisant bailler et delivrer navires, vaisseaux et autres choses dont ils auront besoing pour les charroy, en payant raisonnablement. Sy ny faictes faulte, Car tel est no'e plaisir. DONNE Au Camp de Transwy devant La fere Le xij^{ms} jour de November 1591.

(Signed) HENRY.

Par le Roy,

(Signed) DENEUVILLES.

Endorsed, F. King's Pass for my L. Cane Stone.

Seal with a signet on paper of the arms of France, ensigned with a crown, and encircled with the two orders of St. Michael and St. Esprit.

MR. URBAN, Feb. 15.

SEVERAL inaccuracies of facts and date, that have escaped your correspondent CYDWELL, in his address of this month, ought not to remain unrectified, both from respect to your readers, and in justice to myself, against whom the article is more directly pointed. The deductions, or arguments, dependent on these lapses, necessarily fall with them.

To the long, and, I am compelled to add, greatly misapplied defence of King William's valour and military talents, (p. 145,) I have to reply, that I never denied either; for, though an unsuccessful, he certainly was not an incapable general; while no admiration or partizanship can raise him to the first class. The controverted question, however, simply turned on those, who were only distinguished by one great achievement or victory, which was indisputably his case, but could not apply to James, who had distinguished himself by *more than one victory*. This is flatly contradicted by CYDWELL, who affirms "that James gained no victories, for he was not a commander in chief, but served under others." So distinct a counter assertion to the averments of history, and *that our own, rather surprises me*. But, to the proof—Home (vol. vii. p. 230, 4to.) thus narrates the signal triumph of James, on the 3rd of June, 1665, over the Dutch Republic, then our most redoubted foe, and rival on the deep. "The English fleet consisting of 114 sail, besides fire-ships and ketches, was commanded by the Duke of York, James,) and under him, by Prince Rupert, and the Earl of Sandwich—It had about 22,000 on board. Opdam, who was admiral of the Dutch navy, of nearly equal force, declined not the combat. In the heat of action, when engaged in close fight with the Duke of York, Opdam's ship blew up The vanquished (Dutch,) had nineteen ships sunk or taken. The victors (English) had only one." Dr. Lingard is much more particular in the recital of this exploit, creditable alike to its achiever, lustrous to the British arms, and, in some circumstances, not dissimilar to the glories of Nelson at Aboukir. The reverend writer is also more detailed and satisfactory in

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the relation of James's *second* victory, that of Southwold, or Sorbay, the 27th of May 1672, over the same enemy, who, in the interval, (1666) had assumed a superiority, rode defiantly on the ocean, ascended our rivers, and swept our coasts, with the emblematic broom at the mast-head. The Dutch fleet was led by De Ruyter,* the greatest sea-commander, says Hume, of the age; and the combined navies of England and France were under the orders of James. "While we give due praise, concludes the historian, to the conduct of the Dutch admiral, we cannot forget that with all the disadvantage of surprise, &c. . . . the English obtained the victory in this bloody and obstinate engagement." (Lingard, xii. 282, Paris edition.) See, on the other hand, "Basnage's Annales des Provinces Unies," tome ii. p. 206, (1719 26, folio.)

How CYDWELL may resist this evidence of my assertion, that James had *more than once* reaped the laurel of victory, or prove his own, that this prince had never gained one, or commanded in chief, I am at a loss to conceive; but to the reader, the decision cannot be doubtful. No distinction, I presume, will be attempted between the

* To De Ruyter's portrait were subscribed the following singular lines.—

"Terruit Hispanos Ruyter, ter terruit
Anglos.
Ter ruit in Gallos, territus ipse rest."

The ensuing distich, too, in relation to the famous synod of Dordrecht, held in 1618, is curious. (See Gent Mag. for March 1740, p. 253.)

"Dordrecht; Synodus, nodus; chorus
integer, æger.
Conventus, ventus, sessio, stramen, Amen."

See, "L'Histoire du Synode de Dordrecht, par N. Chatelain," 1 vol. 8vo. 1741, and "Poesis Artificiosa, Paschasit, 1666, 12mo Erasmus, in his Colloquies, devotes a chapter to these echoes—

At that synod the noble patriot Barneveldt received sentence of death, which was executed in 1619, when Grotius fortunately escaped the same fate, destined for him by the intrigues of the ambitious Maurice of Nassau, and the city of Dordrecht had the honour of giving birth to the two great statesmen, C. and Jn. De Witt.

triumphs of our arms on land or sea. In that age and precedingly, indeed, many of our most eminent admirals were landmen; for Lord Howard of Effingham (1588), Blake, Monk, Rupert, &c. were at once promoted to the chief command, as was John De Witt in Holland, and others, elsewhere, without previous experience or professional education; though Hannibal, in his conflict with the Rhodians, when commanding for Antiochus, proved that the sea was not equally his element. (Livy 37, 23.) These battles, gained by James, must be entitled victories, whether the combination of skill, or boon of fortune; nor should we forget that we owe to him some valuable naval improvements; but—

“ *Fa il vincer sempre mai laudabil cosa,
Vincasi o per fortuna, o per ingegno.*”
Ariosto, *Orl. Fur.* canto xv. l.

CYDWELLI, in continuance, says—
“ did William only once distinguish himself, because he gained but one battle? Such a test would be fatal to Hannibal after his last victory at Cannæ.” Here again arises a singular oblivion of Roman history; for the writer overlooks the great soldier's utter defeat of the Prætor, Cneius Fulvius (Flaccus,) (U. C. 540), when not less than 16,000 of the Romans were slain. “ *Acies eo usque est cæsa, ut ex duodeviginti millibus hominum, duo millia haud amplius evaserint. Hæc clades,*” &c. (Livy. xxv. 21.) This unequivocal victory had just been preceded by one over a subordinate antagonist, M. Centenius, surnamed Penula, “ *insignis,*” says Livy (xxv. 19,) *inter primipili centuriones, et magnitudine corporis et animo,*—to whom the senate had entrusted the command of an army under a bold assurance of success, which the event was far from realising; for his rout, like that of the Prætor, was complete. “ *Fusa est Romana acies, sed adeo ne fugæ quidem iter patuit, ut ex tanta multitudine (8,000) vix mille evaserint.*” Livy's narrative altogether, is very vivid. Two years subsequently, Hannibal overthrew the Consul of the preceding year with great slaughter. “ *Ipse Fulvius, (Centumalus,) addit Livy, (xxvii. 1.) cum undecim tribunis*

militum cecidit—Romanorum, sociorumque quot cæsa in eo prælio millia sint, quis pro certo affirmet?” Will CYDWELLI withhold the title of victories from these engagements, which occurred, the first two, at least four, and the other, six years posterior to that of Cannæ? This is authoritative disproof of CYDWELLI's assertion, to which I annex another; for, U. C. 548, three years before his reluctant abandonment of the field of his renown, Hannibal was again victorious in the defeat of the actual Consul, P. Sempromius Tuditanus, (whose magnanimous exhortation to his countrymen after the disaster of Cannæ is commemorated by Livy, xxii. 50.) “ *Pulsæ Romani . . . ad mille et ducenti de exercitu Consulis interfecti,*” xxix. 36.) And, we must not forget, that the avowal of these misfortunes proceeds from the Roman annalist, nor that, of the proud trophies of our own Marlborough or Wellington, those of Blenheim and Waterloo alone present a larger effusion of hostile blood, than that which signalled the first pre-mentioned battle; and very few exceeded the second and third, in the ensanguined evidence of conquest. We may be quite confident, that Livy is a reluctant witness in favour of Hannibal, as a comparison with Polybius, of the Carthaginian hero's deeds and character, will evince. See, particularly, the Περικλυταί of the eleventh book of Polybius, and the Εκλογαί of the ninth, at page 1382, edit. 1670—although, in general, the Greek was the guide of the Latin historian, who often mistranslated his predecessor.

Reference is made to the Abbé Millot for the vaunt of the Irish prisoners after the battle of the Boyne, “ *that, under a change of commanders, they would be sure of victory;*” but if CYDWELLI recurs to this Magazine for March last, page 252, he will find the fact and expression traced to their source. No comparison, indeed, could, on that occasion, be drawn between the antagonist monarchs; for, not only was William's natural capacity of a far higher order; but the partiality of his opponent for his English subjects, though then arrayed in arms against him, paralysed both his intellect and spirit, and betrayed the too fondly devoted and loyal Irish to

their enemy. This, they felt, was the cause of their discomfiture, and was so meant by their spokesman O'Regan, with whose representatives I may claim, not only acquaintance, but alliance. James's imputed dastardy at that vital crisis of his fate, has inseparably associated with his name in the Irish language, an ineffable term of contempt, which, as Gibbon clothes the impurities of Theodora, (vol. vii. p. 691.) I must veil in the obscurity of the same learned idiom. "χεῖρόμενος."

In applying the epithet, *glorious*, to William, I bore in mind the section of my countrymen, by whom he is, *κατ' ἔξοχον*, so discriminated, while their worship of his memory is based on the most *inglorious* of his deeds, "the horrible and impious PENAL CODE," as Burke truly names it, which, subjoins the great writer, "deprived its victims of all the rights of human nature, and degraded, in order, the more surely, to insult them." (Letter to Sir Hercules Langrishe.)

CYDRELLI, in complacently dwelling on the horrors of the Inquisition, which he invokes as weapons of aggression, (while by me they are deplored in sorrow and humiliation, as, like the excesses of the French Revolution, most injurious to the sacred cause, whose character they blight,) is either unconscious or forgetful of the extent to which they may be met, in full parallel, by our own records. The harrowing registers of the Star Chamber or High Commission Court may possibly not be wholly unknown to him; but, in relation to the laws and deeds of persecution in Ireland, I recommend to his attention the works of Parnell or Scully, or their appalling condensation in my reverend friend Mr. England's *Life of O'Leary*, and M'Culloch's *Statistical Dictionary*. Let those who are equally culpable be alike stigmatised; but it is hard, forbearingly to hear one side only arraigned, while the other, the accusing party too, like the crown's evidence in courts of justice, is not less guilty. If there be a difference, it cannot be construed in favour of those, who have so outrageously spurned the professed doctrine of their institution, and turned recreant to the principle of their origin "the liberty of conscience," a distinction so forcibly drawn by Gib-

bon, between the cruelties of the Inquisition, and those inflicted on Servetus. (vol. x. p. 182, Milman's edition.)—Rousseau's "Lettres de la Montagne" are overwhelming on this universal inconsistency; but the burning zeal, that existed in the bloody spot of his birth, appears to have long since subsided according to D'Alembert's article of Genève, in his and Diderot's *Encyclopédie*, published in 1757, and is now wholly extinct, as represented by a very recent traveller, Mr. S. Laing. His words are emphatic—"Geneva, the seat and centre of Calvinism, the fountainhead, from which the pure and living waters of our Scottish Zion flow . . . Geneva has not even the semblance of religion." (Notes of a Traveller, p. 325.) Another assertion by the same sagacious observer, whose work on Sweden was reviewed in this Magazine for January 1841, both ably and favourably, will probably be not less a surprise on CYDRELLI, or less unexpected, possibly, by most of your readers, Mr. Urban, "Catholicism is, in fact, the only barrier at present in Prussia against a general and debasing despotism of the state over mind and body." (ibid. p. 212.) This is no feeble testimony, nor insignificant fact.

William, unquestionably, was one of the ablest of English sovereigns, while, for the nation he cared little; nor was there much love lost. But to him his native land was eminently indebted for her independence, and all Europe scarcely less so, though to Scotland he owes a solution of the problem of Glencoe; and England has to arraign his memory of unconstitutional acts, which none of his successors durst commit; while Ireland, "anima vilis," was abandoned to his followers, as an experimental field for every outrage. (See Hallam, *Constitutional History*, iii. p. 470.) He has, likewise, to answer for harbouring in his company three of the four assassins who attempted the life of Cornelius de Witt, in 1672; and it must be admitted that he was little amiable in manner, or moral in conduct. His constant opponents, the two noble brothers, Cornelius and John De Witt, were patriots of far more elevated minds and less personal views; but, though

massacred by his fanatic adherents, no participation in the crime was ever imputed to him,—

"Nobile par fratrum sævo furor ore
trucidat."

and their distinctive merits were described in Homer's line,—

"Ἄλλ' ὁ μὲν ἄρ' μύθοισιν, ὁ δ' ἔγχεϊ
πολλὸν ἐνίκα." (Il. Σ. 352.)

not inapplicable certainly to our present Premier, and his illustrious consort in council, the Great Duke—"Hic armis maximus, ille, togâ," as expressed of the two *De Witts*. (See their Lives, 2 v. 12^o. one of the first books I ever read.) The Duke of Berwick's delineation of William, and the power of his eagle eye, on their first interview in 1693, after the battle of Nerwinden, is very graphic. (See *Memoires de Berwick*, tome i. and *St. Simon*, tome iii. p. 300.)

La Bruyère's severity of language quoted by CYDWELI, and justly reprobated for its tone, referred to William's dethronement of his uncle and father-in-law; which is not less the subject of bitter censure, in a special pamphlet of the champion of Jansenism, "*Le Grand Arnaud*," and which, unless the magnitude of the prize—the absolving *regni causâ* of the poet, or the "*pretium sceleris . . . diadema*," (*Juven.* xiii. 105.)—shall justify the estrangement of kindred and oblivion of nature, can ill abide a moral scrutiny. The writer was fearless of contradiction or risk, in the utterance of his sentiments; for William was equally dreaded and hated at the French Court, as was disgracefully evinced in 1691, when it resounded with a cry of jubilation, the proudest homage ever offered him, on his reported death at the Boyne. But, can we believe that, under the imperious Louis, La Bruyère would have dared to aim his characteristic shafts against that monarch's accepted and cherished guest, his cousin german, living on his bounty, residing in his palace, and sustained, in the rights of legitimacy, by his arms? Ere twenty-four hours could revolve, the transgressor would have been an unwilling inmate of the Bastille, for, whatever indulgence may have been shown to the censure or ri-

dicule of others, even men of rank—it, assuredly, would not have been extended to the violator of the laws of hospitality, which no one more highly appreciated or more nobly exercised than Louis, in the person of fallen, but protected majesty. Alike, therefore, in fact and inference, the allusion of La Bruyère's cited words to James, is impossible. Twice had the wreath of victory encircled his brow, while William's trophy was single—*unique*. And my personal recollection of A. A. Renouard, confirmed by Madame O'Connor, the accomplished daughter of Condorcet, who, for fourteen years, resided, with her husband, the celebrated Arthur, under the same roof with CYDWELI's authority, (No. 6, rue de Tournon,) warrants my assurance, that, though a distinguished bibliographer, slender, indeed, are his historical attainments. Nor is this restriction of knowledge without example among our own bibliographers, editors and publishers, to whom title pages are better known than the subjects of books. Let CYDWELI peruse the article, *Renouard*, in Brunet, who poignantly ridicules his pretensions to appear more than a bibliographer, and not only proves his ignorance of Greek, which he affectingly quoted, but the want of correctness in his native tongue; and, while we may make some allowance for rival jealousy, the result will still corroborate my opinion. "*The Annales des Aides, and Catalogue de la Bibliothèque d'un Amateur*," are highly creditable to M. Renouard, in their line, which he embraced from the impulse of taste; for he was educated as a *lanceman*. The subject, I may add, has not been wholly foreign to my own desultory studies; and I am quite disposed to acknowledge M. Renouard's eminence in it; but to his interpretation of La Bruyère's paragraph, I could oppose far superior authority, were not the preceding course of evidence, both direct, and inductive, fully conclusive. (See also *Gept. Mag.* for March 1838, p. 263, for my long-formed sentiments of M. Renouard's professional merits.)

In the sixth section of his objections, CYDWELI adduces a paragraph from the preface of *Fathers Le Sueur and Jacquier* to Newton's great work,

with a view to reprove my distinction between the power of the Pope, as applied to doctrine or facts. And here, I have to indicate an additional fault of the writer, in calling these editors, *Jesuits*, which they never were. They were *Minims*, an order instituted by St. Francis de Paula in 1473. (Butler's Saints, April 2.)* But the papal condemnation of the Newtonian, or Copernican, system contemplated the question, still as one of doctrine—a defence of Scripture, as universally understood, and not as a point of abstract or scientific fact. That it was founded in error, is now clear, but not more opposed to fact, than the limitation of the days of creation to twenty-four hours, respectively, or a single diurnal revolution of our globe, as equally conveyed in the literal sense of Holy Writ, at least in our versions. Yet, this literal construction of the Mosaic narrative has ever been maintained with the sacred adherence and obligatory assertion of doctrine, by the Protestant churches, which the Popes attributed to the apparently affirmed immobility of the earth, and woe to the unhappy preacher of truth, who, at the period of Galileo's sentence, or a far later date, would have dared to declare, as Dr. Buckland did the 2nd of September 1836, at the British Association, that, "according to the two first chapters of Genesis, millions of years might be assigned to the age of the world," instead of the few thousands to which it

* It has been pretended, though, of course, not seriously, that the order ascends to a much remoter era, and derives its designation from the words of Joseph, when all powerful in Egypt to his brethren, as given in the Vulgate Bible. "Non egrediemini hinc donec veniat frater vester MINIMUS" (Genesis xli 15.) But the name, the lowest in emulative humility, was suggested by that of the Order, or Franciscans, "*Frater Minorum*," whose *Annals* by my countryman, Luke Wadding, from 1208, to 1540, have been, and may still be, usefully consulted by the general historian, notwithstanding the little attraction of the subject, and repulsive extent of the composition. ("*Annales Ordinis Fratrum Minorum*," Romæ 1731, 1743, 19 vol. folio, second edition, with continuation.)

is reduced by scriptural chronology, Hebrew, or Septuagint. And no lenient fate would, surely, have awaited an university professor, who would venture to publish such a work as that able and reverend gentleman's, "*Geology and Mineralogy considered in reference to Natural Theology*," or M. Lyall's volumes on the same subject. Without recurring to the fearful power wielded by the Star-chamber, or High Commission Court, we find that, even under our first George, in the last century, (1723,) Dr. Gibson, the Bishop of London, seized and burnt, without other warrant than his own authority, a reprint of the celebrated Unitarian volume of Servetus, "*Christianismi Restitutio*," though privately executed for Dr. Meade, the most eminent physician of his time. (Bib. Sussex. p. ccxii.)

The expressed submission of the Minim Fathers to the papal rescript, contrary to their own conviction, will be sanctioned by many a subscriber to the thirty-nine articles, or to the Athanasian creed. And again, are we to overlook the repulse of an acknowledged truth by England, in rejecting for 171 years, (1581—1752,) the reformed calendar, because that truth emanated from a Pope? "The English," remarked a witty foreigner, "quarrel with the heavens rather than agree with Rome." "*Μακάριοι, διὰ πρὸς τὰ τὰ οὐράνια μυστήρια καταλαξίσθαι, ἐὰν τοὺς ἐπίγειον*," says an admirable, albeit unclassical writer. Both parties were wrong, but have rectified their error: the Gregorian Calendar has been adopted by England, (see Lord Chesterfield's letter of 7th April 1751,) and the Copernican system is taught in the Catholic Universities; so that all one-sided reproach should cease; nor have I a doubt of the eventual conquest of truth, in the recognition of geological demonstration.

"La vérité repose aux pieds de l'Éternel, Lentement elle éclaire un orgueilleux mortel."

In more direct counteraction of CYDWEI's reference to the Minim Fathers, I can produce the example of the Jesuit, J. R. Boscovich, a genuine and accomplished member of that order, who, in 1736, several years prior to the cited edition of Newton, pub-

lished, as introductory to our illustrious countryman's system, which he had declaredly embraced, and in Italy, too, a dissertation—"De Maculis Solaribus," (4to), in which, says the astronomer Lalande, in his *Éloge*, extant in the *Journal des Savans* for February 1792, "on trouve, pour la première fois, la solution géométrique du problème astronomique de l'équateur d'une planète déterminée par trois observations d'une tache." And, continues the same high authority, "il fit paraître la Philosophie Newtonienne, sous le titre de 'Philosophiæ Naturalis Theoria,' en 1755;" immediately after which appeared in Rome itself, (1755—1760) two volumes of philosophical poems, in 8vo.—"Philosophia . . . versibus tradita," &c. crowned by his beautiful work "De Solis et Lunæ Defectibus," equally in verse, and all in professed support of Newton's principles. This last and most celebrated poem bears the date of 1760—in 4to. Our Royal Society, of which he was an associate, we learn from Lalande, appointed him to observe, in California, the second transit of Venus over the sun's disk, when Cook's second voyage was also undertaken; but the dissolution of his order in 1773 prevented his pursuing the commission, for which he had the consent of the Pope, who had employed him in the execution of various scientific projects. Yet, never was a word of censure breathed on these productions, emanating from a Jesuit, too, a special guardsman of the Vatican, (*e militia papali*), and unequivocally upholding, in regard to the earth, Galileo's position, "E pur si muove" for which the great discoverer was condemned in 1616, on the supposition that it contradicted Holy Writ. But this is now no more believed in Rome than magic, demonism, or ghosts, are, at present in England, though, at no remote period, objects of universal credulity—

"Believe you then no supernatural influence?"

Believe you not that spirits throng around us?"—*Coleridge's Remorse.*

And peril, at least equal to that encountered by Galileo, would have awaited a negative respondent to these interrogatories of the poet. Even so

recently as 1652 at Geneva, a poor woman, Michaelle Chauderon, was burnt for a witch; and, in other protestant states, these executions continued to a later date. Our own statute, under our royal Solomon (1 James I, cap. 19), whose volume on *Demonologie* contributed to its enactment, declaring, like some anterior laws—that—"The witch in Smithfield shall be burnt to ashes," (Henry IV. Act 2, Sc. 3,) continued to disgrace the British judicial code, until the last century, to the terror, observes Blackstone, of all ancient females, though infinitely more insulting to reason, and more destructively operative, than the contemporaneous inquisitorial reproval of a novelty, which, however true, was necessarily startling, contrary at once to the apparent testimony of Scripture and of our senses, and which it required nearly sixty revolving centuries, with a series of astronomical demonstrations, wholly beyond popular comprehension, to establish. The tardy repeal of this act, (9th George II.) was also contemporaneous with the first above-mentioned work, on the solar spots, of Father Boscovich, the unopposed impression of which was a virtual, or passive, acknowledgement of Galileo's condemned theory. That condemnation unhappily caused a temporary and partial suppression of light, but involved not the bloodshed, at which humanity shudders in the recital of the executions for sorcery. A similar statute remained considerably longer in force in Ireland, where, however, its effects were little felt.—But it was France, according to Blackstone, (Book, iv. ch. 4,) a catholic country, under Louis XIV, that gave to England the example of abolishing this sanguinary and irrational legislation. (See *Chauffepié*, article *Servet*, with *Milman's* note to *Gibbon*, vol. iv. p. 239, and, for *Johnson's* interview with Boscovich, *Croker's Boswell*, vol. iii. p. 292.)

The fact is, that the Newtonian system was of slow advance, generally, on the Continent, where, we are assured by Condorcet that, forty years after the publication of the *Principia*, it was not understood by twenty persons; as, some time since, our critics of the North boldly—too confi-

dently I should think, reduced the British mathematicians capable of fathoming the French *Newton*, (so complacently distinguished by his compatriots,) La Place's "Exposition du Système du Monde," now so admirably unfolded in Mrs. Somerville's "Mechanism of the Heavens," to a much lower—a *minim* figure. Yet, while still unaccepted in protestant Europe beyond its native precincts, the new philosophy was familiarly elucidated in France by Voltaire in 1738, and made accessible even to females by Algarotte's "Il Newtonianismo per le Donne." Concurrently also with these writers, Madame Du Chastellet, (Voltaire's "adorable Emilie,") translated the *Principia*, published after her death, (1756, in 2 vol. 4°); and Laura Bassi, "soli cui fas vidisse Minervam," as was said at Bologna, where she reckoned the great naturalist, Spallanzani among her auditors, professed the theory of that production of genius. (See *Bibliot. Ital.* vol. XVI.) Its ablest expositors were to be found in catholic countries, and it was to a Pope, Paul III., that the primary movement towards truth, the volume of Copernicus, "*De Revolutionibus Orbium Cœlestium*," was dedicated in 1543; "in order to submit it, he said, to the highest jurisdiction, and obtain for it and himself the best protection." The catholic emperors, Rodolphus II., Matthias, and Ferdinand II., were the immediate patrons also of Kepler, though the troubles of the period often interfered with their generous intentions towards him; which sufficiently disproves the influence of the inquisitorial interdict, or anathemas, of 1616. (See Sir D. Brewster's *Victims of Science*.)

Deplorable as was the sentence of Galileo, whose consequent sufferings, however, it would appear from the original documents, were rather magnified by the current or traditional reports, such was the spirit of the times! "In Italy," says the philosophic Biot, "the crime of heresy was imputed to Galileo, as in Holland that of atheism was to Descartes;" impeachments of easiest impression, and most difficult of defence. Religion, or its semblance, assumed on every side the cognizance of thought, of doctrine, and of action, bending to

the interpretation of theology not only the moral world, its appropriate attribution, but the material, or physical, which should ever be independent of its dominion. The delusive guilt of witchcraft, as well as heresy, was expiated in every European state by overflowing blood; and science was assailed in the persons of its most distinguished professors, just as, twenty centuries antecedently, the glory of paganism, Socrates, was sacrificed to the prejudices of the Athenian populace, led on by Melitus, Amytas, and Lycon. The dying prevision of the illustrious victim may well be applied to Galileo.—"*Εἰ γὰρ ἀδίκως ἀποθανόνυμαι, τοῖς μὲν ἀδίκως ἐμὲ ἀποχτείνασιν αἰσχρὸν ἂν εἴη τούτο.*" (*Xenoph. Memorab.* iv. 8). My object, I repeat, in this demonstration of a community of error, is to repel partial crimination, and from a consciousness of mutual fault, that each party may cordially profess—

"I as free forgive you,
As I would be forgiven, I forgive all."
(Henry VIII. Act II. Sc. 1.)

Your correspondent insinuates that to impugn the authority of Montesquieu borders on presumption; but he is little aware of the numerous aberrations in time, events and theory, that have escaped this great writer, notwithstanding the twenty years' labour expended on his work, as the observations of Crevier, (the editor of Livy,) of Dupin, Voltaire, Destutt de Tracy, Mably, and La Harpe have proved. And if he will take the trouble of turning to this Magazine for April 1838, page 376, a flagrant anachronism will meet his eye, with the candid remark of Montesquieu's son to me on the subject. CYNWELL, too, will hardly deny that the "*Lettres Persanes*" required vindication for their antichristian spirit, relative to which I also beg to refer him to this Magazine for August last, p. 140. Whether the designation of fanatic was not as appropriate to the Scotch Covenanters, as to the English soldiers of Cromwell, I submit to the decision of history; but, surely, every fanatic is a bigot, albeit a bigot may not be a fanatic. It was the genius of Cromwell that secured the victory of the English, while both people equally rioted in bloodshed,

under the banner and invocation of misinterpreted scripture.

In paragraph No. 10, CYDWELI states that Francis Bianchini, whose nephew Joseph's work, in defence of the Vulgate bible, I had recommended, "was celebrated in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries," (*sic*, in full letters,) which I must additionally arraign of error; for this learned man was not born till after the middle of the seventeenth century, and could not have enjoyed any celebrity in the sixteenth. It was likewise, in the eighteenth, not seventeenth century, that he died. The date of his birth was the 13th of December 1662; that of his decease the 2d of March 1729. See his *Eloge* by Fontenelle—*Cœuvres*, tome VI. p. 401—and *G. M.* for July 1837, p. 16.

The lines from Statius, applied to the massacre of St. Bartholemew, were so applied, not by Michel de l'Hôpital, as said by CYDWELI, but by Christophe de Thou, father of the historian, and then First President of the Parliament of Paris. Voltaire ascribes the allusion to one or the other, without knowing which, while he erroneously attributes the verses to Silius Italicus. As for the commemorative medal, stated to have been re-struck in 1839, the voucher for the fact, the *Protestant Almanack* for 1841, is surely suspicious; but, granting its reality, it can have no influence, unless the act of the Pope, which, if asserted, I at once proclaim *mendacious*; while I, with equal confidence, affirm that, like the Hebrew medal pretended to be coeval with our Saviour, as described in this Magazine for Nov. 1841, p. 493, its object was to lure the gullable English, and rob their pockets by pandering to their prejudices,—no bad speculation!

The series of inaccuracies, almost commensurate with the number of its paragraphs, conspicuous in CYDWELI's address, will probably surprise himself; but their correction, for the reason assigned at the outset, is a duty I could not shrink from, though, had they been of trivial import, my design was not to have troubled you. As I am in possession, however, of your attention, I shall claim its continuance for a few passing words on a less painful subject—CYDWELI's "memoirs of

Barbier d'Aucour and Dufresny," (Feb. p. 149) not with a view to impeach what is written, but to supply some deficiencies of at least equal interest to what he has adduced.

Barbier's "*Sentiments de Cléanthe*," is probably the severest attack on the Jesuits, next to the "*Lettres Provinciales*," which appeared in that age; and most sensitively was it felt by Bouhours, whose "*Entretiens d'Ariste et d'Eugène*" (both works are now on my table,) was its special object; but the origin of the book, and of the spirit that dictated it, is unexplained, as well as the adhesive nickname "*Le Docteur Sacrus*," by which the author was far better known than by his genuine patronymic.

It was, it seems, the annual practice of the Jesuits to propose enigmatical questions, and exhibit tabular and intricate diagrams, for the exercise of public ingenuity and solution. On one of these occasions, some indecorous expressions having escaped Barbier, he was reminded of the reverence due to a place of worship—"Linguam irreverenter grassantem cohibere decet, loco in *sacro*," was the reprimand, to which he too promptly and, responsive to the sound rather than to grammar, answered, "*Si locus est sacrus, quare exponitis.*" Thus, the solecism,—"*hæret lateri lethalis arundo*,"—attached to him for life, greatly to his vexation and shame. In revenge on its authors, he composed his celebrated volume, which Father Bonhours discreditably endeavoured to suppress, as observed by CYDWELI, notwithstanding the dissuasion of his consort, the excellent Latin poet Commire in the following ode:

"Nisit, Buhursi, magnanimo pudor
Vanum Cleantem ferre silentio,

Tuaque ne digneris ira

Pugnæ avidum juvenem superbæ."

Joh. Commirii Ode, &c. apud Barbou—
1754.

As a specimen of the species of enigmas proposed by the Jésuits on the above-mentioned occasions, I may cite the ensuing; the question and solution being always in Latin.

"Dic mihi quæ tria sunt, quis fas medicribus esse

Non fuit, est, nec erit?"

to which the answer and completing words of the line were "*Carmina,*

vina, pepo." (poetry, wine, and melons.)

Bouhonr's "Entretiens d'Ariste et d'Eugène," deserves the praise of Sir James Macintosh, as quoted by CYDWELI; but, if not free from a *glitter of style*, this Jesuit was, generally, a guide in good taste, and so recommended by Lord Chesterfield, no inadequate judge, to his son, (Letter of 8th February, 1750,) as well as distinguished by Dryden "as the most penetrating of French critics," CYDWELI may consult the *Gent. Mag.* for April, 1837, p. 370 on the subject, and correct an error of the press there, in regard to the first edition of the biography of St. Francis Xavier, which should be 1596, not 1546, as there apparent.

Some *piquant* circumstances connected with *Dufresny* are also omitted. He is stated to have been appointed, early in life, Valet de Chambre to Louis XIV. who also made him controller of his gardens, and distinguished him with particular favour; but the usually assigned motive for this partiality is unnoticed. *Dufresny*, (Charles Rivière) it appears, was great-grandson of La Belle Jardinière, one of the numerous favorites of Louis's grandfather, Henri IV. whose accidental acquaintance with her has been dramatized, under the title of "La Chasse de Henri IV." The consequences will easily account for the royal attachment, though its fruits never could keep pace with *Dufresny's* extravagance. "Il y a deux hommes," said Louis, "que je n'enrichirai jamais—Bontems (his head valet) et *Dufresny*." Yet, such was the confidence of Louis in Bontems, that he was one of the very few witnesses of that monarch's marriage with Madame de Maintenon, but no favours could enrich him more than his colleague in office.

You, Mr. Urban, have properly noted a misdate in representing *Dufresny's Siamois*, in his "Amusemens Sérieux et Comiques," as anterior to the Turkish Letters (or Spy), and the archetype of Montesquieu's *Lettres Persanes*, though d'Alembert, in his *Eloge* of the great legist, equally names *Les Siamois* as his model; but the work of *Dufresny* was posterior by 21 years to Marana's (1684—1705). See *Gent. Mag.* for October and following
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months, 1840. The Siamois letters were supposed to be written by the Ambassadors from the King of Siam, or rather his minister, Constantius, a Greek, who deluded Louis XIV. with the hope of converting the Indian monarch to Christianity, in 1684. Early in the ensuing year the Chevalier de Chaumont was, in consequence, despatched to Siam, accompanied by the Abbé de Choisy; but they failed in their mission, of which the Abbé, one of the most singular characters in his day, and who would deserve a special article quite as well as CYDWELI's choice, published the relation in 1687, 4to.

Again, no reference is made by CYDWELI to *Dufresny's* rivalry with the great comic poet Regnard, when both offered for exhibition a drama on the same subject—the former his *Chevalier Joueur*, and the latter his masterpiece, *Le Joueur*. This contest suggested an epigram of some merit, which I have given in full elsewhere, (*Gent. Mag.* for February, 1838, p. 146) and of which I may repeat the conclusion:

"Regnard le fit* en vers, et de Rivière en prose,
Ainsi, pour dire au vrai la chose,
Chacun vola son compagnon;
Mais quiconque aujourd'hui voit l'un et l'autre ouvrage,
Dit que Regnard a l'avantage
D'avoir été le bon larron."

Indeed, there could be no comparison between the dramatic powers of the two.

In the Minor Correspondence of Feb. p. 122, which I had nearly overlooked, I find it observed that J. R. had not mentioned the apostate Gobel's final repentance. The cause of my silence on the occasion adverted to, (*Gent. Mag.* January, 1842, p. 33) was the extreme uncertainty of the desirable fact, though to CYDWELI's authority I could add the letter, I hope genuine, inserted in the "Annales Catholiques," (11 March, 1797) as from the unhappy man to his friend and *vicair*e (curate) the Abbé Lothringer, expressive of his remorse, and supplicating absolution. Being then (April, 1794) on the spot, and not without opportunities of information,

* *Le Joueur*.

I regretted that no trace of his returning conscience was discoverable; but, doubtless, it may have existed, though withheld, improperly, I think, at such a juncture, from public knowledge. The dying declaration, the sole atonement then in his power to offer for the scandal he had caused, could not have enhanced his danger, for the sentence was irremissible, while it might have had a salutary influence on the assembled multitude at his execution. His supposed unrepentance, on the other hand, inspired the following epitaph:

“Apostat oint du saint chrême,
Il finit sa carrière par trahir Dieu même.”

words descriptive of and possibly intended for other renegades of his stamp (such as Talleyrand by anticipation).

The mention, by CYDWELI, of his acquaintance with the amiable Duc de la Châtre, of whom I, too, have some recollection, induces me to suppose

that he may remember, in the Duke's service, an humble countryman of mine, named FitzGerald, to whom that nobleman was much attached, and left some bequests, which I procured the payment of for him, as he had married a servant out of my family. Under my recommendation he afterwards lived with the Marquess of Queensberry.

This correspondent, with whom I wish to conclude in peace, terminates his article with an apposite citation from the Ajax Flagel. of Sophocles, verse 679, to which, I trust he will add, on cool consideration of these animadversions, from the same noble drama, in direction to me,

“ σὺ δὲ
'Ανὴρ καθ' ἡμᾶς ἐσθλὸς ὧν ἐπιστάσο.”
“Aias Μαστιγοφόρος, 1420—1.

And I shall cordially respond

“'Αλλ' ἤθελον μὲν.”

Yours, &c. J. R.

ON COLLARS OF THE ROYAL LIVERY. No. III.

COLLAR OF THE LIVERY OF QUEEN ANNE.

WE have seen, in the last division of this memoir, that the Dukes of the Blood Royal, in the reign of Richard the Second, gave Collars of their Livery. The fashion does not appear to have been adopted by the King himself, who was contented with distributing his favourite badge, or “brooch,” of the White Hart.* We find, however, that a Collar was given by his first and favourite Queen, Anne of Bohemia.

Two Collars of the livery of the late

Queen Anne, who died in 1394, occur at different parts of the Inventory of 1 Henry IV. In the first instance the Collar was accompanied by the figure of an Ostrich; it contained seven large and thirty-five small pearls; and weighed seven ounces. The second is described as being made of nine pieces of work in gold, in the form of branches of rosemary, garnished with pearls, but without stones; its weight was six ounces and three quarters.

[185.] Item i. coler de la livere la Roigne q' Deux assoille, ove un ostriche, vii. grosses perles, et xxxv autres plus petitiz perles, pois. vii unc. (Inventories of the Exchequer, iii. 341.)

[334.] Item ix overages d'or d'un coler du livere de la Royne Anne de braunches de rose maryn garnisez de perles, sanz peres, pois. vi. unc. iij quart. (Ibid. p. 357.)

The Ostrich was borne by Queen Anne, in common with her brother, the Emperor Winceslaus:† and oc-

* In addition to what has been before remarked on the probability that Richard gave no collar, it may be added, that when collars had become more general, on two occasions when a revolt was raised against the Lancastrian usurper, the Badge of the White Hart is only mentioned. In 1404 the Countess of Oxford distributed Harts of gold and silver (Walsingham); and in 1403 Harry Hotspur is said to have issued them among his followers (Leland's Collectanea). In the series of statues of the Kings on the choir screen in York minster, the two last only, Henry IV. and Henry V., have the collar of Esses, and Richard II. has no collar.

† See some remarks upon the Bohemian Ostrich; and on the English Badge of the Ostrich Feather (now formed into a plume for the Prince of Wales), in *Archæologia*, vol. xxix, p. 48.

curs in the patterns recently discovered upon the robes of her effigy in Westminster Abbey, as published in Hollis's Monumental Effigies. With regard to the Rosemary branches, we find that Richard's second Queen had, in his 22nd year, a gown prepared for her at the feast of Christmas, which was of white cloth, embroidered in Cyprus gold and silk, with branches of Rosemary and Broom.*

COLLAR OF THE LIVERY OF THE
DUKE OF YORK.

The collar of this livery, occurring in the same Inventory, was of gold enamelled, and weighed five ounces.

[231.] Item i. livere de Duc' de Everwyk' ove vii. linkettz et vi. faucons blanz, d'or aymellez pois. v. unc. (Inv. of the Exchequer, iii. 346.)

The word "linkettes" (which I have compared with the original MS.) I take to be a clerical error for *lokets*, that is, fetterlocks, one of the badges of the House of York. The former word, though it might possibly be used in the sense of links, I do not find in any French dictionary, but the word *locquet*, answering to the English *lock*, occurs in the Dictionary of Ménage. In the will of Edward Duke of York, a word very similar occurs for the fetterlocks, though not quite the same, if it has been correctly printed. The Duke bequeathed to his wife "mes tapitz blanks et rouges ove gartiers *lokets et faucons*," and also some "basains couverts ove les *lokets et faucons* en mye lieu sur bloy champ."

The Duke of York, who had given this Livery Collar, was Edmund of Langley, the fifth son of King Edward the Third, and who died in 1402, just before the Inventory was made. On the eve of King Richard's fatal journey to Ireland, a tournament was held at Windsor, in which the forty knights and esquires, the challengers, were "apparelled in green, with a White Falcon," probably in compliment to the Duke of York, who was then constituted Lieutenant of the kingdom.

"The said Edmund of Langley," says Camden in his Remaines, "bore also for an Impress a Faulcon in a fetterlock, implying that he was locked up

from all hope and possibility of the kingdom, when his brethren began to aspire thereunto. Whereupon he asked on a time his sons, when he saw them beholding this device in a window, What was Latin for a fetterlock? whereat when the young gentlemen studied, the father said, Well, if you cannot tell me, I will tell you: *Hic, hæc, hoc, Taceatis*, as advising them to be silent and quiet, and therewithall said, Yet God knoweth what may come to pass hereafter. This his great-grandchild King Edward the Fourth reported, when he commanded that his younger son, Richard Duke of York, should use this devise with the fetterlock opened, as Roger Wall, an herald of that time, reporteth."

With master Roger Wall † I have not the pleasure to be acquainted, but I find the same story given, somewhat differently, by Anstis, from a MS. of Francis Thynne in his possession. ‡ In this version the King himself is not brought forward as relating the anecdote of his great-grandfather, nor, perhaps, if we knew it to have actually proceeded from the royal mouth, could we entirely rely upon its historical accuracy. Our concern, however, is rather with the actual form in which the Falcon and the Fetterlock were borne by the first Duke of York. In Thynne's MS. it is not stated that they were united or combined at that period, and from other evidence we may conclude that this was a mistake of Camden, and that such union did not take place until the time when Edward the Fourth made provision for the heraldic insignia of his second son, the infant Duke of York, which was on St. George's day, in the 17th year § of his reign, 1477.

In the same inventory in which the Collar is described, occur also a great

† There was a Thomas Wall who arrived at the dignity of Garter in the reign of Henry VIII. having been originally Calais Pursuivant in that of Richard III. Noble's College of Arms.

‡ Register of the Garter, vol. ii. preface, p. vii.

§ Anstis, ubi supra. In Sandford's Geneal. History, 1677, p. 393, where some account of the same occurrence given, this date is misprinted 7 E. 4. another error, too, the Falcon is said have been "membred with two sewells, instead of sonetts, i. e. bells.

* Anstis, i. 115, from the Wardrobe Account of that year.

brooch of a white falcon* on a perch, without a fetterlock; and two brooches in the form of fetterlocks, accompanied by white greyhounds.

[181.] It'm xi. graunt Nouche ove j. faucon blanc steant sur un perche garnis dun rubie xij. baleys xij. saphirs v. diamants xij. grosses perles et xxx. meyndres perles, pois. j. lb. vij. unc.

[222.] ii. Nouches à guise de fetrelokkes ove ii. leverers blancz, dont un Nouche apparelle de ij. saphirs un doublet rouge et iiij. troches chescun contenant iiij. perles et un diamonde et lautre Nouche dun baleys febles, un saphir et iiij. troches chescun de iiij. perles et un deamant, pois. vij. unc. et di.

In the seal of Richard Duke of York (grandson of Edmund) a Falcon appears as the dexter supporter, the Lion of Mortimer being the sinister; and around are three distinct badges, the ostrich-feather and scroll, the Fetterlock *alone*, and a rosebranch.—Sandford's Geneal. History.

No monumental effigy is known, wearing the Collar of the livery of the Duke of York; but the Falcon alone is found as a badge on the statues of Sir Edmund de Thorpe and his Lady, at Ashwelthorpe, co. Norfolk, engraved in Stothard's Monumental Effigies.

These statues are among the most remarkable extant for Collars and Badges. They both wear the Collar of Esses. The knight has the badge of the Falcon on his left shoulder, and

the lady has it upon both shoulders, and she displays it also in the centre of the wreath of jewellery placed on the summit of her head-dress. It may be supposed that she was intimately connected with the House of York. By birth she was the daughter and heiress of Sir John de Northwood, and she was the widow of Roger Lord Scales, who died in 1386.

The Falcon is here represented with wings erect, and gorged with a coronet, but there is no fetterlock.

Another Collar, which is described in the Inventory of the 1st Hen. IV., might be thought to be a livery of the House of York, if the badge of the White Rose was adopted at so early a date. It was composed of twelve White Roses, each having a baleys in the middle, linked together by mascles, each of which was adorned with a sapphire and five pearls.

[308.] Item i. coler d'or ove mascles ove xii. overages, en chescun overage des masculis i. saphir v. perles, et xij. roses blancz, chescun ove i. baleys en my lieu, pois. iii. unc. iii. quart'. (Ibid. p. 354.)

The consideration of the Livery of the Duke of Lancaster, involving that *crux criticorum* of the present subject, the origin of the Collar of Esses, must be again deferred, lest I should occupy as unreasonable a space as I did last month.

J. G. N.

ON TIMBER HOUSES, No. II.

(With a Plate.)

IN pursuance of this subject,† a view is now given of an ancient House at Coventry, a city, which, as we before remarked, was formerly exceedingly rich in its Timber Architecture. It is a specimen of an over-hanging structure, formed by a deeply plastered cove with oak ribs. From the style of the tracery of the windows, and the beautiful gable board, it appears to have been erected about the time of Henry VII.

* The Falcon, it is believed, had been a royal badge from an earlier period than that with which we are here concerned. Froissart mentions a herald called Faucon, employed in the English army in France in 1359.

† See our Magazine for last August, p. 149.

The continued series of windows along the whole front of a house is very common in the modern houses in Norwich, to give light to the manufactories, and was probably originally copied from windows of this kind, which often prevail in old timber houses. At Knole in Kent, the long narrow gallery, now called the Reformers' Gallery, has a long continued window, and was a room formerly used for embroidery, when that art was usually carried on by the ladies of a great household.

A few remarks may be added on roofs. When Grecian architecture was introduced into this country—the carpentry of roofs underwent a great change,—but whether for the better

or the worse, can only be decided by the respective uses to which it was applied. Old English houses, covered with rough slates or tiles, had steep roofs, in the form of the letter A, terminating in an acute angle,—but the modern Italian houses had flat roofs, or such as terminated in a very obtuse angle, imitated in England and covered with fine slate. The parapet or balustrade was added to hide what was deemed incongruous in the Grecian or Roman styles; and for the same reason, even the chimnies were omitted in the designs of Inigo Jones, &c. although houses in England could not exist without them, and indeed in the old English houses the chimnies were often richly decorated, and formed a great feature in the character of the building. In the modern English roofs only two considerations are attended to, 1st. to cover the walls, and preserve them from the rain, and 2dly, to be as flat and invisible as may be consistent with the first consideration; and of course (except in very wide roofs) little advantage can be taken of them for garrets. On the contrary, the old English roof was better calculated to keep out the wet, being steeper, and therefore better adapted to carry off the water; it had less tendency to push out the walls, because it might almost stand without any beam to counteract the lateral pressure; and it gave it more space for servants' rooms immediately near the family apartments—to all which there was no other objection than that the roof was more visible: yet when it was ornamented by projecting dormer windows, and enriched with gables and lofty chimnies, and sometimes by towers and turrets, it became a very picturesque object.

Another remarkable circumstance in the construction of old timber houses is, that the upper stories generally projected over those below them. It is evident that the reason for this overhanging was originally to gain space, in streets where land was valuable, and new erections discouraged. As to the construction of the projections, they were sometimes formed by beams and joists only, sometimes accompanied by brackets; but great attention seems to have been given to the supports of the corners, which were often very richly carved, and

where these were omitted, the cross brace of timber is generally found to strengthen the corner, and prevent any settlement in the roof.

In many ancient houses the windows on the ground-floor were so high that a person could not see out of them when sitting. This is exemplified by the exceptions mentioned in Chaucer's *Miller's Tale*, where it is twice observed that the window "stante full lowe."

"He cometh to the carpenteres hous,
And stil he stante under the shot window,
Unto his brest it raught, it was so low."

And again,

"So mote I thrive, I shal at cockes crow
Ful privily go knocke at his windowe
That stant full lowe upon his boures wall."

Edition 1598.

But when the ground story of the house was used as a shop it was usually disposed in unglazed windows, at most times open to the air, and closed, when necessary, by flat shutters. In a china shop at Ipswich, I noticed that the upper shutter was hung by gurnut hinges, and when opened was fastened on the ceiling by hooks. The lower shutter originally folded down, and formed a flap or table to hold the goods when exposed for sale. This custom of open shops prevailed so late as the middle of the last century; but they are now seldom retained, except in butchers' shops, or warehouses for old iron, &c.

The shop front of the house before us has been restored by comparison with the ancient house at Lynn, which we before mentioned, and which will form our next example.

J. A. R.

MR. URBAN,

MR. LODGE, in his interesting *Memoirs of the Cæsar Family*, mentions (pp. 60, 61,) that Sir Henry Cæsar died of the small-pox, and that he made a nuncupative will, in the presence of John Lightfoot, D.D. and others. It is surprising that Mr. Lodge, who has consulted so many sources of information concerning Hertfordshire, never thought of examining the *Life of Dr. Lightfoot*, which would have supplied a valuable addition to one of the shortest biographical articles in his book.

Dr. Lightfoot (who was the celebrated Orientalist,) had been presented to the rectory of Great Munden in Hertfordshire, during the civil war, in consequence of the recommendation of the Assembly of Divines. His title, however, required confirmation at the Restoration, as the appointment belonged to the Crown. Of this he was not aware, and it led to important consequences, which are thus described by his original biographer, Dr. Bright.

“Soon after the happy Restoration of his Majesty, a fellow of a college in Cambridge procured a grant of our author's living. Of this he was soon advertised by his neighbour and worthy friend, Sir Henry Cæsar; upon which, by the favour of the late Archbishop Sheldon, our author was confirmed in his rectory. This great favour of the Archbishop, our author gratefully acknowledgeth in two epistles dedicatory to him, prefixed to his ‘*Horæ Hebraicæ* upon St. Mark and St. Luke.’ And he would often mention the great favour he received from that worthy and very excellent person Sir Henry Cæsar, whose neighbourhood and encouragement was one of the greatest comforts of our author's life.” (Life, prefixed to the folio edition of his Works, p. v. vol. 1.)

In the dedication, Lightfoot does not mention the name of Sir Henry. The word *Cæsar* indeed occurs in that of St. Mark, but metonymically for Charles II. His gratitude, however, was substantially shewn, though, as words are apt to outlive actions, when once on record, it is a matter of regret, that he did not distinctly mention his friend in some one of his publications.

“He was also endeared to two personages of Hertfordshire, of great honour and integrity, viz. Sir Tho. Brograve, baronet, and Sir Henry Cæsar, knight. His friendship to Sir Henry Cæsar appeared in the several visits he gave him in his sickness, the small-pox, which, I think, was mortal to him. Though he was very fearful for his own family,—yet his singular love and respect to Sir Henry made him not to prefer that consideration to his service in such a time, whose early death he very much lamented.” (Ibid. pp. xxviii, xxix.)*

Mr. Duckfield of Aspeden, Light-

foot's son-in-law, in a letter to Strype, furnishes the materials of the foregoing account.

“Anything in special about his friendship with Sir Henry Cæsar, or Sir Thomas Brograve, I cannot recount, but only in general, that they were very intimate friends. To the former, in his sickness, which was the small-pox, he gave several visits, though very fearful for his own family; but his singular love and respect to Sir Henry, constrained him not to prefer that consideration to his service to so dear a friend in such a time, whose death he very much lamented.”

This letter is printed in the last edition of Lightfoot, (Pitman's) vol. i. p. 429. There is a letter of Strype's to Dr. (afterwards Bishop) Kidder, in vol. xiii. p. 482, which mentions the circumstance about the living, adding, “it cost him some money to that fellow by way of composition; under a hundred pounds.”

These particulars would have furnished an important addition to Mr. Lodge's work, and should another edition ever be called for, would justly be included in it. I may also remark, that Sir Thomas Mansel, mentioned at p. 71, was comptroller of the household to Queen Anne, and the first Lord Mansel.

Yours, &c.

CYDWELI.

MR. URBAN,

THE following assertion, which is taken from a work of a French physician, is submitted to your readers, in order to learn whether it is correct or not.

“Dans aucune langage il n'y a de terme pour exprimer l'action par laquelle l'homme met fin à ses jours, et le mot suicide, qui manquait pour désigner une action devenue malheureusement trop fréquente, fut créé dans le dernier siècle par le fameux Desfontaines.” (Chaponnier, *La Physiologie des Gens du Monde*, 1829, p. 73.)

The fact, if correctly stated, is curious, as the deplorable practice was so common among ancient nations. Ainsworth, indeed, gives *suicidium* in the English-Latin part of his Dictionary, but marks the term as “bad, or only used by writers of an inferior class,” without saying of what date those writers are. The quotation he has given from Cicero, “*Junius sibi ipse necem conscivit*,” shews that the

* This portion was furnished by Strype.

Romans were obliged to use a periphrasis. The word *suicidium* does not occur in Calepin (ed. Lugduni, 1581.) Whether Desfontaines really invented the term *suicide*, I cannot say, and wish to inquire; but it is curious that Johnson gives no earlier authorities for it in English, than Savage, Richardson, and Young, who all were that writer's contemporaries. He published *Un Dictionnaire néologique des beaux esprits du temps*, 1726, of which M. Goube (Hist. de Normandie, vol. iii. p. 81) says, "Ce Dictionnaire néologique est une liste alphabétique de mots nouveaux, d'expressions extraordinaires, de phrases insolites, pris dans les ouvrages modernes les plus célèbres, publiés depuis quelques temps." Possibly the word may occur in this work, but not having it at hand, I only offer the supposition for others to verify or amend.

Our own Shakespeare, however, employed a term to express the act, a century earlier than Desfontaines, as appears from the celebrated passage in Hamlet:

"Or that the Everlasting had not fixed
His canon 'gainst *self-slaughter*."

On looking into Richards's English and Welsh Dictionary, (Carmarthen, 1798) I perceive that a compound expression is also used in Welsh. The word is *hunan-laddiad*, or *hunan-leiddiad*, both of which are given. Mr. Owen (Dr. Owen Pughe) gives it as *hunanladd*. This melancholy subject, Mr. Urban, is not one of mere philology, nor can I touch on it, without being reminded of Cowper's words,

"Beware of desperate steps."

Ferguson, in his History of the Roman Republic, seems to think that this practice hastened the downfall of the State. Speaking of Cæsar's last campaign in Spain, he observes,

"Many of the Senators indeed perceived the impending ruin, and were prevailed upon to make some efforts for the preservation of the State, but on most occasions too hastily despaired of the cause. It was not thought honourable or safe for a citizen to survive his freedom. Upon this principle, the friends of the Republic, in considerable numbers, while they escaped from their enemies, perished by their own hands Thus the vic-

torious of Cæsar were completed even by his enemies; and while he made a fresh step to dominion at every encounter, they who opposed him went headlong, and abandoned their country to its ruin." (c. xxix.)

2. In commenting on the confusion of language, with respect to the terms *abdication* and *expulsion*, your *Cork Correspondent* says, "as well might assassination be construed into suicide;" and I will add, as well might suicide be construed into assassination, (which is worse than the other, on account of the consequences,) as in the case of the Calas family. The case of Lord Essex (1683) is an historical problem, as is also that of Sir Edmundberry Godfrey, and both, from their mysteriousness, afford ample room for the vehemence of party-feeling. Another mysterious case is that of Hunne (1514), who was found hanging in the Lollards' Tower, and for whose death the jury brought in a verdict of wilful murder. (See Short's Church History, chap. 4.) However, on many such questions it is difficult to pronounce, and therefore charity has a right to give the casting voice.

The mysterious case of Pichegru (as well as that of the unfortunate Captain Wright) will readily occur to your readers. M. Millon, the continuator of Millot's *Histoire Moderne*, says positively, "Pichegru fut étranglé dans sa prison. Un circonstance a prouvé son assassinat, qui prévint des révélations qu'il aurait pu faire: les juges furent convoqués pour un jour fixé, afin de faire l'inspection du cadavre et ouïr le rapport des chirurgiens; mais ce jour-là, le crime n'étant pas encore consommé, le cadavre ne se trouva pas au lieu designé. Surpris de ne rien voir, les juges furent congédiés, sous un prétexte, et ajournés au lendemain." (iv. 340.) The case of the late Prince de Coudé (the last of his line), who was found hanging, is more recent. The suspicion which was attached to Madame de Feucheres did not amount to proof; but one of the *Cancans* (a political satire published at Rennes for the benefit of Bérard, the proprietor of the Parisian ones), alluded to the circumstance in this sarcastic line,

"Changer un lien en des nœuds éternels."

Not only are suicide and assassination confounded, but the latter imputation has often been advanced without any just ground. How frequently do we read in history, that a person died, "not without suspicion of poison," till the hacknied charge only serves to prove the general credulity. In our own century, the sudden death of the last Viceroy of Mexico (O'Donoju) gave occasion to such a suspicion, for no reason (I believe) but that it took place immediately after he had concluded a convention with Iturbide. Grief, at having compromised the claims of the Spanish crown, may have hastened his end, or it may have been purely referible to natural causes. Toward the close of the last century, the ex-Jesuits were accused of poisoning Pope Clement XIV. (Gangnelli), for having suppressed their order. I doubt, however, whether there is any better ground for the accusation, than the words he is said to have uttered,—“I am dying, and I know why,”—words which do not necessarily imply poison. A person might say as much, if he thought he had neglected his health, or if he believed that Providence was “taking him from the evil to come.” Without ransacking the various cases, which are numerous enough to form an index of names, I would allude to that of Jeanne d'Albert, Queen of Navarre, not to make it the ground-work of any charge, but to shew what is rather curious, that two writers on different sides in our own times have changed places in speaking of her sudden death. Thus, Mr. D. D. Scott, author of “Notices of the Reformation in the South-west provinces of France,” candidly says, after mentioning the opinion of her having been poisoned, (1572), “the physical appearances after death do not bear out the assertion: the *procès-verbal* on the opening of the queen's body, states that an abscess was discovered on the left side, which accounted for her decease.” (p. 111.) While the writers in the *Dictionnaire Historique*, who do not affect Protestantism, express themselves differently:—“On crut qu'elle avoit été empoisonnée avec une paire de gants parfumés que lui avoit vendus un Italien.” And this without offering any objection to the supposition.

Millot has treated the subject very concisely, and very fairly. “Cependant une mort prématurée enlève la reine de Navarre. Le bruit se répand, sans aucune preuve, qu'elle a été empoisonnée.” (Hist. de France, ii. 168.) That our dramatic poet Marlowe, who might almost be called a contemporary, should make use of the popular rumour in his “Massacre of Paris,” was natural enough; for a presumed murder offers a far more striking incident than a natural death.*

3. I would make use of this opportunity, to remark, that the alleged violent death of Don Carlos, the son of Philip II. which charge Llorente has done so much to remove, was early believed among ultra-Romanists, who would else have been tender of that sovereign's character. Louis d'Orleans, a French advocate, published in 1588 his “Reponse des Vrais Catholiques à l'avertissement des Catholiques Anglois,” in which (p. 460) he says, that Philip's elder son and presumptive heir was put to death for his heresy, “an assertion which reveals to us what the papal advocates considered at the time to be the real cause of the death of Don Carlos,” observes Mr. Turner, Hist. of Elizabeth, vol. ii. p. 373.

It is singular, that La Martinière, in his revised edition of Pufendorff's † *Universal History*, (vol. i. p. 166, 1743) has repeated the charge, though he has shewn himself by no means indifferent to the credit of Romanism. “En 1568 le Roi fit mourir son fils D. Carlos, à cause, comme on disoit, qu'il avoit attenté sur sa vie.” The history of Spain, it should be observed, is the editor's, for he says in the preface, “J'ai refondu l'article sur l'Espagne.” The statement he has made (or hazarded) reads strangely, when compared with the editor's designation in the title-page, “*Premier Géographe de sa Majesté Catholique.*” Should this passage be found in the earlier editions, still it is adopted by La Martinière, who has taken that chapter

* Marlowe appears to have been fond of recent subjects. His “Jew of Malta” is founded on the siege of that island by the Turks, but history is not adhered to.

† This name is generally, but erroneously, printed *Puffendorf*.

upon himself, and in other places has not hesitated to expunge remarks that he disliked.

It is also singular, that the editor of the *Dictionnaire Historique*, who had the advantage of Llorente's researches, has retained the romantic story in all its points, even including the intervention of the Inquisition. This is the more surprising, as that work is often characterised by investigation, on a scale that is fully commensurate with its limits.

In thus considering how many false

accusations have been brought concerning deaths, I gladly transcribe a remark of Fuller's, written in that beautiful style in which he so much excelled, when he did not sacrifice it to paranomasia and antithesis:—
 "But O the necessity of the general day of judgment! wherein all men's actions shall be expounded according to their intentions, which here are interpretable according to other men's inclinations." (*Church History of Britain*, book xi, Section 2. par. 44.)

Yours, &c.

CYDWELL.

AN INQUIRY INTO THE TRUE HISTORY OF KING ARTHUR.

SECTION I. THE ÆRA OF KING ARTHUR.

"WHEN DID ARTHUR FLOURISH?" is a question to which a satisfactory answer is given by Nennius, the oldest, and nearly the only historian, from whom we derive any authentic information respecting this remarkable character. The career of Arthur commenced when that of Hengist closed, ("Mortuo Hengisto . . . tunc Arthur pugnabat." Nennius, S. 56), that is about A.D. 488. The correctness of this date has been disputed on the ground, that at that period there was no Saxon foe against whom he could carry his arms and signalise his courage. Two only of the kingdoms which ultimately formed the Anglo-Saxon Heptarchy had then been established,—Kent, over which Hengist had presided with more or less extended bounds for forty years; and Sussex, which owed its foundation to Ella, A.D. 477. These petty states, comprising little more territory than the counties which yet retain their names, were contented with the limits obtained for them by their founders, repudiating the idea of further conquests. In neither of these therefore are we to look for the opponents of Arthur.

The kingdom next in succession was that of Wessex. The first invasion of its founder Cerdic, was A.D. 495, but it is doubtful whether this attack was directed against the coast of Wessex, or the Eastern shores of the island, and it is not until A.D. 501, that we have distinct evidence of the movements of a Saxon force in Wessex. (See Turner's *Anglo-Saxon* *GRANT. MAG. VOL. XVII.*

History, B. 111. C. 2). In Cerdic the general voice has proclaimed a competitor worthy of Arthur, the æra of whose glory has been accordingly postponed until A.D. 505, the date assigned by Archbishop Usher for the commencement of his reign. We learn, however, from other sources, that Cerdic was eminently successful, and that, although the Britons maintained the contest with determined valour and alternate success, the assailants had ultimately the advantage. Had we even been destitute of this testimony from Gildas and Bede, we must have rejected as incredible the assumption, that the establishment of the most powerful kingdom of the Heptarchy was the result of a series of defeats. The cogency of this consideration has not escaped the clear perception of the historian of the Anglo-Saxons, but he has not met the difficulty with his usual felicity. He suggests that some of the victories recounted by Nennius, may have occurred in struggles with the neighbouring British states. This however is contrary to the sole authority on which we rely for evidence that the battles ever took place at all, and we might as fairly assume that some of these terminated in defeat, as that all were not conflicts between the Britons and the Saxons. I am far from contending that Arthur and Cerdic never met; on the contrary, I believe that some of the later victories of the British hero, unquestionably his last signal triumph at Bath, were achieved in struggles with the West Saxon

King. I differ from preceding inquirers thus far only, in maintaining that the earlier battles of Arthur were fought with other antagonists, and at a preceding period. It is but reasonable to conclude that on the one hand Cerdic had already firmly established his power before he encountered Arthur in Wessex, and on the other, that the military reputation of Arthur was acknowledged and pre-eminent before he was invested with the chief command against such an opponent.

At the time of Hengist's death, another Saxon colony existed in the North of Britain, which, although unnoticed by nearly all our historians, and never dignified with the appellation of a kingdom, must have been considerable in power and population; and here we shall find appropriate objects of the early hostilities of Arthur.

To Nennius again we are indebted for our intelligence on this subject, corroborated as his narrative is in essential particulars by the authority of Bede. When the services of Hengist in repelling the hostile incursions of the Picts and Scots were rewarded by Vortigern, with a grant of the Isle of Thanet, the magnitude of the recompense attracted others of his countrymen, who tendered their assistance to the Britons, and arrived in still greater numbers. These also received a ready welcome, and lands were assigned to them, "on condition that they should fight for the peace and safety of the country against its enemies, receiving in return a stipulated payment." Bede who mentions (*Eccles. Hist. I. 15.*) the terms of their contract does not specify the position of their settlement; but that their services should be available, it must obviously have been on the Northern frontier. That such was the case we learn from Nennius, who places them in the rich province of Lothian, "near the Wall which is called Guane." Their leaders were Octa and Ebissa, both distinguished warriors, who arrived with a fleet of forty sail, having in the course of their voyage laid waste the Orkney Islands, and circumnavigated the country of the Picts. So far there is no reason to question the accuracy of our author (Section 38); but some of his further particulars are little to

be depended upon. We are told that Vortigern, being enamoured of the daughter of Hengist, sought and obtained her hand in marriage; that, in consequence of this alliance, Hengist received a grant of this Northern territory for Octa and Ebissa, who are represented as his son and nephew; and lastly that Octa on the death of his father succeeded him in the kingdom which he had founded in Kent. Now the son of Hengist who succeeded to his crown was Esca, Octa being his grandson. To identify the colonist of Lothian who formed his settlement about A.D. 450, with the grandson of Hengist whose reign in Kent extended to A.D. 542, was manifestly absurd. The coincidence of names, however, has induced Nennius to transpose the succession of Octa and his father Esca. But, even assuming that Octa was the son and not the grandson of Hengist, he cannot with any appearance of probability be identified with the associate of Ebissa. Hengist must have been in the prime of life when he arrived in Britain, for his reign extended over forty years; and yet we are told that he had at that time a son who had already acquired reputation as a warrior. The same objection applies, though in a less degree, to the assertion that he had a marriageable daughter. Neither is it credible that, if there were any truth in the story, so material a circumstance as the nuptials of the British king with a daughter of the Saxon leader, would have escaped the notice of the chroniclers of the latter people. Neither is it likely that the military occupation of Lothian, however transient, would have been unrecorded, if the leader of the colonists had been the son of the celebrated Hengist.

Jeffrey of Monmouth has, after his fashion, amplified and embellished the meagre narrative of Nennius. He gives to the daughter of Hengist the name of Rowena, and so implicitly has he been followed by our modern historians, that her fame is as widely spread and her existence as little doubted, as that of Boadicea herself. He has added a third leader, Cherdic, as a companion to Octa and Ebissa, and has increased their fleet from forty to three hundred sail. He relates also the submission of Octa to Aurelius,

his capture by Uther, his subsequent escape, his renewal of the war, and finally his defeat and death, with other particulars equally apocryphal. In receiving the statements of Nennius, we must exercise due caution. Whatever is added by Jeffrey we may unhesitatingly reject. In this inquiry nothing has been admitted which is not supported by its own inherent probability, and consistent with the testimony of Bede. From that historian, we learn that at an early period the Saxons, in alliance with the Picts, turned their arms against the Britons. This can hardly be the case of the colonists of Kent, who were separated from the Picts by the intervention of numerous hostile states, and a wide tract of country. On the other hand, nothing is more probable than that the Saxons of Lothian, the immediate neighbours of the Picts, should seek the support of their former antagonists, when they drew their swords against their benefactors. We shall presently see that the battles of Arthur were not the commencement of the wars between the Britons and the Saxons, and we shall also trace the final retreat of the occupiers of Lothian, within the territories of their new allies.

Again, though we have no other independent authority which makes mention of Octa and Ebissa by name, we cannot doubt that they were real characters; for, had their names not been already known to tradition, our author might at once have introduced Esca as his hero, instead of transposing his name with that of Octa in the genealogy of the Kentish kings. Nennius appears to have received the current traditions of his day with little of critical caution, and to have attributed to one individual, whatever he found memorable relative to persons of the same name. That the occupation of Lothian was effected with the full consent of the British superiors of the country there is no reason to doubt. Of the miserable condition of the frontier provinces we have evidence in the forcible language of Gildas, (c. 19). The Britons, "having abandoned their cities and their lofty wall, sought safety in flight, but their condition was rendered still more deplorable by their dispersion." The

level and indefensible country of Lothian was doubtless abandoned, situated as it was in the immediate vicinity of the Picts. They naturally rejoiced that a district which they were themselves unable to maintain, and which separated them from these ferocious barbarians, should be held by a warlike and friendly power, on whose ready cooperation they relied in times of danger. Thus then it has been shown that at an early period after the arrival of the first Saxon colonists in Britain, a considerable force of that people was located at the extreme north of that portion of the island which had been subject to the Romans, and that, whilst the original armament of Hengist had been brought over in three vessels, the followers of Octa and Ebissa were conveyed in forty ships. That this colony still existed in the reign of Arthur scarcely admits of doubt, unless indeed we not only believe with Nennius that Octa himself deserted Lothian for Kent, but that he took with him the whole of his colonists, a circumstance which could not have escaped the notice of historians, doubling as it must at once have done the population of the territories of Hengist. Nor is the circumstance of the apparent absence of a Saxon population in Bernicia in the succeeding century, any impeachment of the reality of Octa's settlement, but it is on the other hand a singular confirmation of the complete success of Arthur's arms, and the utter extermination of his opponents. At the same time the country which they had occupied was left without any sufficient British force, exposed to the first attack of a marauding expedition, when no longer protected by the vigilance and energy which had effected its emancipation.

(To be continued).

MR. URBAN,

I MUST beg of you to allow me space in your columns for a few additional remarks on the controversy respecting the celebrated John de Wycliffe.

Your correspondent W. C. has undoubtedly shewn that the vicar of Mayfield and the warden of Canterbury Hall had the same name of John de Wycliffe. But more than this he has not shewn, Sameness of

name does not necessarily import sameness of person; and it still remains for him to shew that the Wycliffe of Mayfield was the same person with the Wycliffe of Canterbury Hall. Can he produce an atom of evidence in proof of their identity?

With respect to Wycliffe the warden, we have official documents in abundance. 1st. We have the appointment itself.* But to whom is it given? To John de Wycliffe, vicar of Mayfield? (As I still contend it ought to have been in the hypothesis of W. C.) No: "to our beloved son, Master John de Wycliffe," in whom the mastership in arts is dignified by the regularity of his conduct, and his proficiency in learning; a description which perfectly corresponds with the character of Wycliffe the reformer, at that period. 2nd. We learn from the register of Archbishop Langham, that in 1367 a mandate was sent to the same Wycliffe and the other scholars of the hall to obey Wodehall as their warden.† If, then, he was one of the scholars or fellows of the hall, could he at the same time be the vicar of Mayfield? 3rd. From the answer of the same archbishop to Wycliffe's appeal,‡ it appears that even at the date of his appointment by Archbishop Islip, he was living as one of the scholars in the hall. 4th. In the final judgment pronounced in the papal court, he is described as a clerk of the diocese of York.§ Would that description have applied to him, had he held the living of Mayfield in another diocese? 5th. In the royal confirmation of that judgment|| he is described as a certain clerical scholar, appointed at the foundation of the hall, and continuing so to the time when the judgment was given. Thus then the case stands on the one hand. There is no ancient testimony whatever to countenance the notion that the Wycliffe of Mayfield was the warden of Canterbury Hall; on the other there are five official documents—the only ones now extant—all of them describing the warden in terms which apply to Wy-

cliffe the reformer. He is eminent as master of arts, he is a scholar or fellow of the hall, he is a clerk of the diocese of York, but nowhere is he by any chance vicar of Mayfield. It is for the reader to draw the inference.

It would be no difficult task to shew that Wycliffe's treatise, "the last age of the Church," published in 1356, was in reality a pious tract written by him, not against the covetous exactions of the Popes, but under the notion that the last day was at hand: or that his controversy with the friars in the university was not of a nature to render him obnoxious to the court of Rome; or that the author of the narrative in *Archæol.* xxii. 205, was a contemporary, whatever may be the age of the manuscript from which it was published. But the discussion of these subjects would serve only to perplex and prolong the present controversy, and to withdraw attention from the real question, which is, does there exist any evidence to prove that Wycliffe, the vicar of Mayfield, was the same person with Wycliffe the warden of Canterbury Hall?

Yours, &c. L.

1. Park Square, Regent's Park,
MR. URBAN, Feb. 18.

BELIEVING that Mr. Dyke's remarks in your January number on the custom said to prevail in the neighbourhood of Monmouth, of carrying round a horse's head under the name of the Merry Lewid, may admit of a simple explanation, I venture to offer the following observations.

It is described as the head and neck of a white horse, with zebra-like stripes of black. This mixture of black and white may have been originally intended for the grey colour, which in Welsh is *Llwyd* (pronounced *Lewid*); and the word *March* (pronounced *Markh*) signifying a male horse, seems to me very easily corrupted into *Marry* or *Merry*; and thus the words correspond with the fact of its being a representation of a grey horse's head, &c.

With regard to the origin of the custom, it must remain, I suppose, a doubtful question; but I suspect it takes its rise in a source of heraldic

* Lewis, 340. Vaughan, 406.

† Lewis, 241. Vaughan, 407.

‡ Lewis, 13.

§ Lewis, 241. Vaughan, 408.

|| Lewis, 246. Vaughan, 412.

chivalry, based upon the mythology of very ancient date. Three white horse's heads erased, two and one, on a sable shield, were borne by Cadell Deyrnllug first king of Powys, as his family arms, (for the arms of the state, according to Warrington, were a lion rampant); and I believe are borne by some of his descendants to this day.

Now, it is very possible that some may have borne reins on these horse's necks, which may have misled some heraldic painters to represent them as striped, till they got blazoned as bendy sinister argent and sable, which would have just the effect of these zebra heads.

As to the adoption of the white horse for his bearing by the king of Powys, I might, perhaps, account for it by pointing out his descent as one of the Cymry, (pronounced Kumry) from Gomer the eldest son of Japhet, who is always identified with Neptune, to whom the horse was sacred, or at least considered as his creation. The reason of this may be that most of the sons of Japhet had in the first instance to travel over the steppes of Tartary or the extensive lands of the north of Europe, as a nomade race, in which circumstances the horse was found best suited to their wants, as the cow in Hindostan is sacred for a similar reason.

The white horse of the arms of Hanover and of some Saxon tribes, are further illustrations of this point; and its prevalence among the Carthaginians and others, probably not descendants of Japhet, may have arisen from the disposition to imitative idolatry in all who had intercourse with the *Isles of the Gentiles*.

If the horse was the first animal which bore man on his back, it would be a sequel to be expected that the first ship which bore man over the waves after Noah's ark, would have a horse's head for its prow, and be the origin of the sea horses which are placed under Neptune's control. But I will not take up more time at present with such speculations, being fearful of encroaching on space appropriated to more important communications.

Yours, &c. WM. HORTON LLOYD.

MR. URBAN, *University College,
London.*

ALLOW me to indicate an inaccuracy in Mr. Gifford's reasoning concerning Ben Jonson as an actor of the part of Jeronimo, in the Spanish Tragedy. In Decker's *Satiromastix* are two allusions to the fact of Jonson having played the part of Jeronimo. These Malone receives as evidence. Gifford, however, takes exceptions to Malone, and that for the following reason.

1.

————— I'll not be long away:
Short is my body, short shall be my stay.

2.

————— I'll out-stretch them all:
My mind's a giant, though my bulk be small.

3.

Wax, wax, Horatio. *I had need wax to;*
Our foes will stride else over me and you.

Each of these speeches* are put in the mouth of Jeronimo. Furthermore, we have the following dialogue between Jeronimo and Bathezar.

4.

Bathezar—Thou inch of Spain;
Thou man, from thy nose upwards scarce so
much,
Thou very little longer than thy beard,
Speak not such big words; [else] they'll throw
thee down.

Little Jeronimo: words greater than thyself!
It must be—

Jeronimo—And thou, long thing of Portugal;
why not?

Thou that art full as tall
As an English gallows, upper beam and all,
Devourer of apparel, thou huge swallower,
My hose will scarcely make a standing collar:
What have I almost quitted thee?

Bathezar (to Andrea) Spanish combatants.

What! do you set a pigmy marshal
To question with a prince?

Lastly, a dictation from Jeronimo to Horatio,

5.

————— Horatio write leave;

"Thy assured friend," say 'gainst Lorenzo, and
The Devil—*Little Jeronimo, Marshal.*

From the above extracts, Gifford infers (and that fairly) that the part of Jeronimo was acted by a short person;

* To which add "my arms are of the shortest," a passage not quoted by Gifford.

which Ben Jonson is known not to have been.

"It cannot have failed to strike every one who has read this production of Kyd, (among whom I do not reckon Mr. Malone,) that the author trusted for a great part of the effect of his tragedy to the contrast between the diminutive size of the Marshal (Jeronimo,) and the strutting of his language and action. In a word so many allusions of the most direct kind, are made to this circumstance in every part of the play, that no tall or bulky figure could attempt the character without devoting it to utter ridicule." *Memoirs of Ben Jonson*, pp. xvii. xviii.

The laxity in Gifford's reasoning lies in this. His extracts are taken from the *First Part* of Jeronimo only. Hence the note signed C, in the last edition of Dodsley's Old Plays, is correct.

"It seems probable from this, (the lines first quoted,) and several other passages in the play, that the part of Jeronimo was performed by an actor of low stature. Decker in two distinct scenes of his *Satiromastix* says, that Ben Jonson had supported the character of Jeronimo; but the assertion most likely applies to the *Spanish Tragedy*, or what was meant for the *Second Part of Jeronimo*, from which he introduces a quotation." C.

Now this *Second Part* of Jeronimo I have read, with the especial object of determining whether *there* were also any reasons against a man of Ben Jonson's stature, playing the part of Jeronimo. I have found that there are none; the allusions to the shortness of the actor being limited to the *First Part only*. More than this, the forthcoming extract converts the negative evidence into positive; since it indicates that the actor, who, in the *First Part* performed Jeronimo, in the *Second Part* performed a different character, *viz.* Pedringano, so leaving the part of Jeronimo open to Ben Jonson, or to any one else.

Pedringano.—Dost thou mock me, hangman? Pray God I be not preserved to break your knave's pate for this.

Hangman.—Alas, sir, you are a foot too low to reach it; and I hope you will never grow so high, while I am in this office.

The note of Gifford is equally exceptionable with the text.

The captain (the character Tucca in Decker's *Satiromastix*), says, in another place, "When thou rann'st mad for the death of Horatio, thou borrowed'st a gown of Roscius the stager, and sent'st it home lowsy," upon which the editor (*Hawkins*) wisely remarks, "Ben Jonson played the part of Jeronimo, as appears from this passage." p. xvii.

The word *wisely* is ironical. Now, since from what has been shown above, Gifford's remarks apply to the *First Part* of Jeronimo only, *Hawkins* writes illogically, only on the assumption that the death of Horatio, and the madness of Jeronimo, take place in *Part I*. This, however, they do not do. On the contrary, they occur in the *Second Part*.

In respect to the fact of allusions being applied to the actor, rather to the character, no reader of our old plays need be reminded that there is in it nothing whatever uncommon or remarkable. The current example of this fact is the play called "Greenes Tu Quoque," Green being the name of the actor, who personated Bubble.

Geraldine.—Why, then, we'll go to the Red Bull: they say Green's a good clown. *Bubble*.—Green! Green's an ass. *Scattergood*.—Wherefore do you say so? *Bubble*.—Indeed, I have no reason: for they say he's as like me as ever he can look.

Hamlet's complaint that he is *fat and scant of breath*, must be understood of the actor, not the character.

Changing the subject, I may be allowed to state, that, as a matter of private opinion founded upon the comparison of style, the *First and Second Parts* of Jeronimo are *not* the work of one hand. I may also add, that the *First Part*, although far inferior to the *Second*, contains several vigorous lines and noble sentiments; *e. g.*

1.

A melancholy discontented courtier,
Whose famished jaws look like the chap of death;

Upon whose eyebrows hang damnation;
Whose hands are washed in rape and murders bold;

Him with a golden bait will I allure
(For courtiers will do any thing for gold,)
To be Andrea's death at his return.

2.

As many ways as there are paths to Hell;
And that's enow i' faith. From usurer's doors,

There goes one path from friars that nurse
whores

There goes another path from brokers' stalls,
From rich that die, and build no hospitals,
Two other paths, from farmers that crack
barns

With stuffing corn, yet starve the needy swains,
Another path; from drinking-houses one,
From dicing-houses—

3.

Come, valliant spirits; you peers of Portugal,
That owe your lives, your faiths, and services,
To set you free from base captivity.
Oh let our fathers' scandal ne'er be seen,
As a base blush upon our free-born cheeks;
Let all the tribute that proud Spain received
Of those all captive Portugales deceased,
Turn into chafe and choak their insolence.
Methinks no moiety, not one little thought,
Of them whose servile acts live in their graves,
But should raise spleens big as a canon-bullet
Within your bosoms. O for honor, [for]
Your country's reputation, your life's freedom,
Indeed your all that may be termed revenge,
Now let your bloods be liberal as the sea;
And all those wounds that you receive of Spain,
Let theirs be equal to quit yours again.
Speak Portugales, are you resolved as I,
To live like captives, or as freemen die?

Reverting to the original subject, the matter stands thus. As Decker talks of one thing, and Gifford of another, the original assertion, that Ben Jonson acted the part of Jeronimo stands unimpugned; Malone and Hawkins being right, and Gifford being wrong.

Yours, &c. R. G. LATHAM.

MR. URBAN, Newport, Jan. 1.

AS many scholars in the present day turn their attention to the study of the Celtic languages, as being indispensable for the philology of most of the European languages, I think it will be of service to them to have a list of the Dictionaries in the several dialects. What are generally understood by the Celtic tongues, are the Celto-British branch, consisting of the 1. Welsh, 2. Cornish, 3. Armoric: these three are intimately connected, and are merely dialects of the Cymraeg or Ancient British. The Hiberno-Celtic branch comprises the 1. Modern Irish, 2. Gaelic, and 3. Manx. These three, again, are intimately connected with each other, being dialects of the same language.

The Welsh Dictionaries are, 1.

Davies' *Dictionarium Britannico-Latinum*, fol. London. 1632. 2. Richards' *Welsh-English Dictionary*, 8vo. Bristol, 1759. 3. Owen's *Welsh-English Dictionary*, 2 vols. 4to. and 8vo. London. 1803, and second edition with numerous additions, 2 vols. 8vo. Denbigh, 1828. These are the chief lexicons of the Welsh language, though there are smaller ones, which are compiled from them. The English-Welsh Dictionaries need not to be referred to at present.

2ndly. Of the Cornish there have been published only a very meagre vocabulary in Borlase's *Antiquities of Cornwall*, fol. London, 1769, and another vocabulary by Pryce, 4to. Sherborne. 1790. This work does not contain one half of the Cornish words that still exist in MSS. preserved in the British Museum and the Bodleian Library. A dictionary of the Cornish still remains to be supplied, and is indispensable for the complete study of the Celtic. The Cornish is supposed to be the dialect of the Lloegrian Britons, who subsequently lost their own speech by being amalgamated with the Anglo-Saxons. I lately received a prospectus of a Cornish dictionary, compared with the other kindred dialects of Welsh, Armoric, Irish, Gaelic, and Manx. This would be a general Celtic lexicon, and what the great Philologist, Edward Llwyd, intended doing, had his life been extended. Prefixed will be a copious comparative grammar. This important work is to be published in three parts, so as to form one vol. 4to. at 10s. 6d. each. The author is the Rev. R. Williams, M.A. Llangadwaladr, near Oswestry: the first part will be printed as soon as names for 250 copies are received by him. I think there can be no doubt but that that number might soon be obtained, if it were fairly brought into notice.

3rd. The Armoric dialect has the honour of supplying the first printed dictionary, "*Un Dictionnaire Breton-Francois-Latin, compilé par D. Yves Lagadec, Prêtre, selon quelques-uns, et selon d'autres par Me. Auffret Coad-queveran Chanoine de Treguier*," printed at Treguier, chez Jehan Calvez. 1499. 4to. black letter. The next is "*Le Dictionnaire François-Breton du*

R. P. Julien Mannoir, Jesuite," printed at Quimper in 1659. 3. "Le Dictionnaire Francois-Breton du Diocese de Vannes," printed at Vannes in 1723. 4. "Dictionnaire Francois-Celtique, par P. F. Gregoire de Rostrenen." 4to. Rennes. 1732. 5. "Dictionnaire de la Langue Bretonne, par Pelletiere." fol. Paris, 1752. 6. "Dictionnaire Francoise-Bretonne par l'Abbé Amereye," 8vo. 1756. 7. The last and best of all is the Dictionnaire Celto-Bretonne, of Le Gouidec. 8vo. Angouleme. 1821.

Of the Irish Dictionaries I fear my list is not very complete, and the Irish scholars are far behind their Gaelic brethren in contributing their quota. 1. There is a good vocabulary in Llwyd's *Archæologia*, fol. Oxon. 1707. 2. Mac Cairtin's English-Irish Dictionary. 4to. Paris. 1732. 3. O'Brien's Irish-English Dictionary. 4to. Paris, 1768. 4. O'Reilly's Irish-English Dictionary, 4to. Dublin, 1817.

The first dictionary of the Gaelic is Shaw's 2 vols. 4to. Edinburgh, 1780. 2. An "excellent" Gaelic-English Dictionary by Dr. Armstrong, 4to. London, 1825. 3. *Dictionarium Scoto-Celticum*, or Complete Dictionary of the Gaelic. 2 vols. 4to. 1825. 4. Gaelic Dictionary by Dewar and Macleod. 8vo. 5. A Pronouncing Dictionary of the Gaelic, by Mac Alpine. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1832.

Of the Manx I regret that no dictionary has ever been published. It is understood that there is one* left in MS. compiled by the Rev. Dr. J. Kelly, author of the *Manx Grammar*, 4to. London, 1804. A dictionary compiled by a resident native would be of great interest and importance for the general study of the Celtic, especially as this branch is only spoken by a few thousands at present, and is gradually dying away.

S. T. P.

MR. URBAN,

IN page 485 of your 4th vol. *New Series*, it is mentioned that "it is curi-

* Dr. Kelly's *Manx Dictionary* was begun to be printed, but what was finished was destroyed by fire at Mr. Nichols's printing office in 1808.

ous that in Wales, or on the borders of the Principality, several places occur which have given names to families that are now only to be found in Scotland, or at least of Scottish extraction, as Hay, Huntley, Ross, and Montgomery." All these towns, it may be observed, are on the borders of Wales. Now, not going into the question of how these families emigrated so far as Scotland, or whether they may not be of Scottish extraction only, for many places of Scotland are similar in name to towns in Wales, as Eglosfach, Douglas or Dulas, &c.; it is worthy of observation that all the border of Wales has undoubtedly been depopulated of its original inhabitants, and colonised afresh by Saxons. The old Cymri, or Welsh, were driven out of the fertile lands upon the banks of the Severn and Dee, and forced to take refuge within their barren hills. This is very apparent at the present day in the country between Shrewsbury and Chester, perhaps one of the most productive and well inhabited tracts in Great Britain, rich in corn, timber, mines of coal and iron, and abounding in pleasing views. Offa, King of Mercia, peopled this country with his own followers, after he had confined the Welsh to their mountains: the remarkable alteration in the race of men to be observed in coming out of Wales, and entering Maeler Hundred, or Ellesmere, by way of Llangollen, is very striking to all who attend to this curious subject. The old spirit of antipathy also is not yet worn out; and though 1200 years have passed since this event, the contempt for the Welsh cherished by the Shropshire men, and the innate dislike and jealousy felt reciprocally by the Welshmen, remains at this present day. Names of fields purely Welsh are still remaining; but the race is gone, and dwells in the mountains. This may account for what your Correspondent above mentioned states as to South Wales: families may have emigrated into Scotland; yet I am inclined to the opinion of these and other families being purely Scotch, the names of places in both countries being often similar.

W. H.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Euripidis Iphigenia in Aulide.
Cantabr. 1840.

WE take no little shame to ourselves for permitting so many months to elapse between the publication of Bishop Monk's volume* and our notice of it. The delay has arisen, however, not from any unwillingness to enter upon a subject, which has happily for the cause of classical literature engaged his Lordship's attention, but from the expectation in which we indulged, that some of our critical brethren, the counterparts from the *Elmsleys* and *Blomfields*, of the *Quarterly* and *Edinburgh*, would have devoted an article to it in periodicals better able than our own to discuss at length the various questions suggested by the perusal of his Lordship's very acceptable volume. Nor after such a lapse of time, should we perhaps even now have reverted to the subject, had we not met with Mr. Donaldson's edition of *Pindar*; which the head-master of *Bury-school* has dedicated to his Lordship, "as a tribute of respect due to his eminence in literature and scholarship, and as an acknowledgement of the zeal and energy, with which he promoted the cultivation of classical literature in the University of Cambridge, while occupying a distinguished position in that seat of learning." How far his Lordship, who remembers the remark of Horace—

Principibus placuisse viris non ultima laus est,
may feel flattered by such a testimonial is more than we can venture to assert. But at all events he will discover that, as Mr. Donaldson has tarried at *Jericho*, "till his beard has grown,"—to use the facetious imagery of the late bishop *Butler*, applied to the present bishop *Blomfield*—the *archi-didasculus* of *Bury* has cleverly administered his alkali pill of praise, to neutralize the acid of his dose of censure; when in the preface to "*The New Cratylus*," he sneered at "the pert mediocrity of

the writers in the *Museum Criticum*;" of whom he well knew that his Lordship was one, during the time that he occupied the chair of the Greek professor at Cambridge; unless it be said that the rod of the *pædagogus* in petto was brandished over the heads of the bishops of London and Lincoln, who were the fellow contributors of the bishop of Gloucester; for that the late principal of *St. Mary's Hall, Oxford*, was not the pert and mediocre scholar, ridiculed by "*The New Cratylus*," is shown by the exception made in favour of *Elmsley*; whose readiness in retracting his errors has been for Mr. Donaldson,

at once the great example and the theme. Independent of its intrinsic merits—that will doubtless insure its reception into *Bury-school* at least, to say nothing of *Trinity College*, where his Lordship was once the classical tutor, or of the other college, at Cambridge, where the statue of *Porson*, worshipped formerly by his successor, has been displaced by that of *Hermann*, before which the bishop of *St. David's* used to bow, but which Mr. Donaldson removed to make room for his idol *Müller*, that was destined in due time to yield to some new German hero,—his Lordship's volume is on many accounts a remarkable one. For, like "*The Parish Register*" of *Crabbe*, and the "*Waverley*" of *Scott*, it has been kept concealed for many a year in the drawers of the author; while its eventual publication has proved, as in the case of the late Lord *Grenville* and the present *Marquess of Wellesley*, that when the mind has been thoroughly saturated with classical literature, neither length of time nor change of circumstances can effectually discharge the colour once imbibed. But his Lordship shall tell in his own words, abridged or altered as the case may require, his reasons for appearing once more in the arena of scholarship.

* This review is by a Correspondent. We do not know on what authority the edition is attributed to the Bishop.—EDIT.
GENT. MAG. VOL. XVII.

"Many years ago I was led by the perusal of the '*Græcæ Tragediæ Principum, &c.*' by *Boeckh*,' to examine the *Iphigenia*
3 E

in Aulis with more than ordinary attention, with the view of ascertaining the correctness of the theory started by the professor of Heidelberg, who had denied that Euripides was the author of that play. But shortly after I had finished my enquiries, not only upon this point, but another mooted by professor Hermann in his 2nd edition of the 'Elementa Doctrinæ Metricæ,' who repudiated the first choral song, and after I had satisfied myself that the views of both those eminent scholars were equally erroneous, my attention was taken up by different occupations, and I was compelled to renounce classical criticism entirely; nor do I know even by name, much less have I read, scarcely a single work on such subjects that have appeared during the last 20 years.

"Any design, adds his Lordship, I might have entertained of publishing this play, had been long laid aside, when a friend accidentally saw my corrected copy, and advised me to print it for the use of colleges and schools, where that play was but little read. To this I objected by urging the impossibility of giving it such a critical dress, as the learned would rationally expect in a new edition of a Greek author. But finding that Hermann's *Iphigenia*, of which, although it appeared in 1831, I had never heard, till my friend put a copy into my hands, was likely to obstruct rather than promote the satisfactory perusal of the play, I conceived that a real service would be rendered to literature, by the publication of the text alone, purified from interpolations, and deviating from the MSS. only where the language and metre required an emendation. But after the text was printed, I was induced to swerve from my original intention, by perceiving that my design would be defeated entirely, unless a commentary were added to justify and explain the alterations; for it could hardly be expected that any reader would examine the claims of a recension, about which the editor himself had said nothing. Besides, since many passages had been wrongly interpreted, annotations were necessary to correct no less the errors of translation than of transcription; and though the notes have been now drawn up in haste, they are the result of observations made many years ago, and maturely considered; for during the whole of the intervening periods, whenever I have been able to enjoy the recreation of reading Attic Greek, this play, with which I had formed an acquaintance no time could obliterate, has been ever present to my mind; and I have thus been able perpetually to correct or confirm my opinions as to the pu-

rification of the text and the explanation of the difficulties."

But, concludes his Lordship,

"After so long an abstraction from critical studies, it would be foolish not to calculate upon a larger proportion of mistakes, than would otherwise have existed; and equally superfluous to offer apologies for imperfections. If the object proposed be attained, its errors and defects will be forgiven; if it fail, the worst fate that awaits it, is a peaceful oblivion."

To prevent the euthanasia, for which his Lordship thus philosophically prepares himself, is a duty we owe no less to the present rank than the past honours of the editor; and though, as lovers of Greek, we are pleased to meet with any work, that attempts successfully to rescue the remains of antiquity from the corruption that has gathered round them, yet we cannot help thinking, that when his Lordship had once determined upon publication, it would have been more just to his own reputation to have delayed the printing, until, to use a homely phrase, he had brushed up his Greek, which he confesses had grown somewhat rusty. Or since by a visitation of Providence he has been unhappily prevented from enjoying the full use of his eye-sight, (a blessing which the scholar can best appreciate, and like Milton can most acutely deplore the loss of "knowledge by one entrance quite shut up,") we may still regret that he did not publish the *Iphigenia* previous to his vacating the Greek professor's chair; for then his hand would have been more ready in the use of his critical tools, whether required to build up the stronger points or to level the weaker. Besides, he would then have fairly gained all the credit of discoveries, he must now share with others; and what is no little matter, have prevented the disparaging language of Hermann, echoed, if we mistake not, within the walls of Trinity College, when it was said that "the successor of Porson stood only by laying hold of Porson with one hand, and of Elmsley with the other," a sneer disproved by the present publication, where his Lordship appears not only as a noun substantive, but even as a verb active, by giving the

juvenile Porson a rap on the knuckles, and tripping up the heels of the elder Elmsley; while, imbued with the gentle spirit of the guileless Markland, the bishop of Gloucester has repaid with words of praise the taunts of the professor of Leipsig.

Alluding to the numerous occasions, where he has deemed it necessary to dissent from Hermann, his Lordship expresses a fear, lest he should be thought to be unfavourably disposed towards that distinguished critic. But against such an inference he earnestly protests. "Hermann," says his Lordship, "deservedly ranks as the first of living scholars; a position he has fairly earned by his learning and genius; but as in the *Iphigenia in Aulis*, his emendations are generally harsh and violent, and sometimes unnecessary, it is plain to me at least that he has injured more than improved the text of the play." Now, if such be the fact—and we leave to the admirers of Hermann to gainsay the assertions, we cannot understand how any man can be fairly called the first of living scholars, who puts forth an edition, that would disgrace a tyro; for how could a tyro better act the part of a tinker, than by making two holes instead of mending one. Of course we are aware that Hermann's emendations have been praised by a brother reviewer, not only for their acuteness and accuracy, but for their poetical spirit. To us, however, the poetry of Hermann smacks far less of brandy than small beer, and so little acute is his critical pen, that he is always mending it; nor does he throw it away, until it is reduced to a stump, whose only value is that it blots out nearly all it had previously written. For specimens of this "wheel about, turn about" species of criticism, we beg to refer the sceptical reader to Hermann's four editions of *Viger*; his three works on *Metre*, and his two editions of the *Philoctetes* of Sophocles; from which we will defy any man to discover what are Hermann's—we will not say settled, but even present opinions. Were indeed this critical *Jim-crow* found only after a long interval of years, as in the case of his two editions of *Hecuba*, published respectively in 1800 and 1831, and where the second work openly re-

puddies or tacitly gives up every motive promulgated in the first, we should be ready not only to pardon the errors of one period, but to applaud the honest recantation of another; and we would have conceded to Dr. Arnold, a thick and thin admirer of Hermann, what he urges in his own defence; when in his 2nd edition on *Thucyd.* ii. 4to, he "hopes it is not unbecoming to experience changes of opinion in the successive reviews of difficult passages." Most assuredly not; so long as such changes are confined to the MSS. notes of a scholar. But when a man is constantly obtruding his crude opinions one day to be rejected the next, he can only expect to feel the blush of shame on his own cheek, and to find the curl of contempt on the lips of others, when he next presumes to teach persons, as well informed as himself. Had Hermann been more ready to follow the example than to ridicule the language of Porson; who, in his 2nd edition of the *Hecuba* said, "in notis quedam addidi, aut mutavi, nihil autem prorsus delevi," the Leipsig professor would have held a higher rank than he now does, or will do after his death with those, who can think for themselves and who will not bow down to the favourite idol of the day. Even bishop Monk, who says on v. 1137, that he is always happy in agreeing with Hermann, has been unable to find many passages, where he can conscientiously adopt the ideas of Porson's early antagonist; and in nearly every instance we could show, did our space permit, that his Lordship's kindness has got the better of his discretion; while on the other hand we conceive that he has unwisely neglected the solitary neat and certain emendation of Hermann, and, worse still, has not only stumbled upon a correction, which he must on second thoughts reject, but has even promulgated a grammatical canon at variance with the genius of the language.

The passage to which we allude, is remarkable as having been preserved in part by a quotation in *Theophilus* and *Stobæus*, after a verse had been lost in the archetypus of all the known MSS. of *Euripides*.

(To be continued.)

ΠΙΝΔΑΡΟΥ ΤΑ ΣΩΖΟΜΕΝΑ. *Pindar's Epinician or Triumphal Odes, in Four Books, together with the Fragments of his lost Compositions. Revised and Explained by John William Donaldson, M.A. Head Master of Bury School, and late Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge. 8vo.*

IT is not long since we were called upon to acknowledge a very valuable contribution to classical learning from the same quarter as that from which the work before us issues. We allude to the first volume of Professor Edwards's edition of Herodotus.* That the post Professor Edwards has so honourably vacated is well and worthily filled again, this edition of Pindar were alone a sufficient guarantee, did Mr. Donaldson's previously great reputation as a scholar require any. The author of the New Cratylus needed no confirmation of his claims to the highest rank in the classical literature of his own or any other country. Yet, if the abstruse and, as some readers might be disposed to think, speculative character of that work should have left any room for a doubt as to Mr. Donaldson's qualifications for the eminently practical nature of his present office, this last publication is sufficient to set such a doubt entirely at rest. Mr. Donaldson tells us in his preface that it would not have been undertaken but from a conviction that an edition of Pindar, at once complete and accessible, was still wanted; a conviction to the justice of which we most fully testify. Dissen's work, though highly meritorious in many respects, was not calculated to meet the wants of those who can afford only one edition of their author, while the great edition by Böckh, in three quarto volumes, though it was the only complete edition which embodied the views of recent critics, was quite out of the reach of the ordinary reader, no less from its extent than its price. Mr. Donaldson has now placed within the reach of the ordinary reader and the student, an edition of Pindar which, while it contains a complete collection of his remains, and an exposition of the results of all that has been done of late years for the

settlement of the text and the explanation of the sense, is free from prolixity of dissertation, and avoids all those useless displays of learning which overload rather than enrich the notes of the German commentators, and of more than one English editor.

The explanatory notes commence with translations of the passages referred to, and in some cases the translation alone is given. Conciseness is the principal feature of these notes, and we presume it was in obedience to this principle that Ol. XIII. 86, was passed without comment, it being probably taken for granted that the reader would recollect and refer to the note on Ol. I. 15—17, where the editor has shewn that *παίζω* may be used for *ὑμῶ*. At any rate we are quite sure he could not have approved of the interpretation given by Böckh and Dissen, the former of whom says "*Junge ἐνόπλια ἔπαιζεν, in armis lusit, ut qui in armis saltant, quæ dicitur ἐνόπλιος ὄρησις,*" and the former translates *lusit in armis ludicros motus*. How could Bellerophon (never having, that we heard of, practised at Franconi's) dance on horseback? It is clear that Pindar refers to the *ἐνόπλια μέλη*, as appears from Athenæus, XIV. p. 630, F. ὧν καὶ υἱοὶ τὰ ἐμβατήρια μέλη ἀναλαμβάνουσι ἅπερ καὶ ἐνόπλια καλεῖται, compared with Plato, Legg. VII. p. 796, B. Κουρήτων ἐνόπλια παίγνια.

In P. I. 71, 2, Böckh and Dissen are followed in construing *ἄμερον κατ' οἶκον ἔχη*, as a tmesis for *κατέχη ἄμερον οἶκον*. This may be right, but it may be suggested on the other hand that *ἔχειν κατ' οἶκους* in Herodotus means, as in the English idiom, "to keep at home," and that perhaps Pindar may have used the singular in the same way.

We do not find any remark on P. I. 97, 8, where the construction of *οὐδέ μιν φόρμιγγες ὑπώροφται κοινωνίαν μαλθακὰν παίδων ὀάροισι δέκονται* appears to us likely enough to puzzle a student, nor do we think that Dissen's explanation would help him "*κοινωνία haud dubie pro κοινωνος, sed suavius. Qui canitur interest consortio canentium. Ac jucundissima sunt in rebus convivialibus aliisque jucunditatibus nomina consortii, societatis.*" We think that this is an instance of the "*figura etymologica,*" and that it is

* Reviewed in our Mag. for July 1840.

rightly explained by Lobeck (Paralip, p. 520) δέχονται μιν κοινωνίαν μαλθακὴν ἄροις, i. e. τοιαύτην κοινωνίαν sive δέξιν δι' ἧσπερ κοινωνοῦσσι ἄροις ut Eurip. Iph. A. 1181, δέχομαι σε δέξιν ἢν σε δέξασθαι χρέων. Long. Part. 17. 5, ἰδεξιοῦντο αὐτὸν πᾶσαν δεξίαισιν. Which interpretation is, we think, confirmed by N. iii. 11, 12, ἐγὼ δὲ κείνων τέ μιν ἄροις λίρα τε κοινάσομαι.

In Nem. vi. the editor has acquiesced in the text as settled by Bockh and Dissen. We confess that we are not satisfied of the truth of some of their emendations. In the great uncertainty which prevails as to the real metre of the last two lines of the strophes and antistrophes, we think that they have made alterations which, however ingenious, were hardly justified by the necessities of the case. In v. 52, 53 in particular, we think that the right reading and arrangement is nearer to the vulgate.

“Μέμνητος οὖν ἀπονουστάσαντος ἐπᾶλτο
βαρὶ

δί σφι κῆκος ἔμπαισ' Ἀχιλλεύς
χαμαὶ καθὰς ἀφ' ἁρμάτων,”

where ἔμπαισ' is due to Boissonade, and the form καθὰς is fully supported by Olymp. viii. 38, where we have κάπετον σοι κατέπεσον. We fully admit that this leaves some metrical difficulties in the other strophes; but we would rather attempt to apply a remedy to them than alter, as Bockh and Dissen have done, five words in one short sentence.

Mr. Donaldson has thought it necessary to make a remark on the fact that his notes are written in English, and in some measure to apologise for it. Now, without venturing to assert that such annotations should never appear in their old classical garb, we cannot, on mature consideration, admit the adequacy of many of the arguments which have been adduced in favour of the old system. Among other things we are told that it is difficult, if not impossible, to write terse and elegant notes in our mother tongue—that Latin is the algebra of note writing, and that, by the facility of writing English commentaries, many persons, who would have been deterred by the difficulty of expressing themselves in Latin, have been induced to obtrude their crude produc-

tions on the ignorant and indolent. If prolixity is the fault most to be dreaded in note writing, few vernacular commentaries can rival the Latin verbiage of certain editors in Holland and Germany. For our own part we are convinced that every one will (if he please) write more briefly and perspicuously in his own language than in one with which he is less familiar; and we never yet heard that a task was better performed because the execution was rendered more difficult by the addition of arbitrary and unnecessary impediments. It may be that we have some bad commentaries in English; but where is our security that the same persons would not have written equally bad commentaries in worse Latin? As to the argument that the lessened demand for Latin notes must lower the style of our Latin prose composition, this is very much like maintaining that there ought to be a perpetual war, because otherwise there could not be a continual supply of well trained soldiers. The increased intercourse between the nations of Europe and the more general acquaintance with spoken languages, which has been the result of it, have obviated the necessity for a learned language, a necessity which once existed, when a knowledge of modern idioms was a rare and difficult accomplishment. At the present there is no scholar in Germany who is unable to read the language of Shakspeare; why then should the scholars of England, writing as they do principally, if not entirely, for Englishmen and Germans, shackle themselves with the meagre dialect of ancient Rome, when they might freely express their meaning in the noble language which they learned in their childhood?

The Suppression of the Reformation in France, as exhibited in De Rulhiere's Historical Elucidations, and various other documents. Compiled, translated, and edited, by D. D. Scott. 12mo. pp. xvi. 344.

ALTHOUGH this valuable collection appears in the shape of a single volume, it contains more than many others. The principal of these documents was originally published in two volumes (including indeed a memoir which is now omitted), and the sup-

plementary ones, if printed with a view to space, would almost make one of themselves.

The principal document is a translation of Rulhiere's "Eclaircissements historiques sur les causes de la revocation de l'edit de Nantes." The number of historical works which have been composed by royal command, is not great; nor are those very numerous, which have the advantage of the government archives being opened for the purpose. The author "was employed by the government of Louis XVI. shortly before the en-grossing events of 1789, to make researches into the laws relating to the Protestants." After mentioning various works which throw light on the subject, he thus informs us of the means which were placed at his disposal.

"In fine, government having wisely resolved to make itself thoroughly acquainted with every thing relating to the French Calvinists, I have availed myself of this determination to push my researches into the most secret archives of the Louvre, the Augustines, at the war office, and at the foreign office. I have made a collection of the instructions, hitherto unknown, which were transmitted to the provincial intendants; of the orders issued to the military commandants; of the letters addressed to the bishops, the magistrates, and to some of the foreign ambassadors; of the memorials transmitted to the king or his ministers; of the reports on which almost all the resolutions of the cabinet were based, and of those containing the discussion of the motives and intentions of that multitude of laws which succeeded each other so rapidly." P. 2.

In the course of this inquiry he made an important discovery, or rather detection, concerning the memoirs which Louis XIV. has left, of the first ten years of his reign. At p. 2, he says, that they are "printed with a most perverse infidelity, but extant also in an undoubtedly authentic manuscript, now deposited in the royal library." At p. 51, he further informs us of this astounding fact:

"The editors have been base enough to falsify the various passages in which he (Louis XIV.) speaks of the Protestants. All that he had written in censure of the clergy, they have omitted, as well as whatever tended to justify the *innovators*,

as the reformed were called. For such passages others have been substituted, entirely different, and conveying the impression that the King contemplated having recourse to the severities which were afterwards practised in his name."

There are, we fear, many instances of histories having been tampered with, but none can be grosser than this. How little cause of complaint the king had toward them (apart from religious difference) may be seen in the preface to an interesting volume, (a copy of which is in our possession) entitled, "Liturgie pour les Protestans de France, ou prières pour les familles des Fidèles privés de l'exercice public de leur religion," Amsterdam, 1783. This preface contains some extracts from the King's correspondence, from which we may quote his letter to Cromwell in 1655. "J'ai sujet de louer leur fidélité et zèle pour mon service; eux de leur part n'omettant aucune occasion à m'en donner des preuves, même au-delà de tout ce qui s'en peut s'imaginer." P. 92.

The author of Reflections on the Cruel Persecutions suffered by the Reformed Church of France, (No. 5 of these documents) alluding to the civil wars, speaks very feelingly.

"To us Huguenots alone is the King indebted for the preservation of the two extensive provinces of Guyenne and Languedoc. It seemed as if people could never tire of praising and thanking us at court, in private and in public. It was said to our deputies, 'Ask what you please and you shall have it, for the King wants to give you proofs of his gratitude,' and it was then that a public declaration appeared, in which our services were acknowledged. And now see how we are repaid; our churches demolished, our families dispersed, our property eaten up by the soldiery, infinite tortures inflicted by a hundred thousand executioners. Such is our recompense, . . . but God will crown us in Heaven." p. 252.

The leading object of Rulhiere is, to set forth the intentions of Louis as "pious and benevolent," and to throw the entire blame upon the several functionaries. How far this exculpation is correct we cannot decidedly say; that his orders were barbarously exceeded there can be no doubt; for that the excesses became known is evident, from a fact which strikes the mind most powerfully in reading.

"On the 18th of July, 1681, an order in council was published in London offering privileges to all who might choose to take refuge in England; the news of this reached even the King's ears, and the Intendant Marillac was dismissed." P. 114.

The interesting circumstance contained in the following extract, relieves the appalling character of the subject:

"Persons who are least acquainted with the history of French literature are at least aware that the friendship subsisting between some members of the two religions, led to the formation of the French Academy, but it is less generally known that such, also, was the origin of the Academy of Caen, that of Nismes, and several others." P. 18.

Rulhiere greatly mistakes when he says that

"a reform of the clergy was the single and real object of the innovators of the preceding century, and that it was only during the heat of dispute on that subject that they passed from the examination of manners to the investigation of doctrines." P. 22.

That Luther was shocked at the way in which religious ordinances were hurried over at Rome, during his visit in 1510, is matter of history; but the Reformation began with his complaint that the true doctrine of repentance was superseded by indulgences. It is not, however, by Rulhiere that we look to see these questions elucidated.

The employment of Protestants by Colbert is a remarkable feature in their otherwise calamitous history. After observing that the year 1667 was the time "from which date all the wise regulations of Louis the XIV.'s reign," (which are the words of Henault,) Rulhiere says,

"It must be regarded as greatly in favour of the Protestants that this memorable year was that, likewise, on* which Louis XIV. returned towards them. Colbert was their protector, and yet no one will charge that minister with having had too easy or too indulgent a temper. The masters of requests feared to become intendants under so vigilant and firm a minister. . . Yet this very M. Colbert was the steady friend of the Reformed; he ever warmly defended the edict of Nantes, and the Protestants were attacked only upon the decline of his influence in the

cabinet. . . . He willingly employed Protestants in the finance department, where he prided himself on their probity and modesty. P. 34. Without ascribing the circumstance altogether to their good qualities, we must observe, that under Colbert's administration the collectors of the taxes were neither hated for rapacity, nor ridiculed for indecent prodigality. Read, if you will, all the satirical works of the time: turn, for example, to the *Theatre de Moliere*. you will not discover one of them brought upon the stage. This silence of the satirists with respect to persons connected with the taxes during the years that Protestants filled the greater number of offices in that department, surely speaks immensely to their credit. Not until after their dismissal do we find those scandalous fortunes amassed, which have been branded by the satire of La Bruyere, and some years later came the time of the Turcaret, who were quite unknown during the first of those periods." P. 90.

Thus did religious intolerance deprive the state of its most upright servants, and an inquiry into the national insolvency of the next century would justly begin with this circumstance. Madame de Maintenon busied herself in the work of conversion, or perversion, as it might more justly be called. She writes to her brother, "take care not to corrupt people's morals in preaching the true doctrine to them." "The apostle (dryly observes Rulhiere) must have been a strange one indeed who needed such advice." (P. 108.) And we may add, she must have been far from thinking that her "*true doctrine*" was invariably beneficial to those who received it.

The author unveils, at p. 117, a shocking system of persecution, "a secret doctrine," as he terms it, which was adopted "by certain bishops of celebrity, all whose writings we have recovered, though none of them dared to commit them to publication."

"Let us but get them [the Protestants], said they, be it by seduction or fear, to certain acts of catholicity, and the law against the relapsed will authorise us to hold them bound to practice these for their whole lives; should they wish to escape into countries where their religion is free, then the law against emigrations will prevent them." P. 118

The keenest apostle of this doctrine, we are told, was La Chaise.

* Qy. In?

At p. 128, we learn that the desolation of the Vivarais was committed to St. Ruth, who was afterwards killed in Ireland. At p. 142 it is stated that the Protestants, after the interdiction of many of their churches, came as far as thirty leagues to take a part in the ordinary service, to attend the communion, or to be married, and sang psalms on the way. The clergy therefore applied for a prohibition from attending worship beyond their own bailiwicks, and it was granted as a law, with some reservations concerning marriage. The hypocrisy and cruelty of the agents in Bearn are thus exposed :

“The memoirs of that time inform us that it was made a study to discover tortures inflicting pain, without causing death, and carrying human suffering to its extremity, without shortening the existence of their wretched victims. Yet the statement laid before the King says not a word of the dragonades or of violence.” P. 152.

Rulhiere says that

“the King saw with surprise that, far from his inclinations, he had been brought to the very verge of establishing the inquisition in France. There he halted. . . . The King commanded the intendants to be written to, forbidding all acts savouring of the inquisition.” P. 181.

Thus the evil partially cured itself, when Louis found that the regulations meant for watching and harassing Protestants were likely to re-act on the whole population, and may we not add, even upon the palace?

It is but just to the memory of the Jansenists to mention that they were *horrified* with the new laws, and predicted that no success would attend such means. P. 181. And Vauban presented a memorial to Louvois, in which he deplored the ruin of commerce, and the recruiting of foreign fleets by the best French seamen: he says that “the forcing of conversions had inspired a general horror, for the part which ecclesiastics had taken in it, and a belief that they have no faith in sacraments, which they make a sport of profaning.” And he adds the astonishing fact, “that a new census of the Huguenots, taken after the measure of St. Bartholemew's day, proved that they had increased by one hundred and ten thousand.” P. 194. Such another instance of the adage

Sanguis martyrum est semen ecclesie, is hardly to be found.

We will not undertake to pronounce whether Nicolas Colbert, coadjutor of Rouen, spoke in ignorance or hypocrisy, when he said to Louis, the Huguenots would never, perhaps, “have returned to the bosom of the church, but for *the path strewn with flowers* you have opened for them.” P. 202. What these flowers were is frightfully detailed in the “Summary Account,” which forms No. 3 of the contents of this volume, where it is stated that red-hot irons were applied to the hands and feet of men, and to the breasts of women, and that children were *kept from the breast*, within sight of their mothers, who were threatened with not being allowed to give them suck till they had promised to abjure! At Xaintes, women and girls were suspended by the feet and armpits, and exposed naked to the public gaze! Here we must use the words of Mr. Berington, (himself a Romish priest) who asks, when speaking of the Albigeois, “Was it so great a crime to have dissented from the faith of Rome?”* The acts were those of the military, but, in the letter from Bordeaux (No. 4), we read that

“the ecclesiastics, while witnesses of all these cruelties, look on only to gloat upon them, and while listening to such infamous language†—language which should cover them with confusion, only laugh at it.” P. 237.

We are sorry that the editor has omitted the celebrated Memoir of the Baron de Breteuil, which was presented to Louis XVI. in 1786, and hope it will be included in the proposed additional volume. The tracts which are appended are of the greatest interest, being the testimonies of contemporaries to the sufferings of the reformed, and exhortations to the lapsed. We cannot close the subject, however, without giving Rulhiere's testimony to the Protestant clergy, comparing them with the Romish :

“Intelligence was more generally diffused among the reformed pastors; they shewed more regularity of conduct, and paid more attention than the priests did to

* Hist. of Henry 2nd, &c. 1790, p. 520.

† The threats and oaths of the executioners.

the flocks committed to their charge." P. 66.

The volume is well edited, without affecting copious annotation, and justly claims to be regarded as one of the most important historical re-publications in our time. Mr. Scott, we observe, has commenced a translation of D'Aubigné's *History of the Reformation*, with notes from the Brussels edition; this is the third translation now in a course of printing.

Pictures of Christian Life. By R. A. Wilmot, Esq.

THIS is a volume of much judgment in the design and elegance in the execution. Its purpose is to inculcate the principles and practice of a Christian life, and to illustrate its precepts by the examples of our old divines; men eminent at once for their extensive learning, the simplicity of their lives, and the exalted purity and piety of their thoughts. The author shews considerable and well-selected reading and knowledge of our literature in its best days, and he has sprinkled a few choice jewels of poetry over the flowing robe of his narrative. Were we to select the parts we like best in a volume of which we like the whole, we should point out the account of Latimer, beginning p. 23; of Norris of Bemerton, p. 120 (a charming portrait); of Fuller, p. 203; and of Fletcher of Madeley, p. 297. There is also a chapter (p. 86) on the Christian in his Garden, that is written with the reading of a scholar, the imagination of a poet, and the piety of a saint. Mr. Wilmot has, we think, imbued his mind with the feelings and with somewhat of the style and manner of our old writers, without copying their faults; and accordingly his composition is richer and more figurative than is usually found in modern works; and he has both shewn his admiration and knowledge of our old literature, by the beautiful quotations he has occasionally given from various writers in its best and most palmy days. We must refer our readers to the volume, as we have no room to make extracts, but we can confidently anticipate the pleasure they will derive from it if their minds are fortunately in harmony with the tone and feeling of it: in conclusion, we may remark that

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Mr. Wilmot (at p. 143) quoting some lines from Norris of Bemerton, gives one,

"Like angels' visits short and bright," which he justly says was engrafted into the *Grave of Blair*, and subsequently into the *Pleasures of Hope of Campbell*; but in these latter poems it was altered into

"Like angels' visits few and far between."

Now we remember hearing Mr. Wordsworth say that the line, as in Campbell, was incorrect in thought, as these angelic visits, if "far between," must be "few;" but surely it may be observed in defence, that if the visits of the angel are understood to be confined to the life of any single patriarch the objection might hold; but that angel-visits to the *world* might both be "far-between" and still "not few;" and Mr. Campbell has not limited the description by any particular expression.

An Essay descriptive of the Abbey Church of Romsey. By Charles Spence. 12mo. pp. 128.

A PREFERABLE title for this little volume would have been, a *Guide or Handbook of Romsey Church*; for such, no doubt, the publisher wishes it to be esteemed, and we can safely recommend it in that character. Works of this kind are best appreciated upon the spot; indeed, it is only when the want of a "Guide" is actually felt, that the generality care much for books of local history. It is the travelling stranger that requires the cicerone. But we find this fault with the title rather by way of recommendation than of censure. The publisher would have shown himself more worldly-wise to have called it a *Guide*; but the author, in respect to his own labours, has good right to style it an *Essay on the Abbey Church of Romsey*, for it is by no means a dry and stale compilation, but the result of original observation and reflection. In this respect it is a worthy companion to the little volume on *Rochester Cathedral*, by the same author, which we have before had occasion to commend.*

* "A Walk through Rochester Cathedral." See Nov. 1840, p. 514.

Romsey Abbey is supposed to have been originally founded by King Edward the Elder, at the beginning of the tenth century; and reinstated by King Edgar, about the year 972. Of the latter founder it is sung by Peter of Langtoft, that

“ Mikille he wirschiped God and served our
Lady,
The Abbey of Rumsege he fessed richely,
With rentes fulle gode and kirkes of pris,
He did therin of Nunnes a hundreth ladies.”

Whether there was not some poetic exaggeration in the number of the religious ladies here stated, we cannot say; but there is no doubt that the Abbey was for centuries very flourishing, though at the time of the dissolution the nuns had decreased to the number of twenty-three. In its early days the Abbey of Romsey was not only the school of education for many of the most high-born ladies of the land; but their place of refuge in later life. Christina the sister of Edgar Atheling, became a nun of Romsey in 1086; and there superintended the education of Margaret princess of Scotland, afterwards “the good queen Molde,” consort of King Henry I.

Mary daughter of King Stephen, was for a short time abbess of Romsey. The history of this lady, which is very remarkable, is investigated at considerable length by our author. He has found her, at an earlier period, the first Prioress of the Benedictine nunnery at Higham in Kent, which was founded by her royal father about 1151; but, if he had pursued his inquiry into the account of the nunnery of Higham, or Lillechurch, given in the new edition of the *Monasticon*, he would have there discovered some further particulars of her youthful life. It appears that Mary received her early education in the Abbey of St. Sulpice at Bourges in France, from whence she came to England accompanied by some of the nuns of that house, and was placed in the Abbey of St. Leonard of Stratford, near London. Whether the “French of Stratford atte Bowe” was as indifferent in the days of King Stephen, as it had become in those of Chaucer, we are not informed; but certain it is that the homely manners of the English religious were not accordant with the refined ideas which this princely maiden

brought from abroad.* Very probably there was considerable jealousy between her new protectors and her old associates. It was thought better they should separate; and the nuns of Stratford, to recover their former peace, were contented to resign not only the lady, but the manor she had brought with her, of the gift, of her parents, for her support. This was Lillechurch in Kent, to which the princess, with her foreign nuns, repaired; and thus originated the nunnery at that place, which existed until suppressed in order that its revenues might contribute to the foundation of St. John's college at Cambridge, in 1522. The removal of the princess was witnessed by Archbishop Theobald, who placed the matter on record, by Hilary Bishop of Chichester, by Queen Matilda her mother, and by Clarembald abbot of Faversham; and as the abbey of Faversham was not founded until 1147, and the Queen died in 1151, we have a period of no very wide extent for the date of its occurrence. Mary afterwards became abbess of Romsey, not in 1160, as stated in the new *Monasticon* (v. iv. p. 378,) but some time previously, for that was the year in which she left Romsey, and was married to Matthew of Alsace.† This event resulted from the death of the last of her brothers, William Count of Boulogne, in 1159. The match is said to have been promoted by King Henry the Second, though zealously opposed by Archbishop Becket, upon the subsequent events of whose life, his conduct in this matter had material influence. Mary had by Matthew, who in her right became Count of Boulogne, two daughters, Ida afterwards Countess of Boulogne, and Matilda. She subsequently retired to the monastery of Montreuil in Picardy and died there. This last fact, which

* The nuns of Stratford agreed “*ut moniales sancti Sulpitii, quas cum predicta Maria receptas propter ordinis difficultatem et morum dissonantiam, ferre non valebant, ab ipsis prorsus recederent,*” &c. It is not very clear which side complained of “the difficulty of the rule.”

† Anno 1160, Maria abbatissa Rumesie, filia regis Stephani, nupsit Matthæo comiti Boloniæ, ex qua duas sustulit filias. Leland, *Collect.* i. 280.

is recorded by the Flemish historians, affords a satisfactory refutation to the very improbable statement which has been received by our writers,* that she returned to Romsey Abbey, and it also disproves the supposition which has been entertained that the very beautiful female effigy, which remains in the south transept at Romsey, and which has been recently represented by Messrs. Hollis in their excellent continuation of Stothard's *Monumental Effigies*, was intended to represent this lady.

Mr. Spence has noticed the various antiquities that have made their appearance from time to time within the precincts of this ancient fane, as (in p. 58,) a beautiful altar-cloth, of green velvet, adorned with golden stars and birds, still preserved in the vestry; the paintings of Saints described in the *Gent. Mag.* for 1829, part ii. pp. 290, 584; and the very remarkable leaden coffin and scalp of hair which were engraved and described in our *Magazine* for August 1840. Also other coffins of stone, discovered before and since; and in the roof of the nave a singular piece of ancient jewellery (p. 119,) being a gold cross set with garnets, and enamelled at the back. His description of various sepulchral stones which probably covered the graves of the Abbesses, is original; and he has given the most remarkable of the monumental inscriptions. The statement that the monument of the late Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston (who died in 1802 and 1805) was the last work of Flaxman (p. 52) is surely a mistake.

Before we close the book, we must make one brief extract as to Bells:

"In 1792 the six ancient Bells of the Abbey church, weighing in the gross 81 cwt. 3 qrs. 21 lbs. were sold to Mr. Mears of Whitechapel, for the sum of 360*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*; and the present peal of eight, which weigh 101 cwt. 2 qrs. 8 lbs. were put up at a cost to the parish of 673*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.* the positive outlay, allowing for the destruction of the old bells, being 313*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*; a transaction, supposing the bells to have belonged to the

nunnery, much to be deplored It was but last summer that the writer saw some fine old Romish bells in the tower of *Bisham church, Berks.* which, he was informed, Mr. Mears had vainly endeavoured to persuade the churchwardens to retain, with the exception of one, which was cracked." (p. 117.)

In conclusion, we may remark that Romsey is one of those important and historical monasteries, the history of which would form a subject worthy of extended investigation; and we hope that Mr. Spence will continue his collections with the object of producing hereafter a more important work.

Remarks on English Churches, and on the expediency of rendering sepulchral memorials subservient to pious and Christian uses. By J. H. Markland, F.R.S. F.S.A.

WE see but a slight shade of difference between the spoliations of the time of Elizabeth and of the Puritans under Cromwell; the motives were the same in both cases, and it is scarcely fair to attempt an apology for the one at the expense of the other. True, Elizabeth suffered the Crucifix to remain in her private chapel until the destructives of her day urged Patch, Her Majesty's fool, to break and trample on the image of the Saviour; and we do not hear that the Queen expressed any indignation at the act which in itself was quite as indecorous as the baptizing of colts at the fonts of our own cathedrals, or the terribly profane exhibition of the ass during the excesses of the French revolution.

It by no means follows that the "superstitious pictures" destroyed by Dowsing and his companions had escaped the hands of the earlier spoilers. The objects against which his attacks were levelled, were, without doubt, the decorations which Archbishop Laud, and the clergy of his day, stimulated by his excellent example, had set up in the ruined and defaced edifices which the first reformers had bequeathed to them. Whoever has investigated our old churches, must see that in a large number of them the tables and fittings of the altar are of a date prior to the era of Dowsing's exertions; and it is plain that whenever the churches do not bear the marks of a reparation in the reign of

* Commencing with Sandford, who quotes Belleforest, a French historian of 1573.

James or Charles, the edifice, by its damp walls, its mean wooden table, its defaced carvings, and mutilated piscina, shews the ravages of earlier destroyers than Dowsing. We think it but fair even to this worthy, to charge no more on his shoulders than he is justly enabled to bear. We were led on to these observations by the preliminary remarks of Mr. Markland, which are illustrated by a very curious woodcut, said to be taken from a contemporary print, representing the puritans despoiling a church. This graphically depicts the carrying into effect the ordinances of 1643-44, and at the same time is valuable, as shewing what were actually the decorations of a church at the time of the Rebellion. The altar had its cross and candlesticks, the former of which a soldier is dashing to the ground; at the back was a painting in the style of the ancient triptichs; the altar itself was covered with an antependium, which prevents the material of which it is composed from being identified.

All the writings and works of these times prove that a vulgar spirit existed, which was blindly opposed to church ornaments, of the true meaning and beauty of which it was profoundly ignorant. And doubtless if the excellent Societies at Oxford and Cambridge, now so laudably exerting themselves to restore and preserve the suitable and proper decorations of our churches, should be crowned with success, some club of operative shoemakers and tailors will deem the rubric violated, or some ancient ladies at a fashionable place of resort will have their protestantism disturbed, and a second Dowsing will be called for to re-enact the misdeeds of the grand rebellion.

The more immediate object of Mr. Markland's book is to point out the mischief which has arisen to our ancient churches, from the vanity of erecting costly sepulchral monuments and cenotaphs in these edifices. Let us view but three instances of injuries resulting from this practice, to show the magnitude of the evil. From Henry the Seventh's Chapel at Westminster, two engravings are given; in one view is shewn a pannelled wall, rich with sculptured niches and statuary; and as appendant to this, the corresponding

wall, in which all the rich imagery is made to give way to a huge and absurd heathen pile, to the congenial memory of a sceptic. The monument of the Duke of Buckingham, with the weeping Duchess sitting for the occasion, the bulky cupids with a Saturn running away with some children, to devour them, without doubt, is substituted for sculpture, which Flaxman has characterized as "superior in natural simplicity and grandeur of character and drapery," and the mass is moreover raised on the actual floor of an ancient altar. Two other instances given by Mr. Markland are to be seen in Bristol Cathedral, where a monument not obtrusive in itself has been rendered remarkably so by having been made to cover the rich niches of an ancient altar-screen. The other is placed, as if intended to completely spoil one of those beautiful recesses for which this cathedral is remarkable. These are, it is true, the works of past ages; but, to shew that our own times are equally prone to the same evil, let us turn to the cenotaph at Windsor, and we need not add another word in exposure of the evil, except to express our regret of the little chance we have of its being remedied.

Modern sepulchral monuments are not alone to be deprecated by reason of their having occasioned the destruction of ancient works; they are often equally detrimental to the correct appearance of a building by the incongruity of their ornaments, or their obtrusive situation. The chancel of Mells Church, Somersetshire, is exhibited, to shew two pyramids, one with an urn, the other with a sarcophagus, placed against the east wall of the chancel, the mason having shewn his taste by a uniformity of design in the two. We have seen a similar defect in a modern church, where a blank wall on each side the altar is dedicated to this sort of display, and is rapidly filling with tablets arranged with an uniformity, as if they were in a show room, and intended for sale.

The author proposes that, instead of monuments, some appropriate decorative portion of a church should be bequeathed, and he properly suggests a painted window,* which, in accordance

* In addition to the instances given at

with ancient practice, might record the name of the donor with every necessary auxiliary of a sepulchral monument. The scope which exists for such gifts will appear by the following extract, which is worthy of notice for the propriety of the sentiments it conveys.

“The furniture of our altars is often such as would be rejected from the humblest room in the humblest dwelling. Is there any exaggeration in saying, that in these days a man, possessed of countless wealth, presents himself at the communion-table of his parish church, where, surrounded by mildewed walls, (the rails, perhaps the table itself from rottenness falling to decay,) he kneels upon damp straw, as if the partaking of the Holy Eucharist were an act of penance, rather than one of holy joy. He there offers unto God himself, his soul and body. He joins in praise of the Lamb, who is worthy to receive glory and honour; and then returns from that unwholesome and unseemly building, to a palace filled with every object that can gratify the senses; when the value of one piece of plate upon his table, would render the House of God fitting for its sacred uses!” p. 57.

Mr. Markland suggests, that the restoration of a church-yard cross is not to be recommended, as experience has shewn that it is liable at the present day to be exposed to dishonour; does the author allude to the crucifix on the tomb in Camberwell church-yard, which was most disgracefully mutilated immediately after its erection? Yet we do hope this feeling is rapidly dying away; true it is, that a Corporation committee insisted on the non-erection of the crosses on the gables of Mr. Pugin's church in Southwark; yet the elegant cross in the yard of the catholic schools in Lincoln's Inn Fields, designed by Pugin, which is monumental and in a public situation, has received no insult; and we have seen a cross grouped with many tomb stones bearing the sacred emblem in Paddington church-yard, quite as pleasing as those which drew forth the beautiful remarks

quoted from Dr. Adam Clarke. The morbid feeling complained of, we trust is confined to a few individuals; how much more pleasing it is to read the quiet but just remark of Wordsworth, “the Lutherans have retained the cross within their churches; it is to be regretted that we have not done the same.” We close our observations, with expressing our thanks to Mr. Markland for aiding the exertions of those who have now so energetically stepped forth to restore the appearance of the churches of the nation to something like propriety and decorum.

Anglican Church Architecture, with some Remarks upon Ecclesiastical Furniture. By James Barr, Architect.

THIS small volume contains a string of remarks, general and particular, upon church architecture. They are such as any one, tolerably conversant with the Oxford Glossary, Bloxam's Principles, and other popular works of this class, could scarce fail to make; to the observer deeply read in the science, who derives his knowledge from the inspection of actual buildings, and forms his observations on the study of original models, these remarks will appear to be little more than mere common place.

When speaking of the plan of a church we should have thought that an author who writes himself an architect would have descended to particulars of greater nicety than Mr. Barr has done. It might reasonably have been expected that harmonious proportions and just dimensions would have been given, deduced from actual admeasurements, the result of an elaborate research into a series of ancient examples. Yet the author contents himself with informing his readers that their plan “should consist of a nave and chancel, together with a tower or belfry, and an entrance porch”!!! and if a vestry be required, that “it may be erected on the north or south side of the building near the east end!” that our grand and “magnificent cathedrals, from their vast size, are not fit models for our parish churches,” with two or three other observations of the same trite character. The depth of the author's researches is shewn by his statement that the cross, as applied to

Chichester and at Wyke (see January, p. 72) to the practical application of Mr. Markland's suggestions, we may mention that the memorial proposed to be placed in the Abbey Church of St. Alban's in honour of the late Archdeacon Watson, will be a painted window, instead of a marble tablet, as originally intended.

the plan, "did not become generally adopted until the reign of the Emperor Constantine."

The embellishments appear to have but little connexion with the book; a plan of Haseley Church is given, which is evidently the design for restoring the church, as lately undertaken under the auspices of the Oxford Architectural Society. This plan is nowhere noticed in the work beyond the index to the plates, and no explanation is given of its arrangement.

We do not wish to see books on church architecture sink into mere vehicles for the display of pretty woodcuts ten times repeated; we wish to receive original information, coupled with fresh examples, gathered from the immense storehouse yet unexplored, which our ancient buildings present, rather than meet with repetitions of subjects with which we are well acquainted, accompanied by remarks which can only be useful to the merest tyro in architectural knowledge.

Lives of the Queens of England. By Agnes Strickland. 3 vols.

MISS STRICKLAND has undertaken in the present work a task of some difficulty, which she has executed with diligence, spirit, and elegance. We do not think that the history of our Queens could have been intrusted to better or fairer hands. Miss Strickland has been indefatigable in her researches, and her pleasing labour has been crowned with success; the difficulties she seems to us to have met with in her task arise from the following causes. In the first place, in drawing out the personal history of these illustrious ladies from the obscurity in which it has lain long concealed; secondly, in so distributing the groups and figures of her historical picture, as to make the Queen the prominent character; thirdly, in giving interest to persons, whom the historian has only superciliously and negligently noticed, and who have been looked upon rather as the necessary pageants, and graceful ornaments of a throne, than as ruling the destinies, or even sharing in the councils of the nation. We think that Miss Strickland has overcome these and other difficulties, and has produced three volumes of instructive and entertaining biography. None

but a female could have executed such a task. What would Dr. Lingard have done amid such a confusion of silks, furbelows, flounces, and frills, that were rustling around him? How could he have talked of "hair falling in waving tresses round a delicate throat," of a verdant stole drawn round the neck, "of a gently belted waist with its gemmed zone?" How could that grave and learned gentleman have discoursed on "supretunics with no sleeves, bordered with vandyking or scolloping notched in various patterns?" How could he have surmised that those women who walked out with only the caul, garland, and bandeaus, without a coverchief, were deemed *improper* characters? What would he know of horn caps of wire and pasteboard, introduced by Anne of Bohemia; or of Joanna of Navarre, "who wore a royal mantle fastened to the back of her cote-hardi by a jewelled band which passes round the corsage, with the bosom and shoulders much shown?" and what would Hume himself have done,

"Amid gowns and head-tiers,
Embroidered waistcoats, smocks seamed thro'
with cutworks,
Scarfs, mantles, petticoats, muffs, powders,
painting,
Mercers, embroiderers, feather makers, fumers,
Dogs, monkeys, parrots," &c.

Now with all these productions from "Vanity Fair," Miss Strickland, by reason of her sex, was well acquainted; and though the times on which she writes, were not remarkable for morality or good order; though wives were headstrong, and husbands unfaithful; though many a dark crime and many a licentious intrigue deform her pages; though *the ecclesiastics maintained young housekeepers*; and the nobles violated all the laws of hospitality and honour, when they burnt with revenge, or some kindred flame; yet here, in her entangled and perplexed path, she walks with all the purity and grace of *Una*, when surrounded by the monsters of the forest; and while she never forgets the duty of the moralist, she also recollects that she has undertaken the task of the historian. Her style of composition is perspicuous, correct and animated,* and she has succeeded in the

* We object to the phrase "uproarious court," vol. i. 118; "swerved into the commission of evil," ii. 358; and "with his mg-

difficult part of historical composition, which regards the *quantity* of information to be imparted, and how *circumstantial* a narrative should be.

Independently of her important position among the Queens of England, the incidents of the life of Matilda are peculiarly interesting, and it affords us much pleasure to make her better known to the English reader, since the rich materials of which her memoir is composed, are chiefly derived from *mistranslated Norman and Latin Chronicles*. Matilda was married to her cousin William of Normandy, but not till after a singularly strange courtship. She was early in love with a Saxon gentleman of the euphonous appellation of Brihtric Meaw, or Snaw, or Snow; and, in order to supersede this person in her affections, and show his own devoted attachment, William took the following means, not unusually applied *after* marriage, but certainly rarely met with before. P. 6. "He waylaid Matilda in the streets of Bruges as she was returning from mass, seized her, rolled her in the dirt, spoiled her rich array, and, not content with these outrages, struck her repeatedly and rode off at full speed." This brought the affair to a crisis, and *she consented to become his wife*. Miss Strickland wonders "how he ever presumed to enter her presence again after such a series of enormities," but Miss Strickland will be good enough to recollect that the ladies, her heroines, of these days, could order those who were either faithless to their love, or were reluctant to be bound in their *golden* chains, to be bound in chains of *steel*; to be imprisoned, poisoned, beheaded, at their sovereign will; and were therefore not very nice in their feelings on such subjects; they were accustomed to *horse-play*; and thus we find that, by good management, "William soon became the most devoted of husbands, and allowed her to take the ascendant in the matrimonial scale."

Besides, we must say, that we feel not a single grain of pity, either for

her, King John lost all fear and shame," ii. 52. This is ambiguously and badly expressed. It should be, "when he lost his mother, he lost also all fear and shame."

Matilda, or her disfigured raiments, or her insulted lover; for we find, that as soon as she was married, she seized on all the estates of the man whom she had previously loved, or pretended to love, put him into prison, and most probably ordered him to be *privately murdered*; she also deprived the city of Ghent of its charter and liberties, because it showed some sign of resentment for his fate. Miss Strickland has found the organ of *constructiveness* in Matilda's head; perhaps, on further search, the organ of *destructiveness* might also be discovered. For soon after we read, that, a tale having reached her ears of some infidelity on the part of her wedded lord, with a clergyman's daughter, she caused the unfortunate damsel to be put to death with circumstances of great cruelty; yes, gentle reader, this first of our English Queens revenged her dishonoured bed, by having the offending damsel first *hamstrung*, and then commanding her *jaws to be slit*; and, in order to complete her amiable character, she secretly supplied her son Robert with large sums of silver and gold, to enable him to carry on his unnatural rebellion against his own father and her husband. So much for Matilda of Flanders. At p. 18 of the life of this lady, we meet with the following passage. "Under his (William's) auspices the wine trade, which had been suffered to fall into decay, revived; and the *wines of Normandy*, which were considered by the *luxurious Romans so excellent that they were immortalized by the pen of Horace*, regained some portion of their ancient fame, and became once more a source of national wealth and prosperity." Now what can Miss Strickland mean,* and where could she obtain such information as this, which would strike Mr. Carbo-nell himself dumb with surprise?

Matilda of Scotland, the Queen of

* The northern vine district of France runs in an oblique ascending line from west to east, from the Loire to Beauvais, in Picardy, and to Laon, which is the limit; but the wines called "Vins de pays," are very thin and sour. Normandy is a cider province, and abounds in fine orchards; but its climate forbids the cultivation of the vine. However, Miss Strickland is so far right, that much *English* wine is, in truth, Normandy cider.

Henry I. is a great improvement on her predecessor. She traced her descent in an unbroken line up to Adam, as Sir John Urquhart did; she was laudably particular in having grace said after dinner, which must have been rather inconvenient to her husband, who loved a quick reader and *short* prayers; and she also used to be occasionally engaged on her knees in washing the feet of aged mendicants for the benefit of her soul. (p. 175.) Miss Strickland says, that Parliaments were first held through her influence; and quotes Piers of Langtoft for her authority, who says,

“Mold the good Queen gave him in council,
To love all his folks and leave all his turselle,
To hear him with his barons that held of him
their fees;

And to lords of towns, and burgesses of cities.”

We have nothing further to observe on this life, but to ask what meaning Miss Strickland attributes to the word *meretricious advantages*, in speaking of the young and handsome Earl of Surrey; and to say that at p. 201, in the third line of the Latin epigram, the third word should be *efficit*, and not “*efficit*.”

The account of Adelia of Louvain is very interesting, and pleasingly written. Of her successor, Matilda of Boulogne, we are told, that even in the hard case of conjugal infidelity on the part of her husband, “there was an angel-like spirit in this princess, which supported her under every trial, and rendered her a beautiful example to every royal female in the married state.” But whether this is the *right example* to recommend, we entertain great doubts. It is better certainly than *hamstringing* and *slitting jaws*, but we doubt whether the *severe moralist* would not demand something more than meek resignation under such an afflicting trial; it must be placed among the *cases of conscience*. To this Queen we are indebted for the foundation of the hospital of St. Katharine, once by the Tower, but subsequently, to ensure the desired monastic tranquillity, moved up to the vicinity of the Zoological Gardens. Miss Strickland considers it “a delightful asylum for those who prefer a life of maiden meditation and independence to the careworn paths of matrimony.” But methinks for such a purpose the ladies are rather “too much

in the sun;” and what with the Colosseum on one side, and the Diorama on the other, with Lord Hertford's breakfasts, and the “king of the beasts'” suppers; with the Skating Club and the Botanical Gardens, and the gay colony of thoughtless butterflies and painted ladybirds in their rear; the poor nuns of St. Katharine have not selected such a spot of recluseness as their founder would have approved, to wean them from the passions and vanities of a dissipated world.

Of Eleanora of Aquitaine we have not much to say that is favourable, nor has her biographer; for she observes, “The greatest slur on the character of Queen Eleanora is, that in her coquetries she as little regarded the marriage engagements of the persons on whom she bestowed attention as she did on her own conjugal ties:” and indeed, in her thirty-second year, when she wedded Henry the Second, it is observed that if she could have married *a few months earlier*, it would have been better for her reputation. She, however, is liberated from the crime of having poisoned the fair Rosamond, and her latter years were spent in acts of wisdom and benevolence. Her life was passed in many storms, and clouded with many sorrows. She declares herself in her letter to the Pope—“Eleanora, by the *wrath* of God, Queen of England;” and in a record of state she subscribes herself “*Ælinora misera et utinam miserabilis Anglorum regina*,” and “*in ira, Dei regina Anglorum*.”

The Flemish beauty, Philippa of Hainault, the wife of Edward the Third, seems to have been the only Queen, perhaps the only woman, who in the days of chivalry and romance foresaw the reign of political economy, and the new empire of commerce and manufactures, when it was yet invisible to other eyes. She established the woollen trade at Norwich, and worked the coal-mines in Tyndale. She took for her motto the very euphonous words “*Ich wrude muche*.” She begat the Black Prince and John of Gaunt, heroes of immortal name, and, in truth, she was, as Miss Strickland says, a very admirable woman and excellent Queen, a good deal wiser than Miss Martineau; and not so visionary as Jeremy Bentham.

Anne of Bohemia is one of our favourite Queens; not because she invented side-saddles, or introduced pins instead of skewers, and horned caps, and shoes resembling the devil's claws, but because she was good, and gentle, and affectionate, and kind; and the following petition she made on her knees to the King in behalf of the Londoners will win its way into every heart. "Sweet," she replied, "my king! my man! my light! my life! Sweet love! without whose life mine would be but death—be pleased to govern your citizens as a gracious Lord. Consider, even to-day, how munificent their treatment!—what worship, what honour, what splendid public duty have they, at great cost, paid to thee, revered King! Like us, they are but mortal, and liable to frailty. Far from thy memory, my King, my sweet love, be their offences! and for their pardon I supplicate, kneeling thus lowly on the ground." No wonder that in those days there were what Miss Strickland calls "faultless husbands," when there were such gentle wives!* So much for "Good Queen Anne."

The story of the pretty little Queen Isabella of Valois is quite a fairy tale, and very pleasingly told by the biographer. When she ceased to be a Queen, she became a poet's wife, and poets can immortalize those who love them. Thus mourned her spouse, the Duke of Orleans, through his interpreter Mr. Carey—

"Who in herself was so complete,
I think that she was ta'en
By God to deck his Paradise,
And with his Saints to reign;
For well she doth become the skies,
Whom, while on earth, each one did
prize,
The fairest thing to mortal eyes."

Of Joanna of Navarre we have nothing to observe but that, in the same

* There is at p. 430 an error in the Latin line quoted from the epitaph on Anne's tomb, in the words "lata mana," the latter should be "nunc." At p. 352 we propose the following translation of the Latin couplet "Si valeas, venias," &c.

"Valois, if valiant, come, and no fear
know.
Hide not; come forward; move; thy
vigour show."

year she died, all the lions in the tower died also. She was called the Witch-Queen, and till lately her ghost used to haunt her favourite village in Essex; and probably the great hurricane which destroyed Lord Petre's park a few years ago was connected with her power, and perhaps directed by her voice in its ruthless path of destruction.

Katharine of Valois, with her three attendant damsels, Joanna Belknap, Joanna Troutbeck, and Joanna Courcy, need not detain us, for her marriage with Owen Tudor, the Welsh squire, has given us certain notices of her character, which we shall keep to ourselves; but the life of Margaret of Anjou, her successor, is full of interest, and Miss Strickland has done justice to her subject. She had truly a man's heart in a woman's form—battled for her rights like a hero, and bore her misfortunes like a Saint. When old age, that dims the eye of flesh, and unseals and opens the spiritual vision, had closed hers, she wrote in the breviary of her young and beautiful niece and namesake the following sentence:

"Vanité des vanités, tout la vanité."

Maria Louisa, the empress of Napoleon, possesses this breviary, but she has only changed the vanity of glory for the vanity of love, reversing the order of the passions, and ending where she should have begun.

The romantic passion of Edward IV. for Elizabeth Woodville is well known; but Miss Strickland tells us what we did not know previously, that she was of the house of Luxemburgh; that the Princesses of that line were remarkable for the charms of their persons and manners, and that these fascinations were inherited from Melusina, a beautiful water-nymph of the Rhine, who was the ancestress of the family. The serpent of the fairy was a device borne on the shields of the Luxemburgh princes. And now that we are arrived at the conclusion of this line of Queens, we must give an extract, to show with what knowledge and grace Miss Strickland can describe the queenly dress and garb. Neither Rouge Dragon, nor Portcullis, nor the York Herald, nor Sir Harris Nicolas himself, could have exceeded its accuracy.

“The manner in which Elizabeth's hair is arranged, proves that the limning was drawn while she was a bride. She wears a lofty crown of peculiar richness, the numerous parts of which are finished with fleurs-de-lis. Her hair, with the exception of a small ring in the middle of her forehead, is streaming down her back, and reaches to her knees. It is pale yellow, and its extreme profusion agrees with the description of the chroniclers. She is very fair; her eyelids are cast down with an affected look of modesty, which gives a sinister expression to her face. Her attire is regal: the material of her dress is a splendid kind of gold brocade, in stripes, called baudekins, which was solely appropriated to the royal family. It is garter blue, of a column pattern, alternating with gold. The sleeves are tight; the boddice close fitting, with robings turning back over the shoulders of ermine. It is girded round the waist with a crimson scarf, something like an officer's sash. The skirt of the dress is full, with a broad ermine border, and finishes with a train many yards in length. This is partly sustained by the Queen, while the extremity is folded round the arms of a train-bearer. A rich blue satin petticoat is seen beneath the dress [*this part of the description would have been inaccessible to any male historian*], and the shoes are of the pointed form called sometimes cracous, and sometimes pigaces. The queen wears a pearl necklace, strung in an elaborate pattern called a device,” &c.

We have now only to lament that the Latin quotations in this work are

given in many cases with such incorrectness as to deform the page, and reproach the negligence of Miss Strickland's numerous learned friends. In the epitaph on Matilda, Stephen's wife, (vol. i. p. 296) “connix” is put for “conjux;” “pauperici” for “pauperiei;” “submixa” for “subnixa;” “fineretur” for “frueretur;” “quoque” for “que que;” while “meretur” is placed at the end of verse 6, instead of 7. We do not suppose that these blunders exist in Weever; but if they do, they should have been rectified. In vol. ii. p. 382, “vigorum” is for “vigorem.” Lastly, we would reproach Miss Strickland for the contemptuous language in which she speaks of Skelton, a name we delight to honour, considering Skelton to have possessed learning, poetical fancy, and the faculty of writing poetically, wit, humour, and a wide knowledge of mankind. His style is original; he lived in dangerous and disturbed times, and like Lucian, Rabelais, Swift, he covered his satire and his scorn with the vizor of the laughing philosopher. Mr. Dyce will assuredly, like Priam's ghost, shake the curtains of Miss Strickland's bed some night for this, with his reverend hand; and the offended Laureate will appear to frown on her in a morning dream, from out the misty shrouds of Skiddaw.

Book of the Poets—Chaucer to Beattie, (Scott, Webster, &c.) Vol. I.—We have carefully gone through this volume, and are able to afford our testimony to the judicious choice of the selections, and the value of the little biographical notices. The volume is printed closely but clearly, and some of the vignettes and designs are “dear to fancy.” We cannot help remarking what a noble brotherhood of poets is assembled in the space of this volume! Not to be equalled in any country, ancient or modern; rivalling the Greek poets in every quality, but perhaps delicacy of taste, and exceeding them in richness of imagination and splendour of colouring. We are not aware of any name of note omitted, though we think we miss our old acquaintance Grainger, the author of the Sugar Cane, and of the Ode to Solitude, which received Johnson's praise. We should also have had given a specimen from Chamberlayne's Pharo-

nida; nor should Alexander Brome, the brother of Brome the dramatist and friend of B. Jonson, have been omitted. A few other names of less fame could be mentioned; but, on the whole, we are satisfied with the collection, and think it will be the means of imparting pleasure and instruction to many; it is a book well suited to give as a prize-book at schools, both male and female.

Book of the Poets (Modern Poets of the Nineteenth Century). Vol. II.—This volume is a very judicious supplement to the one we have just noticed. It contains an essay on the poetry of the present age, and specimens, commencing with Gifford and ending with Lady Flora Hastings. The short biographical sketches are, on the whole, satisfactory, and in many instances as full and instructive as the author probably had the power of making them. The specimens themselves,

we think, are judiciously chosen, though we should have differed a little in the relative *proportion* of matter given from some of the poets. We should have given more from Bowles than Sotheby, because we think him a better poet. Less from Bloomfield and more from Elliott, who is a poet of far higher and more original powers. More from Keats (a true poet) and less from Pollok : but on the whole the specimens are impartially and carefully made ; but we should like to have seen some other names there, as that of Mr. Nelson Coleridge, and Sir H. Davy, both of whom possess fine poetical conception and expression, and the two Brother Smiths, &c. but we hope that a new edition will give the compiler leisure and opportunity to add to his list of names. Meanwhile we thank him for what he has given us, two very handsome volumes, filled with nectarous draughts of rich inspiration : England may justly be proud of her brotherhood of poets, for they are unequalled upon earth, and in the words of Swift,

“ In gifts and graces from Apollo
We beat all other nations hollow.”

An Apology for the Universities, by Oxoniensis.—We consider the attack made on the Universities to have been most unwise and unjust, and that this apology will be of service in refuting the erroneous accusations which were made. We think that a course of clerical study should be independent of the established University education, and should follow it ; or, in other words, should come in between the Bachelor's degree and the Ordination of Deacon, in an interval of one or two years.

Erro, a Romantic Poem. By S. W. Browne.—The author of this poem possesses an elegant flow of versification, and a good command of language ; but there is a want of interest and action in the poem that will prevent its gaining the popular favour.

The Leprosy of the Middle Ages. A few Observations, &c. By T. Shapter, M.D. Exeter.—The question whether the disease reported to have so generally prevailed in England from the period of the Crusades until the sixteenth century, and known as *the Leprosy*, has become an extinct disease ; or whether, allowing for some differences of aspect, it can be identified with the leprosy now witnessed, involves an inquiry—not, perhaps, of any practical utility, but still possessing some historical interest. To its elucidation Dr. Shapter has devoted considerable at-

tention, the result of which is contained in this unpretending little volume, which exhibits much research, and a quality of discrimination, particularly honourable to a medical practitioner. The conclusions which the author deduces are, that from the imperfect state of medical knowledge, the want of observation, and the superstition of the Middle Ages, the common leprosy became invested with the horrors of the Elephantiasis of the East ; that the term of leprosy formerly included many diseases which are of common occurrence in the present day, and that the inhabitants of the Leper Hospitals of the Middle Ages were afflicted by complaints similar in character to the cutaneous diseases now occurring.

The Life of Chrysostom, Translated from the German of Neander. By Rev. J. C. Stapleton. Vol. I.—The original of this volume is the production of a divine well known for the extent and solidity of his theological acquirements. The subject of it is one of the fathers of the Church most celebrated for his eloquence and piety. With such a subject and such a biographer, it is needless to say that the biography is most interesting and valuable ; and, as far as we can judge, (who have not the original by us,) the translation is well executed. We do not know whether the second volume has been published.

A Practical Discourse of Religious Assemblies. By W. Sherlock, D.D. A new Edition by Rev. H. Melvill.—A most judicious and excellent treatise, touching on subjects of great importance in the present state of religious feeling and of Church worship ; with an able and useful introduction and application of the principles by Mr. Melvill. The first section of chapter 3rd on “ those who plead conscience for separation,” is written in a very able and convincing manner ; we also recommend the 3rd section, on the subject of the Church of England being charged with Popery, &c.

The Joshuad, a Poem in Thirteen Books. Not published. 8vo.—We are afraid that the public ear is deaf and the public eye blind to the enchantment of an Epic poem on a Scriptural subject ; nay, we believe that in these fastidious days readers will be few in proportion to the length of a poem ; we therefore cannot but lament (except, indeed, as regards the author's pleasure in the composition,) that so much tolerably good poetry and melodious versification have been employed on a subject that will never be popular.

A Narrative of the Early Days and Reminiscences of Orceola Nikkanoochee, Prince of Econchatti, &c.—This narrative of the capture and friendly captivity of a young Seminole Indian Chief, by his guardian, would have been more interesting if it had not been so scanty in its details; but, as the young chief was caught when he was but about eight years old, his memory could supply him with but few facts relating to his family or his tribe. But the account of the capture of the child is interesting, and the narrative relating to the customs and history of the Seminole Indians will repay the perusal.

Sermons Preached in the Parishes of St. Andrew and St. Anne, Blackfriars. By Rev. John Harding, Rector.—We have heard Mr. Harding preach some of these discourses, and if we are to judge by the attention paid to them by his parishioners and their general attachment to their minister, we must feel that they have not been preached in vain. The doctrine of Scripture is fairly and faithfully pronounced, zealously urged, and clearly explained; and we think that the construction of the composition, into very short sentences, tends to make the preacher's argument more easy to be understood and more readily remembered.

The Kings of the East: an Exposition of the Prophecies, determining from Scripture and from History for whom the Mystical Euphrates is being "dried up," with an Explanation of certain other Prophecies concerning the Restoration of Israel. 12mo. pp. xvi. 355.—So many schemes of unfulfilled prophecy have appeared within our own recollection, that the interest with which we used to examine them has rather given way to mistrust. This volume, however, has revived the interest we formerly took in the subject, and commended itself, in several respects, to our judgment. It is, in the main, a comment on Rev. xvi. 12, and explains the mystical Euphrates, as is generally done, of the Turkish power; but differs from other works in regarding *the Kings of the East*, not as the Jews, but as a British power, in fact the East India Company. Some readers will, probably, be inclined to smile at the idea; yet, after having carefully read what is said, we are not disposed to reject it hastily. In the course of the disquisition much interesting history and statistics is introduced. The close of the 1260 years (with the extinction of the papacy) is placed between 1844 and 1864. The subject of *the Man of Sin* is well treated at p. 314. But the author (p. 279) has verbally erred in his remarks on the land of Magog, by

interpreting it as Siberia, and Tubal as Russia. The term *chief prince* (Ezek. xxxviii. 2.) is a pleonasm, for the word translated *prince* is Rhos, which Bochart justly explains of the Russi, i. e. Russia. Meshech is rightly rendered *Muscovy*; but Tubal is Siberia, whose capital Tobolsk derives its name from the river *Tobol*. This point is well illustrated by Mr. Penn, in his *Prophecy of Ezekiel*, a work which contains some valuable matter, though his main argument (that Napoleon is intended by Gog) has failed of obtaining assent.

A Familiar Explanation of the Nature, Advantages, and Importance of Life Assurance. By Lewis Pocock, F.S.A. Post 8vo. pp. 228.—A very able and well-considered manual, containing the principles, history, statistics, and present regulations with regard to a subject of much importance and general interest. The tables afford a synoptical view of the respective terms of seventy Assurance Offices, carrying on their transactions in London; of which it appears that at least one half have taken rise since 1835. A list at p. 96 states that from 1706 to 1800, eight Life-Assurance Offices were founded.

From 1801 to 1805, two.

From 1806 to 1810, ten.

From 1811 to 1815, one.

From 1816 to 1820, three.

From 1821 to 1825, eight.

From 1826 to 1830, three.

From 1831 to 1835, ten.

Since the year 1835 upwards of forty. Of the whole it appears that only fifteen of these associations have been dissolved. The volume concludes with a bibliographical catalogue of the publications, both English and Foreign, which have appeared on the subjects of the Rate of Mortality, the Doctrine of Chances, Annuities, and Life Assurance. The whole compilation does much credit to the industry and judgment of its author.

Vacher's *Parliamentary Companion*, which we have constantly used, and occasionally mentioned to our readers, during the last ten years, is stored with as large an amount of information as could well be placed within the weight of a twopenny postage, and is a manual exceedingly useful to all who have business with the Houses of Parliament or their constituent members. Its great merit is, that the current edition is always close upon the heels of passing changes. The frontispiece for the present year is a plate containing the Autographs of her Majesty and all the members of her Cabinet.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

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- Viscount Sandon, M.P.
- T. Tooke, esq. F.R.S.
- Major A. M. Tulloch, J.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

Meeting of this So-
 cety on the 18th of February,
 esq. was re-elected
 following gentlemen
 for the ensuing year:

- Buckland, Dr. Daubeny,
- Lyell — Secretaries, Mr.
- St. Hamilton, M.P. — Po-
- Dr la Beche — Treasurer,

Medal was awarded to
 esq., "for the eminent
 services rendered to Geology by his
 unremitting exertions
 of years, and for his
 contributions to
 Palaeontology."
 The Wollaston Fund
 was given to Mr. Morris to assist him
 in publishing a table of
 minerals, in which he has
 been engaged, and which

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PRIZE ESSAYS.

The Scientific Society of London offer the following premiums:

An honorary silver medal for the best Essay on Electrotpe, and its various applications; with especial reference to large extent of surface. (To be sent in by July 1.)

An honorary silver medal for the best Essay on Phytography (either botanical, geological, &c.) of any particular district, with especial reference to the general arrangement and description of rare or new species. (To be sent in by Oct. 1.)

The prize essays, and such others as may be considered of sufficient merit, will be published in the proceedings of the Society; and all necessary information may be obtained of Mr. Watkins, at the rooms of the Society, 9, Gray's Inn Square.

IRISH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

Some of the friends of the Established Church in Ireland, headed by the Earl of Dunraven, and his son Lord Adare, have determined to establish, for the spiritual and temporal improvement of Ireland,

an institution, which seems peculiarly called for by the present circumstances of the country.

In the instruction of the Irish peasantry, their native language is a most important requisite, and indispensable in the case of at least half a million who speak or understand no other. It is therefore proposed to found a Classical Collegiate School; in which, besides the usual preparation for the University, boys may be taught to speak Irish with facility. By these means it may be possible to accomplish an object long since earnestly recommended by Bishop Bedell, Robert Boyle, Archbishop Marsh, Archbishop King, Bishop Berkeley, and other eminent men—that of raising up within the Irish Church a body of Irish-speaking clergy.

The more to familiarise the students with the use of the language, the persons employed in the subordinate offices, and in the buildings and works of the institution, will be selected, as far as possible, from those members of the church who speak Irish; many of whom, having recently abandoned the errors of Popery, are deprived, by their conversion, of any means of employment, and exposed to various persecutions. It is proposed to offer these persons not so much a temporary shelter and protection, as an opportunity of such training, discipline, and instruction in the principles of our church, as may fit them for schoolmasters, confidential servants, and other important situations.

His Grace the Lord Primate of all Ireland has been pleased to allow the institution to be placed under his immediate superintendance and controul, as Visitor, and has addressed a letter to Viscount Adare, expressing his entire approbation of the plan. In order to guard against the introduction of any books at variance with the Prayer Book, Articles, or other authorized formularies of the Church, his Grace has consented to allow the Governors to submit to him the works proposed to be used in the course of instruction; and has appointed for the present, that none shall be admitted without the sanction of the Rev. Dr. Elrington, Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Dublin.

The Lord Primate has made a donation of 500*l.* the Archbishop of Canterbury 200*l.* the Queen Dowager 100*l.* the Earl of Dunraven 500*l.* Viscount Adare 100*l.* and several peers and prelates of Ireland 100*l.* each. William Mansell, esq. of Tervoe, gives 100*l.* with an annual subscription to the same amount.

As a preliminary measure, from which

It is hoped the church may derive some immediate advantages, it has been resolved to found five scholarships in the University of Dublin, for the encouragement of the study of Irish among the Divinity students. The regulations have received the sanction of his Grace the Lord Primate, and of the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College, and will come into operation in the present year.

EPISCOPAL COLLEGE IN SCOTLAND.

The establishment of an Episcopal College in Scotland has for some time been in contemplation; and considerable progress has been made with the preliminary arrangements. The institution is to be called "The College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity;" and whenever the subscriptions (which already amount to 6,000*l.*) shall rise to 20,000*l.* the erection of an edifice will be commenced. A site will be selected in a situation north of the Frith of Forth—probably in the neighbourhood of Perth; and it is intended that the students will become boarders in the establishment. The purposes to which the funds will be devoted are the erection of a chapel, with halls and other suitable buildings, the salaries of a Warden, professors, and teachers. It is also intended to found a number of bursaries or scholarships; and it is proposed that subscribers to the amount of 100 guineas and upwards shall have a perpetual right to nominate in favour of young men, a deduction of 10 per cent. being allowed in such cases from the current rate of annual payments for board and education. Committees have been appointed to carry the object into effect; and the Bishops of the episcopal church in Scotland have published a Synodical Letter on behalf of the proposed institution.

STATISTICAL SOCIETY.

March 15. The anniversary meeting of the society was held, Sir C. Lemon, Bart. Vice-President, in the chair. The number of fellows has increased from 424 to 435; besides which there are twenty-five honorary and nine corresponding members. The income of the past year has exceeded that of the preceding year by nearly 130*l.* A valuable classed catalogue of the books in the library has been completed, and found greatly to facilitate research. The committee on vital statistics has issued a form to the several London hospitals for the purpose of registering the diseases of the patients therein; and the medical officers of those establishments have consented to co-op-

rate with the committee. Among the direct fruits of the Society's labours during the past year has been the formation of a statistical society at Aberdeen, for the purpose of collecting the statistics of the north-eastern counties of Scotland. The council has also been in communication with parties in Dublin for the purpose of forming a statistical society in that city. The American Statistical Association, established at Boston, United States, has been organised on the model of the society, and promises to be highly useful. An inquiry has been instituted into the condition of the town of Sheffield, at the suggestion of the council, and the report will soon be published. Several articles in the society's journal have been translated and published in foreign publications; and an application has been made by one of H. M. ministers at a German court for copies of the society's publications for distribution in Germany.

The following noblemen and gentlemen were elected as the council and officers:—

President, the Marquess of Lansdowne, K.G., F.R.S.; *Treasurer*, G. R. Porter, esq. F.R.S.; *Hon. Secretaries*, J. Clendinning, esq. M.D., J. Fletcher, esq., R. W. Rawson, esq. Council for 1842-43, C. Ansell, esq. F.R.S., Lord Ashley, M.P., Sir J. P. Boileau, Bart., Right Hon. Murgess Bourne, F.R.S., John Bowring, esq. LL.D. & P. J. Clendinning, esq. M.D., G. Coode, esq. Viscount Ebrington, M.P., Rev. K. W. Edgell, W. Farr, esq., J. Fletcher, esq., F. H. Goldsmid, esq., W. Greig, esq. F.R.S., W. A. Guy, esq. M.D., H. Hallam, esq. F.R.S., J. Heywood, esq. F.R.S., L. Horner, esq. F.R.S., Sir C. Lemon, Bart. M.P. F.R.S. Right Hon. H. Mackenzie, J. R. Martin, esq. M.D., H. Merivale, esq., G. R. Porter, esq. F.R.S., R. W. Rawson, esq., H. Reeve, esq., Viscount Sandon, M.P. Lieut.-Col. Sykes, F.R.S., T. Tooke, esq. F.R.S. S. Trevellick, esq., Major A. M. Tulloch, J. Wilson, esq.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The Anniversary Meeting of this Society was held on the 18th of February, when R. I. Murchison, esq. was re-elected President; and the following gentlemen the other officers for the ensuing year:

Vice-Presidents, Dr. Buckland, Dr. Daubury, Dr. Fitton, and Mr. Lyell.—*Secretaries*, Mr. E. H. Bunbury, and Mr. Hamilton, M.P.—*Foreign Secretary*, Mr. De la Beche.—*Treasurer*, Mr. Taylor.

The Wollaston Medal was awarded to M. Leopold von Buch, "for the eminent services he has rendered to Geology by his extraordinary and unremitting exertions during a long series of years, and for his recent researches in Palaeontology."

The proceeds of the Wollaston Fund were awarded to Mr. Morris to assist him in preparing for publication a table of British Organic Remains, in which he has been for some time engaged, and which

will be of very great service in promoting the accurate study of geology.

ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY.

At the recent Anniversary Meeting, the President, the Right Hon. Lord Wrottesley, was in the chair. The Council congratulated the Members on the steady and progressive improvement of the science, adverted to many important works and experiments completed, or in progress, by different members, and announced that the difficulties which seem to lie in the way of the successful completion of the Cavendish experiment, undertaken by Mr. Baily, had been removed, and that some important works, revised by Mr. Baily, and printed at his own expense, had been presented to the Society, and would form the thirteenth volume of its Memoirs.

It was stated that the expenses of the Society had been kept greatly within the annual income, and that the sum of 400*l.* 3 per cents. had, during the past year, been added to the 500*l.* already in that fund. The Society has also 1979*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.* new 3½ per cents. invested from the compositions of Members.

The following Fellows were elected Council for the ensuing year :

President, Lord Wrottesley. — *Vice-Presidents*, F. Baily, esq. Rev. G. Fisher, Sir John F. W. Herschel, Bart. Rev. R. Sheepshanks. — *Treasurer*, G. Bishop, esq. — *Secretaries*, Rev. R. Main, M.A. R. W. Rothman, esq. M.A. — *Foreign Secretary*, T. Galloway, esq. — *Council*, G. B. Airy, esq. Rev. W. R. Dawes, Aug. De Morgan, esq. Thomas Jones, esq. John Lee, esq. LL.D. Major. Gen. C. W. Pasley, R.E. Lieut. H. Raper, R.N., E. Riddle, esq. Lieut. W. S. Stratford, R.N., C. B. Vignoles, esq.

METEOROLOGICAL SOCIETY.

March 8. The Anniversary Meeting took place, Lord R. Grosvenor, President, in the chair. The annual report was highly satisfactory in every point of view. The finances were in a flourishing state; many new members had been admitted during the past year; donations of upwards of forty volumes of books have been made to the library, and nearly sixty scientific papers read.

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The Anniversary of this Society took place on the 24th *Jan.*, when the annual address was delivered by W. W. Saunders, esq. who was re-elected President.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.

A material reform has taken place in the arrangement of this institution, which it is thought will materially extend its utility. The most prominent feature of the new plan is the announcement that

communications on all subjects connected with the arts and manufactures, including patent inventions, will in future be received and read at the Wednesday-evening meetings. Models of machinery and specimens of British and foreign manufactures will be laid on the table on the meetings for the same purpose. Other resolutions have been passed for rescinding the rule relating to the exclusion of patent inventions from reward; and for admitting members residing at a distance of more than ten miles from London, on the annual payment of one guinea.

LAW OF COPYRIGHT.

The Bill now passing through Parliament to amend the Law of Copyright, contains the following provisions :

Copyright in any book hereafter to be published in the lifetime of the author to belong to the author and his assigns for the author's life, and for 25 years commencing at his death; and if published after the author's death to belong to the proprietor of the manuscript for 30 years from the first publication thereof.

In cases of subsisting copyright, the extended term to be enjoyed, except when it shall belong to any assignee for other consideration than natural love and affection; in which case it shall cease at the expiration of the present term; unless its extension shall be agreed to between the proprietor and the author.

Power to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to license the republication of books, which the proprietor refuses to republish after the death of the author.

One copy of every book to be delivered at the British Museum; and a copy of every book to be delivered within a month after demand for the use of the following libraries:—the Bodleian Library, Public library at Cambridge, Advocates of Edinburgh, and Trinity College, Dublin.

The provisions of 3 and 4 William IV. extended to musical compositions; and the term of copyright, as provided by this act, applied to the liberty of representing dramatic pieces and musical compositions.

The proprietor of the right of dramatic representation shall have all the remedies given by the act 3 and 4 William IV.

No assignment of copyright of a dramatic piece shall convey the right of representation, unless an entry to that effect shall be made in the book of registry.

LITERARY PENSIONS.

The following list of all pensions granted between the 20th June, 1840, and the 20th June, 1841, and charged upon the

civil list, pursuant to the Act of 1 Victoria, cap. 2, shews that they have been chiefly devoted to the reward of scientific and literary services: To the Rev. H. Barez, teacher of German to her Majesty, a pension of 100*l.*; to Signor Guiseppe Guazzaroni, teacher of Italian to her Majesty, one of 50*l.*; to J. B. Sale, esq. teacher of singing to her Majesty, 100*l.*; to Thomas Steward, teacher of writing to her Majesty, 100*l.*; to Monsieur François Grandineare, teacher of French to her Majesty, 100*l.*; to Miss Lucy Anderson, teacher of music to her Majesty, 100*l.*; to Madame Sarah Matilda Bourdin, teacher of dancing to her Majesty, 100*l.*; to Henry Williams, for services as special constable at the Monmouth riots, 20*l.*; to T. Walker, for like services, 20*l.*; to E. Morgan, for like services, 20*l.*; to P. W. Dease, esq., for

geographical discoveries, &c. on the northern coast of America, 100*l.*; to Elizabeth D. Kennedy and Anna Maria Kennedy, daughters of Sir Robert Kennedy, late Commissary General, 100*l.*; to George Burges, esq. in consideration of his services in the advancement of learning, as the editor and publisher of various works of Greek literature, 100*l.*; to Thomas Webster, esq. F. G. S., for exertions in promoting the science of geology, 50*l.*; to the Rev. Thomas Kidd, M. A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, in consideration of services in the advancement of learning, as the editor and publisher of various works of classical literature, 100*l.*; and to B. Thorpe, esq. for services rendered to literature, particularly in the Anglo-Saxon language, in addition to the pension of 160*l.* per annum, formerly granted to him, 40*l.*

ARCHITECTURE.

OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

March 2. A drawing of the entrance doorway and hall of a house at Fyfield, Berks, of the 14th century, was presented by W. Grey, esq. of Magdalene Hall.

The designs for the restoration of Steeple Aston Church, Oxon, by John Plowman, esq. were submitted to the meeting, and met with general approbation, with some slight exceptions of detail. It is proposed to remove the hideous gallery, and fit up the church entirely with open seats of oak, imitating the beautiful standards which remain; to restore the high pitched roof of the nave, removing the clerestory, which is a late and clumsy addition; and to rebuild the north wall, preserving the one good window which remains, and imitating it in the other two.

The design for a Church at Bedwin, Wilts, in the Norman style, by Benjamin Ferrey, esq. was also submitted, and cordially approved.

A paper was read by J. P. Harrison, esq. of Ch. Ch., upon the proportions of Chancels. His object was to shew that, apart from other reasons, the principles of Gothic required a well-defined chancel, and in some cases one of considerable projection; and that the perspective effect of a church mainly depended upon it. He arranged ordinary country churches under six heads, shewing that the length and breadth of the chancel were guided by the breadth of the nave, and more especially (a most important point, and not generally noticed) the ground plan of the church, that is, whether it had two aisles or one only, or none, &c. The

maximum and minimum projections were given, and each case illustrated by a good many examples, taken from several counties and of different styles. Mr. Harrison took the same view as Mr. Petit (whom he quoted), that the ancient architects designed all ecclesiastical buildings upon certain invariable principles of proportion, and that they attended to the position of a church, and the objects surrounding it. This idea was carried out and illustrated by many of the statements in Mr. Harrison's paper. The fact of our finding exactly similar proportions in all churches on the same plan, but of different dates, was adduced to shew that the ancient architects were guided by some fixed rules over and above any taste or skill which they might themselves have possessed. "Intuitive knowledge" was not to be expected in all. A traditional rule of proportions bound, but did not shackle them; without it even *their* knowledge of details would do us but little good. We must recover principles. In the mean time, Gothic should be loved and used as the only pure and perfect style which our own country, or any part of Western Christendom, has produced—there is nothing in it borrowed from Paganism. Mr. Hope was cited to shew that all styles are expressive of the religion of the country in which they arose. It should be enough for us that the three orders of Gothic are English, and that every day we find something more and more religious in their expression. In this we are more happy than Italy, Lombardy, &c. although the absence of Gothic in these and other Chris-

tian lands should deter us calling it the one Christian style, to the exclusion of all others.

INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

Feb. 28. The principal business of the evening was to decide on the merits of the drawings and essays submitted to the Institute for their annual prizes. The Soane Medallion was awarded to Mr. John W. Papworth, associate, for a restoration of Crosby Place, Bishopsgate, as it may be supposed to have existed in the 16th century. To the medallion, a premium of ten guineas has, on this occasion, been annexed, by the liberality of Miss Hackett, the lady to whose antiquarian taste and zeal the public are mainly indebted for the preservation of the Hall and other remains of this beautiful monument of the domestic architecture of the middle ages. The medal of the Institute was awarded to an essay "On the effects which should result to Architectural Taste, from the general use of Iron in the Construction of Buildings." In this essay, (which was read to the meeting,) the writer argued, that a new style of architecture ought to arise from the introduction of a new material, to the extent to which the practical application of cast iron may be, and indeed has already been, carried; and that it is a blot upon the inventive faculties of the age, that art has done little or nothing with a material which has proved of such vast importance in the hands of science. It was further argued, that nothing, probably, but prejudice stands in the way of the development of as much beauty, in a style adapted to the extensive employment of cast iron, as in styles adapted to marble, or any other material. Instead of working upon such a principle, the modern architect has, hitherto, used one of his most important powers in construction only in disguise—misled by preconceived ideas on taste. In considering the characteristics of Gothic architecture, which formed a second division of this essay, this practice was shewn to be still more absurd, since cast iron lends itself with the utmost facility to this style, especially in its earlier periods, when it appears to have been a principle to reduce the supports, not only apparently, but really, to a minimum, of which the Lady Chapel of Salisbury offers proof. In this portion of his subject, therefore, the writer sought to reconcile the use of cast iron with existing principles of taste, and pointed out the peculiar modes which the architects of the middle ages adopted in tracery when executed in metal, as evinced by the screens of Edward IV. and Henry

VII.'s tombs, contrasting them with modern cast-iron window frames modelled upon precedents in stone. The conclusion drawn was, that whenever prejudice shall give way, and iron be recognized as a legitimate resource in art, new architectonic combinations will be produced; and that in Gothic architecture especially, we shall have at our command effects, of which our predecessors could only dream, although they made bold efforts to realize them.

The Honorary Secretary reported, that an answer to the address of the Institute to Prince Albert had been received through the hands of the President, Earl De Grey, and that H. R. H. had been graciously pleased to become the Patron of the Institute.

NEW CHURCHES.

Nov. 17. A new church, named Christ church, at *Bradford*, Wilts, was consecrated by the Bishop of Salisbury. The architect is G. H. Manners, esq. of Bath, and the builder Mr. C. Jones of Bradford. It is of freestone, with a handsome tower and spire, and, standing on the top of the hill leading to Bath, shows itself for many miles round. The windows are good; and the stained glass of the east window, by Mr. Ward, of Frith-street, Soho, is an admirable imitation of the ancient style. It was the gift of several ladies of Bradford and the neighbourhood.

Nov. 23. A new chapel at Cornish Hall End, *Finchingfield*, Essex, was consecrated by the Bishop of London. The style is plain Early English. It is built of red brick with white brick buttresses and dressings: at the west end is a bell tower of Bath stone; and at the east end is a large window with painted glass, presented by G. W. Gent, esq. of Moyns Park, who also gave the site. It contains free sittings for 375, and 96 seats in pews.

Dec. 14. The new church of St. Andrew, at *Deptford*, in the parish of Bishop Wearmouth, was consecrated by the Bishop of Durham. It is large and commodious, being 110 feet 9 inches long, by 54 feet broad, and is capable of seating about 1300 or 1400 persons.

Dec. 16. The church of *Llangorwen*, near Aberystwith, was consecrated by Dr. Thirlwall, Bishop of St. David's. The consecration service was translated into Welsh for the occasion, and, with the exception of the sermon, the whole morning service was in that language. The consecration of a church in Welsh is quite a new era in the history of the Principality, and reflects much credit on the

diocesan, who has mastered the language since he was appointed to the see.

Dec. 20. The church of St. Andrew, in South Conduit-street, *Bethnal-green*, was consecrated by the Bishop of London. The structure is in the Norman style, and has a brick front with stone dressings, and three turrets. Cost about 4000*l.* It contains about 1100 sittings, which are free.

Dec. 24. The Bishop of Chester consecrated the church recently erected at *Weston Point*, near Runcorn, by the Trustees of the River Weaver, for the use of the watermen, haulers, and others, under an act of parliament. The church contains 350 sittings, all of which are entirely free and unappropriated. The act of parliament provides that the stipend of the minister shall not be less than 100*l.* per annum, and shall not exceed 150*l.*

Feb. 8. St. John's church, *Bowling*, near Bradford, Yorkshire, recently erected by the Bowling Iron Work Company, was consecrated by the Bishop of Ripon. The tower and spire are 120 feet high; the accommodation is for 800 persons; the cost 4000*l.*

Feb. 19. The district church of St. Peter, in the parish of *Kingston-upon-Thames*, which is built in the Anglo-Norman style, Messrs. Scott and Moffatt being the architects, was consecrated by the Bishop of Winchester. H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge was present at the ceremony, having previously given testimony of his interest in the work by a donation of 100*l.* The Bishop was received by the Mayor and Corporation of Kingston, and by about fifty of the clergy. The church, the simple beauty of which was much admired, was built by Messrs. Watson, of Kingston, and cost (inclusive of 300*l.* for the purchase of the site, 117*l.* for the communion plate, with the una-

voidable extras), nearly 4,700*l.* of which sum Her Majesty's Commissioners contributed 500*l.*, the Independant Church Building Society 300*l.* and the Diocesan Society 300*l.* the remainder having been raised by the free offerings of the parish and neighbourhood, except nearly 200*l.* deficient at the time of consecration. The church is complete, with the exception of an organ, and a screen behind the communion table. This is the fourth church consecrated in the parish of Kingston within the last ten years.

Feb. 25. St. Mary's church, *Spital-square*, was consecrated by the Bishop of London. This building was formerly a chapel, erected in 1775 by Sir George Wheler, whose name it bore. Recently some inhabitants of the parish, with a desire to place it on a more solid foundation for the benefit of the Norton Falgate and Artillery ground district, succeeded in raising contributions to the amount of 3408*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* For the purposes of repairing, enlarging, and beautifying this chapel the sum of 4385*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* has been expended. Accommodation has thus been provided for 620 persons, including 150 free sittings.

Measham church, Derbyshire, a venerable fabric of much architectural beauty, had gone far into decay, but is now by new roofing, opening windows before closed, and repairing the walls, in course of restoration, as near as may be, to its original condition. The parishioners, with the ministers and churchwardens, have gone to the work right heartily. The contemplated outlay is 1400*l.* and this is to be met, partly by rate, and partly by a spirited and liberal subscription now in progress among the principal proprietors, &c. The Queen Dowager, with her accustomed kindness and liberality, has sent 20*l.*

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Feb. 24. W. R. Hamilton, esq. V.P. in the chair.

William Evans, esq. of Chertsey, late Sheriff of London and Middlesex, and William Sidney Gibson, esq. of Exeter and Lincoln's Inn, F.G.S. and author of *The Certainties of Geology*, were elected Fellows.

Sir F. Madden communicated a copy of a very interesting letter written to John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, one of the most powerful leaders of the Yorkists, at the beginning of the year 1454, afford-

ing much curious information relative to the state of parties at that period, and the proceedings preparatory to the leading peers of the country meeting in London during the term. The King was then suffering from a disease which affected his mind, and mention is made of his not noticing his infant son when presented to him by the Queen and the Duke of Buckingham. The secret practices of the Duke of Somerset, then in prison, are pointed out; and an important notice given of certain articles stipulated by the Queen, and hitherto unknown to our historians, which, if conceded, would have

placed the whole power of the government in her hands. Many other topics of interest are alluded to. The tidings contained in this letter were collected by certain persons attached to the Duke of Norfolk's household; and it is dated from London, 19 January, 1453-4.

R. Lemon, esq. F.S.A. exhibited a Patent of Nobility under the great seal and sign manual of the Empress Maria Theresia* of Austria, granted to John Baptiste and Charles Joseph Heppeger, brothers, of the town of Botzen, in the Tyrol. It sets forth their claim to a coat of arms granted to their ancestors, who had sacrificed their lives and property in the service of the empire at the time of the Bavarian invasion—that the petitioners had themselves served several civil offices of the state with zeal and fidelity. The patent ennobles them by the style and title of Von Tirtschenberg and Hofenshall, viz. John Baptiste and Charles Joseph Heppenger Von Tirtschenberg and Hofenshall; it bears date at Vienna, 9 June, 1770, it is signed "Maria Theresia," and countersigned by the celebrated Leopold Count Kollowrat, a statesman who served the imperial court under five sovereigns, Francis I. Maria Theresia, Joseph II. Leopold II. and Francis II. He was a Knight of the Golden Fleece and Grand Cross of the orders of St. Stephen and St. Leopold. He died in 1808, at the advanced age of 83. This instrument is in the form of a quarto MS., written on vellum; the borders of the pages are illuminated with ornamental devices, beautifully drawn in pen and ink by Francis Mayer, who seems to have been a scribe employed in adorning the blank forms of such documents, as the first page bears his name in the margin, and the date 1757. On one of the pages of the MS. the arms † of the ennobled patentees are illuminated in gold and brilliant colours. The artist's idea, perhaps, was to represent them as blazoned on a window, through which a paved terrace and a distant landscape are seen, and surmounted by a rich drapery of crimson and gold. How the patent has found its way out of the possession of the family to which it refers is not known; it may have been part of the plunder of Napoleon's legions in the Tyrol, where they en-

countered such gallant, patriotic, and determined resistance. The great seal has been detached from the instrument. As an example of the penmanship, pen drawing, and heraldic style of emblazonment in the eighteenth century we think Mr. Lemon's MS. can hardly be excelled.

March 3. T. Amyot, esq. Treas. in the chair.

A model was presented of a piece of ancient sculpture found in the church of Durweston, co. Glouc. representing the legend of St. Eloy, Bishop of Noyon, the patron of the blacksmiths, in which he is engaged in shoeing the leg of a horse, upon an anvil, separated from the body of the animal which waits by his side. A similar carving of the same subject, at Freckenham, Suffolk, is engraved in the Gentleman's Magazine for Sept. 1777.

Philip Hardwick, esq. F.S.A. communicated a description, with some very interesting architectural drawings, of the Norman hall of the Bishop's Palace at Hereford. It was divided into a nave and aisles by four circular arches, on either side, rising from pillars and capitals, resembling those of the Early English period, all executed in oak, and probably an unique specimen of such early and beautiful work in that material. Its length was about 90 feet and its breadth 40, extending north and south, with a porch on the west side. It is now divided into several apartments, and the piers are chiefly concealed in the partitions.

R. Porrett, esq. F.S.A. communicated some extracts from a MS. volume of despatches, remaining in the Tower of London, formed by Sir Henry Widdrington, when Knight Marshal of Berwick, in the reign of Elizabeth. One was a letter of Lord Hunsdon, written in 1588, and relating to the defence of the Kingdom against the Spanish armada.

Sir Henry Ellis, Secretary, then read a document of the date 1617, relating to the trade in the North seas. It contained a complaint of the interference of ships belonging to the town of Kingston upon Hull.

March 10. Henry Hallam, esq. V.P.

C. Roach Smith, esq. F.S.A., communicated an account of some antiquities found at Gilton and Woodnesburgh, in Kent, which were exhibited to the Society by W. H. Rolfe, esq. of Sandwich. They consist of a variety of fibulæ in silver and silver gilt, fragments of swords and sword hilts, an umbo of a shield, beads, &c. together with two bronze bowls. In general character these remains resemble those recently found in tumuli on the Breach Downs by Lord Albert Conyngham, and afford interest-

* Sic. in orig. not Theresa.

† Quarterly Azure, a lion rampant cr, holding in his paw a rock; and Azure, a fess gules, over which an anchor proper. Crest, a ducal coronet or, surmounted by a wing azure, bearing a fess gules and an anchor, as quartered on the shield.

ing examples of the state of the arts from the 6th to the 9th century, to which period they may be probably ascribed, although the fashion and design on some may be recognised in works of a much later date. The circular fibulæ are ornamented with garnets or glass; a buckle, with a piece of silver attached, two inches by one in length, is similarly adorned, with the addition of gold fillagree. This appears to have belonged to a sword-belt. The fragments of the swords indicate the broad Saxon weapon, and the umbo is such as we find on the shields of that people. The beads, of various forms, are very beautifully worked in coloured clays and in glass. One of the bronze vessels, of capacious size, has a strong Roman character, and may have been used for a long time previous to its inhumation, the presumptive period of which is inferred by means of some patches of metal introduced to repair it; upon these portions are dancing male figures with a kind of harp, and grotesque animals possessing all the peculiarities of the Anglo-Saxon style of design. From portions of skeletons being found with these remains there can be no question of their being of the sepulchral class. Gilton, near Ash, where they have been chiefly found, is the site of several of Douglas's discoveries, recorded in the *Nenia Britannica*. The writer observed that a faithful record of the localities and facts connected with such discoveries, together with the preservation of the relics themselves for reference, would be the surest means towards making a more satisfactory classification of the works of ancient art in the late Roman and Anglo-Saxon times.

Sir Fred. Madden communicated a very curious series of Political Poems, written at various periods of the reigns of Henry the Sixth and Edward the Fourth; the two first of which were read: 1. *Sarcastic Verses on the murder of the Duke of Suffolk in 1450* (already printed by Ritson, but who misappropriated it to the year 1399, and by Sharon Turner, but with many errors); 2. *Verses by a Lancastrian on the State, under the figure of a ship*, written in 1458, and beginning, *Stere welle the good shype, God be ouer gyde!*

March 17. Hudson Gurney, esq. V.P.

Wm. Henry Rolfe, esq. of Sandwich, presented impressions of several antique intaglios in red and white cornelian, onyx, jasper, glass, and brass, found at Rich-

borough, and also a fragment of Roman fresco painting from the same place, which had evidently served to adorn the wall of a building at that important station. The colours are white and green on a red ground.

Robert Porrett, esq. F.S.A. communicated a further extract from Sir Henry Widdrington's manuscript, being a letter of Lord Hunsdon, dated 6 March 1590, giving directions for the disposal of a "woman witch" and other culprits in custody at Berwick, some of which were to be kept very securely for delivery to the King of Scots, and others to be executed forthwith.

The remainder of the historical poems communicated by Sir Frederick Madden were then read, viz.—3. *Verses on the Yorkshire Lords*, written about May 1460; 4. a *Poem on the battle of Northampton in July 1460*; 5. another poem on the policy of the Yorkists, about the same period; and 6. a *ballad of triumph upon the battle of Towton in March 1461*.

The Society then adjourned over the Easter recess.

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES.

The following particulars of a discovery near Naples, are dated the 29th December: "An interesting discovery has been made in this neighbourhood of the ruins of what appears to have been an extensive Roman villa. The site is at the extreme point of the mountain of Possilipo, at the turn of the path or road, where the first striking view is caught of Ischia, and the other picturesque islands in the bay of Naples. The remains are said to consist of theatres, amphitheatres, and other buildings, with a great variety of architectural ornaments, as columns, cornices, &c. Some of the chambers are decorated with paintings, and there are also some remains of statues. The depth at which these objects occur is not more than two feet from the surface of the ground, now occupied by vineyards. An architect has a small villa on the spot, (though the property is said to belong, by purchase, to the Pope's Nuncio,) and the account states, that whenever he makes an excavation, 'he finds buildings in such good order that they would serve, by reparation, for modern use.' The antiquaries have given these 'avanzi' the name of the Villa of Lucullus."

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Feb. 25.*

In Committee on the CORN LAWS, Mr. *Christopher* advocated a higher scale of Duties, when, on his first proposition that, when the average price of wheat shall be under 5*l.* the duty should be 25*s.* instead of 20*s.*, the House divided in favour of Sir *R. Peel's* scale : Ayes 306, Noes 104.

March 3. The Chancellor of the Exchequer obtained leave to bring in a Bill to appoint Commissioners as to the issue, receipt, circulation, and possession of certain FORGED EXCHEQUER BILLS. The proposed Commissioners are the Earl of Devon, Mr. Serjeant Stephen, and Mr. Robert Mitford.

March 4. The House went into Committee on the NAVY ESTIMATES, and the following votes were passed: 43,000 men, including 10,000 Royal Marines, and 1,000 boys, to be employed for the sea service; 1,436,629*l.* for wages; 747,764*l.* for victuals; 121,449*l.* for salaries of officers, and the contingent expences of the Admiralty Office; and 716,799*l.* for half-pay.

March 7. The ARMY ESTIMATES were considered. Sir *H. Hardinge* proposed an addition of 1,447 men to the force voted in the last estimate, making a total of 95,628 men, exclusively of the troops employed in India. Lords *Howick* and *J. Russell*, Mr. *Macaulay*, &c. concurred in the vote. The sum of 3,581,575*l.* was granted for her Majesty's land forces; and various other grants were made for the salaries of officers, and other military and naval services.

March 9. The CORN IMPORTATION Bill was read a second time, after a division, — For it 284, Against it 176, Majority 108.

March 11. The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means, Sir *Robert Peel* rose to develop the views of Government upon FINANCE. He said the first step to improvement in the state of the country was to look its difficulties boldly in the face. The late Chancellor of the Exchequer had calculated the probable revenue for the year ending April, 1842, at 48,310,000*l.*, and the probable expenditure at 50,735,000*l.*, and that calculation had proved to be very nearly accurate. For the year ending April, 1843, the estimated revenue would be 48,350,000*l.*, the estimated

expenditure 50,819,000*l.*, and the consequent deficiency 2,469,000*l.* A further probable outlay must be provided for in respect of the war in China. Something must be made good for Australia, and something in Canada; and a considerable addition must be made to the army estimates on account of the war in Afghanistan, and the present state of Indian finance was not a consolatory one. He feared that the deficit therefore in the two years ending next May would not be less than 4,700,000*l.* The Premier then canvassed in turn the several financial schemes,—of Loans and Exchequer Bills; taxes on articles of consumption; the revival of old taxes; the taxation of locomotion, and of gas; and the question raised by the late Government of increasing the revenue by diminished taxation; and having shown his reasons for rejecting all these expedients, he proceeded to state the measure, which, under a deep conviction of its necessity, he was prepared to propose, and which he was persuaded would benefit the country, not only in her pecuniary interest, but in her security and her character. He proposed for a limited period an Income Tax of not more than 7*d.* in the pound, or about 3 per cent., from which he would exempt all incomes under 150*l.*, and in which he would include not only landed but funded property, whether in the hands of British subjects or of foreigners. He estimated the assessable yearly value of the land at 39,400,000*l.*, of houses at 25,000,000*l.*, of tithes, shares in railways, and mines, and other similar property, at 8,400,000*l.*; total—72,800,000*l.* From this he would deduct one-fourth for the exemption which he proposed to give to all incomes under 150*l.*, and then the tax thus far would give him 1,600,000*l.* The occupiers of land, who would be assessed at one-half of the rental, would yield a further sum of 120,000*l.* Next came the income of funded property. The dividends paid in 1841 were 29,400,000*l.*, from which he would deduct 1,000,000*l.* in respect of the saving-banks; but he must add upon bank, foreign, and other stocks, 1,500,000*l.*, making a total of almost 30,000,000*l.*, from which he would deduct one-fourth for the incomes under 150*l.* a year; and then the proceeds of his tax would be 646,000*l.* He now arrived at the income of trades and professions, a part of the

subject attended with great difficulty. The produce he expected from this source was 1,250,000*l.* From the income of public offices he calculated upon 155,000*l.*, and the total would be 3,771,000*l.* With respect to the duration of this impost the view of Government was, that it might probably require to be continued for five years; unless in case of such a revival of commercial prosperity, from the other measures which he was about to propose, as might induce Parliament to take the opportunity of revising the subject; but he would, in the first instance, propose a continuance of three years only. In case of war he should deem it reasonable that Ireland should bear her proportion of this tax; but during peace, and for a limited period, and in the absence of all machinery in Ireland for collection, he should prefer to raise the quota of that country by other means. He thought he could do so consistently with the Act of Union, by two modes, the first of which would be a duty of 1*s.* per gallon on spirits. The equalization of the spirit duty in the three kingdoms would, on certain fiscal grounds (which he explained), be of great advantage to the nation at large and to Ireland in particular. He calculated from this source to receive 250,000*l.* The other source to which he looked in Ireland was the stamp-duty; from which he expected to obtain 160,000*l.* In Great Britain, as well as in Ireland, he proposed to reduce the stamps upon charter parties and bills of lading; and it was his wish, indeed, to effect the general equalization of stamps throughout these kingdoms. With respect to regular absentees from Ireland, having no call of public duty to fix them in England, he proposed to require from them the payment of the same property-tax which would be required from other residents in this island. Another resource would be a tax of 1*s.* per ton upon coal exported from this country; a fair impost, when it was considered that the article thus carried abroad was a most important material of our own industry, and a great assistance to that of rival nations. Such a tax would probably yield an income of 200,000*l.*, and would operate, unlike most other taxes, as an encouragement to native industry. The aggregate revenue then, from all these sources, would be 4,380,000*l.*, constituting a considerable surplus, after covering the deficiency in the votes of annual expenditure. This surplus he proceeded to apply in relaxing the commercial tariff. He had considered, on each of the numerous articles included, the proportion between the price and the duty. His main principles had been removal of pro-

hibition and reduction in duties upon raw materials. He would also considerably diminish the duties upon articles partially manufactured; and even upon complete manufactures he contemplated that the *maximum* should not in general exceed twenty per cent. He would forthwith lay upon the table this amended scale of duties. It would be found that in about 750 articles there had been an abatement of duty recommended; and that on about 450 the duty had been left untouched. Treaties were now pending with various nations, in which several of these articles were the subjects of discussion; and such articles, of course, could not be included in the present reductions. The total diminution of revenue occasioned by all the reductions would probably not be more than about 270,000*l.* On sugar he regretted to say that the present Ministers could not offer any reduction; they could not consent to let in the sugars of Brazil and Cuba without some securities upon the subject of slavery in those plantations; and they thought that to reduce the duty on British sugar without a corresponding reduction upon foreign sugars, would be merely to give the British planters a monopoly price, without advantage to the British consumers. The present prospects as to the supply of British sugars were, however, of a highly satisfactory character. With respect to coffee, of which the consumption had latterly decreased, he would recommend a great reduction of duty, bringing down the rate per pound to 4*d.* upon British, and 8*d.* upon foreign coffee. The loss of revenue, after some allowance for increase of consumption, would probably be 171,000*l.* On the subject of timber, his measure would be the reverse of that which was brought forward by the late ministry. He would advise a great reduction of duty, which would benefit all classes, from the agriculturist to the ship-builder; but he would interpose protection to the interests of the Canada, which he would treat as an integral part of this island, by admitting their timber at a duty little more than nominal. Accordingly, while he would lower the duty on foreign timber to 25*s.* a load, he would let in the timber of Canada at a duty of 1*s.* The loss on these reductions in the timber duty he estimated at 600,000*l.* There were yet two other reductions which he had to propose: one upon the export of certain British manufactures, on which he proposed altogether to remit the duty; the other was upon stage coaches, which he proposed to reduce to an uniform mileage of 1½*d.* per mile, and to take off the assessed taxes upon coach-

men and guards altogether. These two heads of reduction would produce a loss of 70,000*l.* On the whole these reductions, in addition to the excess of expenditure, would increase the deficit to somewhat more than 3,700,000*l.*; but the estimated produce of the newly proposed sources of income would not only cover this, but leave more than half a million sterling applicable to the contingencies of our distant wars. The Rt. Hon. Baronet concluded a brilliant speech, by proposing his first resolution granting an increased duty on Irish spirits.—Lord *J. Russell* admitted that the aspect which circumstances had assumed, might justify Sir *R. Peel* in a measure of finance, which the late Government was not called on to pursue. He hailed the adoption of the liberal principles of commerce developed in the statement of that night, but he lamented that the ministry had not chosen to make some sacrifice upon the important article of sugar, instead of affording so large a relaxation in the timber duty. The measure now proposed was certainly a great one, and, as a great one, it must be accepted or rejected. At all events the Government had acted in a manner becoming a great country, and he and his friends would meet them in a spirit free from party bias.—Mr. *Wakley* thought the country was prepared for a tax upon Property, but not for a tax upon Income. This was an Income Tax, and, as such, would be unpopular.

The House afterwards went into Committee on the WEST INDIA CLERGY, when on the first clause, empowering her Majesty to erect three or more dioceses within the territorial limits of the existing dioceses of Jamaica and Barbadoes, an amendment was proposed by Sir *C. Napier* to alter the word three to two. The House divided, when the provision of the Bill was carried by 126 to 17.

March 14. On the order for Committee on the CORN BILL, Mr. *Ward* moved an amendment, That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire whether there are any peculiar burdens specially affecting the Landed Interest of this country, or any peculiar exemptions enjoyed by that interest, and to ascertain their nature and extent. This was resisted by Sir *R. Peel*, as only tending to delay, and on the House dividing, there appeared—Ayes 230, Noes 115.

March 15. Mr. *Alexander Campbell* moved for a select committee to inquire into the constitution of the CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, and the causes of the collision between it and the supreme civil courts.—Sir *James Graham* said, that as the Government had determined to

sustain the law, it would be acting inconsistently to grant a committee to inquire into the law; and Sir *Robert Peel* said that ample means of information existed on the subject of the Church of Scotland. Why did not Mr. *Campbell* bring in a Bill, if he thought he could suggest a mode of settlement?—Mr. *A. Campbell* read an extract of a letter from Dr. *Chalmers*, approving of his intended motion. He would willingly bring in a Bill, but he knew it would be opposed by the blind supporters of Government. On a division there appeared—For the committee 62; against it, 139; Majority 77.

March 16. Sir *R. Peel* announced, with regard to the proposed INCOME TAX, that her Majesty, with that feeling of deep interest in the welfare of her people, which always characterizes her conduct, had declared that, if circumstances rendered it necessary to resort to such a measure, she would herself most willingly consent that her own income should be made liable to a similar deduction.

An adjourned debate was then continued on a motion of Lord *Francis Egerton*, for a Bill to alter the law of MARRIAGE, as respects a second marriage with the sister of a deceased wife. A great variety of opinion prevailed, but, after a long debate, the question was decided in the negative—Ayes 100, Noes, 123.

March 17. Mr. *Lindsay* brought forward a motion for the remuneration of the British merchants in China for their losses in OPIUM seized by the Chinese. It was lost by 37 votes to 87.

March 18. After the decided resistance of the Opposition to the INCOME TAX had been declared in long speeches by Lord *J. Russell* and Mr. *Baring*,—Sir *R. Peel*, stated that, with respect to the mode of collection, he should propose in general to adopt the machinery of Lord *Henry Petty's* (Lord *Lansdowne's*) Act of 1806, and to place the control with the office of Stamps and Taxes. Every person would be required to make an annual return for lands and houses; the profits of trade would be estimated on an average of the three preceding years; the income of professions from the one year preceding. With respect to appeals from surcharges, each appellant would have the option of resorting either to the general Commissioners or to some one of a body of Special Commissioners, whom the Government would appoint for that purpose. He hoped it would be possible to introduce a provision, not contained in the former Act, for enabling parties assessed in respect of trades or professions, to compound for the whole period of three years.

In this, however, and in his other details now explained, he desired to be considered as not committed against making any alteration which on further reflection he might deem expedient. He believed that the present establishments of the stamps and tax-office would be sufficient for most of the objects of the collection; and he would take care that any additional officers whom it might be necessary to appoint should bring no permanent charge on the country. He had been asked, whether he would make any remission upon terminable annuities? He could not do this, without making remissions upon other incomes. His measure went to raise a tax of three per cent. on all incomes, and he must tax them without distinction.

He rejoiced that the noble Lord opposite meant to take the decision of the House on this measure: and the sooner the House pronounced it the better would it be for the public interest. He believed that their adoption of the measure would be hailed by the country as a satisfactory proof of the disposition of the richer classes to take the burden of the present difficulties upon themselves, in relief of their poorer neighbours. To trade the measure would afford a compensation by the commercial improvements included in it; and the landed and professional classes would find their indemnity in the increased cheapness of living, and in the tranquillity and happiness of those around them.

FOREIGN NEWS.

PORTUGAL.

The new Portuguese cabinet has been finally arranged. The following is the list of the new Ministry gazetted on the 24th Feb. President of the Council, and War Department, Duke of Terceira; Home Department, Costa Cabral; Justice, Mello Carvalho; Marine, Campello; Finance, Baron Tojal; Foreign Affairs (*ad interim*), Duke of Terceira. Of these individuals, Campello and Carvalho are new men, never having been in office before. The former was chief clerk in the Marine Department; the latter is a lawyer.

JERUSALEM.

Dr. Alexander, the Bishop of Palestine, has made his public entry into Jerusalem. The protest of the Porte against his installation, caused by French intrigue, has been withdrawn in consequence of the united representations of the Prussian and British Cabinets, who signified to the Porte, that it was not the intention of the Queen of England, that the Bishop should enjoy greater privileges than any other of her subjects.

EAST INDIES.

The accounts from Cabool are of a very unfavourable nature. It appears that after the murder of Sir Alex. Burnes and several other officers, some severe fighting took place, in which many British officers were killed and wounded. Mohammed, the son of Dost Mohammed, on pretence of making arrangements with Sir Wm. Hay M'Naghten, the British Envoy at the Court of Shah Soojah, invited him to a conference; he went, accompanied by four officers, and a small escort. Mohammed, after having abused

the British Ambassador, drew a pistol and shot him dead on the spot. Capt. Trevor, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, rushing to his assistance, was cut down, and three other officers made prisoners. The mutilated body of the Ambassador was then barbarously paraded through the town by order of Mohammed. It is stated subsequently, that the army in Cabool, amounting to 6000 men, viz. the 44th British, and five native regiments, had been nearly annihilated. A capitulation had been made to retire from the town, leaving all the sick, wounded, and 16 ladies, wives of officers behind; and that after two days they were assailed from the mountains by an immense force, when the native troops, having fought three days, and wading through deep snow, gave way, and nearly the whole were massacred. Though this melancholy statement has not been fully confirmed, it is feared that it approaches the truth. The position of Gen. Sale at Jellalabad, was still critical, but he had restored the fortifications, and was supplied with ammunition and provisions. Col. Maclaren, who had been sent to relieve him, had failed in consequence of the snow; strong reinforcements, however, were in their passage, from the Indian frontiers. In the interior of India, tranquillity prevails generally.

CHINA.

The British troops have taken another town called Hong-kong-foo; and at Amoy and Canton symptoms of hostility have been manifested. The Emperor has ordered Keshen to be beheaded. Sir H. Pottinger was waiting for a reinforcement of 10,000 troops and a battering train, which had been sent from Calcutta; on their arrival hostilities would be immediately resumed.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

On Sunday, *Feb. 13*, the interior of the fine church of *Okehampton*, Devon, was destroyed by a fire, caused by a small stove at the back of the organ. The Vicar states, that he left the church between one and half-past one, and apparently all was right. A little after two he was called, and found such a dense volume of smoke in the body of the church, that it was impossible to breathe. Very shortly the flames burst forth from the tower; the wind, which was blowing almost a gale at the time, was due west, and the consequence was, in about ten minutes, the whole building was in a mass of flame from west to east, and within half-an-hour the roof fell in. Great exertions were made to save the noble tower, in which is an extremely fine set of bells, and, though at one time five of the bell ropes were on fire, and the flames had penetrated through the ceiling, the effort was successful. Not a single thing was saved from the interior of the church except the large Bible, and that very much hurt (all the parish registries, being in the vestry, were saved), and the only things unsubdued by the flames, were two or three monuments, out of a large number, and "a very beautiful set of stone tablets" above the Communion table. The tower and walls alone remain of this handsome edifice, together with the interior arches, but the latter so much injured as to be supposed useless for the future.

Feb. 28. A dreadful explosion took place at Mr. D'Ernst's fireworks manufactory, at *Lambeth Butts*, by which the premises were destroyed, and four lives were sacrificed—namely, Mr. D'Ernst himself, Mrs. Hampshire, sister-in-law of Mr. D'Ernst, John Whiting, an assistant, and George Gibbets, a lad of about the age of 17 years. The building was detached, and situate in a piece of waste land. A subscription has since been made for the families of the sufferers, to which Her Majesty has contributed 50*l.*

March 1. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by Duke Ferdinand of Saxe Coburg and his sons, went from Brighton to visit *Portsmouth*. Upon the arrival of Her Majesty at the Lion Gates, which were closed, she was met by the Governor of the garrison, General Sir Hercules Pakenham, and the gates were opened upon the demand of Her Majesty. The instant she was within the walls, the Royal Standard was hoisted, and the guns of the forts and of the shipping in the harbour and at Spithead, commenced firing a royal salute. Upon arriving at the Admiralty-house in the Dock-yard, Her Majesty was received by a numerous

body of naval and military officers, in full uniform—among whom were, the Earl of Haddington, Sir George Cockburn, Sir W. Gage, Sir Edward Codrington, Sir E. Owen, Sir T. Cochrane, General Sir H. Pakenham, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence (Captain of the Royal yacht), the Earl of Hardwicke, &c. After having partaken of some refreshment the Royal party went on board the *St. Vincent* and the *Royal George* yacht, after which Prince Albert and his relations went to inspect the block manufactory, the anchor forge, and copper-foundry. Her Majesty entertained a select party at dinner, and about eight o'clock a general illumination broke forth. All the public establishments were splendidly illuminated, as was also the floating bridge between Portsmouth and Gosport. At ten o'clock the yards of the *St. Vincent* and *Victory* were manned, and the ships were illuminated with blue lights and port-fires.

The next morning, Tuesday, the Princes visited the victualling office and biscuit ovens before breakfast, and at 10 accompanied Her Majesty on-board the *Black Eagle* steamer to visit the *Queen*, 110, lying at Spithead, with the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Owen. Her Majesty went over every part of the ship from stem to stern, and expressed the highest gratification at all she beheld. She tasted the ship's company's cocoa, and it is said even their grog also. Her Majesty then repaired to the Admiralty-house, where the Mayor and Corporation waited upon Her Majesty with a loyal address. The Duke of Wellington was with Her Majesty throughout the day, and accompanied her on board the *Queen*. His reception was enthusiastic. Her Majesty was escorted out of the town as before, by a detachment of Scots Greys, and the Royal party reached Brighton a few minutes past seven in the evening.

March 1. The extensive premises of Mr. Davison, printer, situate in *Tudor-street*, *Blackfriars*, were completely destroyed by fire. The loss is very great.

Improvements.—A bill is in progress through Parliament, to empower the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods &c. to form a new opening from the *Knightsbridge Road*, on the site of the late *Cannon Brewery*, into *Hyde Park*; also a new opening from *High Street*, *Kensington*, into an intended new road across the *Palace Green*. It will include provisions for annexing a portion of the extra-parochial ground of the *Royal Garden* at *Kensington*, which is to be relinquished and built upon, in portions between the parishes of *Kensington* and *Paddington*.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Jan. 6. Edinburgh Militia, Walter Francis Duke of Buccleuch to be Colonel.

Feb. 7. Berwickshire Militia, William Hay, esq. to be Colonel.

Feb. 23. Admirals the Hon. Sir John Talbot, Sir Robert Barlow, and Sir Henry Digby, to be G.C.B.; Lieut.-Col. Hugh Henry Rose to be C.B.—William Snagg, esq. to be Solicitor-General in the Island of Grenada.

Feb. 24. Lieut.-Col. Hugh Masscy Wheeler, C.B. 40th Bengal N. I. to accept the insignia of the second class of the Order of the Deorasoé empire.

Feb. 25. Mr. Alexander Thom, Consul at Aberdeen, and Mr. John Cadell, Vice-Consul at Leith, for the King of the Belgians.

March 4. Francis Merewether, esq. to be Deputy Registrar in the district of Port Philip, New South Wales.—39th Foot, brevet Major E. W. Bray, from 31st Foot, to be Major—Brevet, Major C. A. Bayley, Commandant of the Island of Guao, to have the local rank of Lieut.-Col. in the Mediterranean.

March 11. Sir William Molesworth, Bart. to be Sheriff of Cornwall.—40th Foot, Capt. J. Hoptford to be Major—Brevet, Major P. Parrant, Capt. 2d Bombay Light Cav., to have the local rank of Lieut.-Colonel in Persia.

March 16. The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine to be Governor of Jamaica.

NAVAL PREFERMENTS.

Promotions.—In compliment to the King of Prussia—Commander John Washington, of the Sheerwater (when he has served his time), to the rank of Captain; Lieutenants Thomas Mitchell, of Formidable, and Hugh Berners, Lightning, to the rank of Commander.

In consequence of the visit of her Majesty to Portsmouth. Commanders Blow, Black Eagle, Hay, Queen, and Woodthorpe Alfred—to be Captains; Lieuts Blair, St. Vincent, Thomas, Royal George yacht; Grange, Queen, G. J. Hirtzel, Alfred—to be Commanders.

Promotions.—Lieutenants—C. Holbrook (in charge of Queen's barge; Alexander Boyle, Lightning steamer; H. B. Howley, Firebrand, and Thomas Fisher, Winchester, to the rank of Commander.

Appointments.—Captain Hon. H. D. Byng, to be Commodore at Jamaica; Capt. Eden, to the Winchester, Capt. W. H. Bruce, to the Agincourt, for the flag of Sir T. Cochrane.—Commanders J. Paget, to the Magnificent; E. B. Tilling, to the Camperdown—Commander Blow, (1826), to the Black Eagle; Charles G. E. Patry, to the Assistance; G. H. Seymour, to the Wanderer; C. H. Lytton, to the Agincourt.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Clitheroe.—Edward Cardwell, esq. on petition, vice Wilson.

Lewes.—Hon. Henry Fitzroy, on petition, vice Harford.

Salop, South.—Viscount Newport.

Sunderland.—Viscount Howick.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. T. W. Allie, Launton R. Oxon.

Rev. E. Q. Ashby, Dunton R. Bucks.

Rev. A. Breeking, Bovingdon P. C. Herts.

Rev. Henry Butterfield, Palmer R. Bucks.

Rev. H. S. Carjsh, West Horsley R. Surrey.

Rev. J. O. Dakyns, St. Benedict's P. C. Lincoln.

Rev. E. B. Dean, Lewknor V. Oxf.

Rev. J. Fidler, Eastington R. Oxford.

Rev. W. Fisher, Kilmore R. Cork.

Rev. J. H. Hall, Keyworth R. Notts.

Rev. B. Hopkins, Barton P. C. Westmorland.

Rev. J. Hughes, Llanyfrynog V. Cardig.

Rev. W. Haughton, Pottersbury V. Northampton.

Rev. J. Jenkyns, Wootton R. Beds.

Rev. W. C. Leach, Little Stoocham R. Suff.

Rev. H. W. Lloyd, Pentree Vosses P. C. Deub.

Rev. F. P. Lowe, Saltfleetby All Saints R. Linc.

Rev. G. Mansfield, Trowbridge R. Wilts.

Rev. F. A. Marnett, Cotterbach R. Linc.

Rev. G. Moody, Gillingham R. Herts.

Rev. T. B. Paget, Evington V. Linc.

Rev. H. R. Quartley, Melcombe Horsey R. Dorset.

Rev. R. Roberts, Milton Abbas V. Dorset.

Rev. B. L. Mansbury, Beckington R. cum Standerok Somersetshire.

Rev. G. Sanby jun. Pictou V. Suffolk.

Rev. T. T. Smith, Whaplode V. Linc.

Rev. J. H. Stuart, Ampton R. Suffolk.

Rev. E. Sunderland, Cleitham V. Linc.

Rev. T. West, Orchard Portman R. Som.

Rev. T. Whitworth, Adlestrop R. Lincoln.

Rev. D. A. Williams, St. David's P. C. Carm.

Rev. T. Williams, Elloughton V. Yorkshire.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. C. M. Arnold, to the Marchioness of Bath.

Rev. G. Carter, to Viscount Chetwode.

Rev. W. Hens, to the Bishop of Derry.

Rev. R. Larkes, to Lord Mowson.

Rev. B. Lowther, to Lord Lowther.

Rev. T. T. Smith, to Viscount Ferrard.

Rev. A. Within, to Lord Lowther.

Rev. C. H. Wilson, to the Earl of Stair.

The Rev. Thomas M'Neece to be Chap. King's Lecturer in Divinity at Trinity coll. Dublin.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Lord Warburton to be a Governor of the Charter House.

Sir John Herschel to be Lord Rector of Marischal College, Aberdeen.

Henry Seife, esq. to be Recorder of Newbury.

Charles Barry, esq. elected a Royal Academician.

Mr. Kippist (late Assistant) elected Librarian to the Linnean Society.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 19. In Langham-pl. the wife of Dempster Heming, esq. of Caldecote Hall, Warwicksh. a dau.—26. In Hamilton-pl. the Countess of Home, a son.—28. In Hyde Park ter the Hon. Mrs. Baileys Currie, a dau.

Lately. At Balnacor, Westmorsh. the Countess Nugent, a son and heir.—In Park-st Westminster, Lady Verney, a son.—In Park-st Grosvenor-sq. Lady Laura Money, a dau.—At Oxford-ter Hyde Park, the wife of John Bellar, esq. a son.—In Grosvenor-crecent, the Hon. Mrs. Stanley, a dau.—In St James's-st the wife of Wm Baird, esq. M.P. a dau.—The wife of E. Holland, esq. High Sheriff of the county of Worcester, a dau.—In Belgrave-sq. Lady Fanny Howard, a dau.—In Connaught-terr. the Hon. Mrs.

Edward Cecil Curzon, a dau.—At Powerscourt, the Viscountess Powerscourt, a son.—In South-st. the wife of Edward Strutt, esq. M.P. a son.—In Eaton-sq. the wife of Major-Gen. D'Oyly, a dau.—At Ballynascreen, Ireland, Lady Elizabeth Brownlow, a son.—At Boreham-house, Essex, the wife of Wm. F. Tufnell, esq. a son.—At Ballymore, Ireland, the lady of the Hon. Robert Hare, a son and heir.

March 1. At Milton House, the Viscountess Milton, a dau.—2. At Chudleigh, the Lady Catharine Parker, a dau.—9. At Eaton-sq. London, the lady of Sir J. Thorold, Bart. a son and heir.—11. In Eaton-sq. the Lady Agnes Byng, a dau.—12. At Biggin House, Northamptonsh. the wife of the Rev. M. W. Watts Russell, a dau.—14. At Glasneven House, near Dublin, Lady Mary Lindsay, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 20. At Guntoor, Gordon Sullivan Forbes, esq. of the Madras Civil Service, eldest son of Gordon Forbes, esq. of Ham, Surrey, to Charlotte-Louisa, dau. of the late Major Lake, of the Madras Eng., and granddau. of Adm. Sir Willoughby Lake, K.C.B.

Dec. 15. At Great Burstead, John Robinson Gibson, of Cophall-court, to Mary-Eleanora, eldest dau. of Denzil Ede, of Billericay, esq.—At Little Horkeley, Essex, the Rev. Markham Mills, son of the late Rev. H. P. Mills, and grandson of the late Archbishop of York, to Elizabeth-Matilda, second dau. of Charles Rooke, esq. of Westwood House, near Colchester.

16. At Chisledon, Richard Sharland, esq. of Winterhay, near Ilminster, to Poppæa, second dau. of the late Henry Bullock, esq. of Overtown House, Wilts.—At Gillingham, Kent, the Rev. E. Jones, of Chadwell, Essex, to Eliza-Ann, eldest dau. of the late Major Newton, 1st Garrison Battalion.—At Rothwell, Francis Henry Marshall, esq. of Moulton, Northamptonsh., to Julia, only dau. of John Bryan, esq. R.N.

17. At St. Mark's, Pentonville, William Tritton, esq. Mayor of Hythe, Kent, to Anne, relict of John Harfeild, esq. of Camberwell, and dau. of the late Robert Douglas.

18. At the Cape of Good Hope, Thomas John Fead, esq. youngest son of Col. George Fead, C.B., to Pauline Jane-Baynes, youngest dau. of Capt. J. L. White, and granddau. of the late Gen. J. White, of Bengal.

21. At Christchurch, Marylebone, W. Vesalius Pettigrew, esq. M.D., to Frances-Mary, dau. of Thomas Moore, esq. of Dorset-sq.

Jan. 18. At Montreal, the Rev. Frederick Broom, Missionary, to Catherine-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Napier, Sec. for Indian Affairs.

25. At Jamaica, the Hon. Thomas M'Neel, Custos of Westmoreland, to Bathia, second dau. of Charles Barclay, esq. of Inchbroom, Morayshire, Scotland; and Capt. Henry Turner, of the ship West Indian, to Miss M'Neel, sister of the said Hon. T. M'Neel.

27 (old style). At St. Petersburg, Samuel Keate Gwyer, esq. to Mary, eldest dau. of A. W. Grant, esq.

30. At Lisbon, Colonel Saavedra, of the Portuguese Army, to Caroline, eldest dau. of J. Vanzeller, esq. formerly of London.

Feb. 3. At Beaumaris, John Griffith Griffiths, esq. of Llanfair, Carnarvsh. to Margaret-Barbara, fifth dau. of the Rev. Dr. Howard, Rector of Beaumaris.—At Rothley, the Rev. Francis C. P. Reynolds, Chaplain to the Hon. E. I. Co. to Louisa-Jean, second dau. of T. G. Babington, esq. of Rothley Temple, Leicestersh.—At Liverpool, William Stonebrower

Newbold, esq. of Fodenbank, near Macclesfield, to Alico, third dau. of the Rev. Richard Loxham, Incumbent of St. John's, and Rector of Halsall, Lancash.

4. At Winchester, Douglas Wynne Stuart, esq. fifth son of the late Hon. Archibald Stuart, of Balmerino, Fife, to Mercia, youngest dau. of the late Francis Fownes Luttrell, esq.—At Snolden, Kent, William Jones Armstrong, esq. A. M. of Kippure, Wicklow, to Frances-Elizabeth, relict of Col. Sir Michael M'Creagh.

5. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Robert, second son of William Hobson, esq. to Anna-Maria, fifth dau. of Frederick Perkins, esq. of Chipstead-pl. Kent.—At St. Ann's, Limehouse, George Edward Bird, esq. of Clifton, to Eliza-Loyd, second dau. of James Fitzgerald, esq. of Stepney.

8. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Prince Nicholas Esterhazy, eldest son of his Excellency Prince Esterhazy, the Austrian Ambassador, to Lady Sarah-Frederica-Caroline-Villers, eldest dau. of the Earl of Jersey.—At Naples, the Duke of Calabritto, to Amelia, dau. of P. L. Story, esq.

9. At Chelsea, John Hare, esq. of Worplesdon, Surrey, to Louisa, only dau. of the late Major Hare, of the 97th Regt. and of Mount Henry, Rathkeal, Ireland.

10. At Charlton, Kent, Frederick A. York, esq. Royal Eng. to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Capt. Wilkinson, R. N.—At Trinity Church, St. Marylebone, the Rev. Alexander Douglas, B. A. of Great Houghton, Northamptonsh. to Frances, youngest dau. and George Edward Seymour, esq. of Queen Ann-st. to Harriet, fourth dau. of the late John Ede, esq. of Upper Harley-st.—At Chapel Allerton, near Leeds, Lieut.-Col. Dunn, Royal Art. to Margaret-Duncan, youngest dau. of W. Williams Brown, esq. of Allerton Hall, Yorkshire.—At Babraham, Camb. the Rev. Wm. Burdett, Vicar of North Molton, Devon, to Ann-Elizabeth, dau. of the late Mr. Henry Marshall, of Cambridge.—At Florence, the Hon. Constantine Dillon, to Frances-Dorothy, dau. of P. L. Story, esq.

12. John Hervey, esq. of Ickwellbury, Beds. and Finningley Park, Yorksh. to Anne-Jane, eldest dau. of H. Tennant, esq. of Southampton-row, Russell-sq.

14. At St. Pancras, Wallis Bone, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Caroline-Susanna, younger dau. of the late John Henderson, esq. of Charlotte-st. Fitzroy-sq.—At Dover, George Robert Stevenson, esq. 7th Dragoon Guards, second son of the late John Stevenson, esq. of Binfield Place, to Annie, eldest dau. of the Rev. W. C. Cooks, and grand-dau. of the late Rev. W. Cooks, of Brabourne and Bentley, Worc.—At Bala, the Rev. T. L. Passingham, M.A. to Mary-Elizabeth, only surviving dau. of the late David Anwyl, esq. of Plascoch.

15. At All Souls, Marylebone, Francis Valentine Woodhouse, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Henrietta-Liston, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Archibald Lawrie, D.D. of London, Ayrshire.

17. At Florence, Lieut. H. D. Story, R.N. to Marion, dau. of George Baring, esq.

19. At Charlton, Glouc. Benjamin Riky, esq. Capt. in H. M. 48th Regt. to Joanna, relict of Wm. Horne, esq. and second dau. of the late Peake Garland, esq. of Sandridge Lodge, Wilts.

23. At Eastwood, W. H. Fry, esq. of Rochford, to Louisa F. I. Hawkins, only child of the late S. H. Hawkins, esq. of Norton, Devon.—At Hull, E. G. Varenne, esq. of Kelvedon, Essex, to Martha-Ann, third dau. of William Piercy, esq. and niece of William Thomas, esq. of Hull.

21. At Petbury, Kent, Henry Thomas, son of the late Charles Lambert, esq. of Pitaroy-sq. to Mary, only child of the late John Wilks, esq. of Petbury.—At Hastings, James Phillips Kay, esq. of the Privy Council Office, Whitehall, to Janet, only child of the late R. Shuttleworth, esq. of Ganthorpe Hall, Lancash. (who take the name of Shuttleworth; see p. 307).—At Wolterton, the seat of the Earl of Orford, in Norfolk, Lord Viscount Pallington, to Lady Rachel Walpole—in Cadix Bay, on board her Majesty's ship, *Mercur*, William Congreve Custiffe Brackenbury, third son of J. M. Brackenbury, esq. R. N. Consul at Cadix for Andalusia, to Magdalen-Julia, youngest dau. of the late Hon. W. M. Ollivray, of Montreal.—At Shrewsbury, Shropsh. St. John Cheverton Charlton, esq. of Apsley Castle, to Anne, third dau. of Philip Charlton, esq. of Wytheford Hall.

22. At St. Mary's, Newington, Thomas Lettis, esq. of Perry House, Sydenham, to Emma-Herwood, third dau. of the late Frederick Barry, esq. of Upper Bedford pl.

Lately The Rev. E. R. Lacroix, Vicar of Little Ouseburn, Yorksh. to Frances-Catherine, eldest surviving dau. of the late Rev. Anthony Watson, Vicar of Little Ouseburn and of Hunsingore.—Rev. C. H. Burton, Curate of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Liverpool, to Helen, youngest dau. of the late Richard Bothwell, esq. of Manchester.—At Maid's Hurton, Bucks, R. W. de Lowndes, esq. of Whaddon-hall, to Mary, dau. of the Rev. W. Fletcher, Rector of Foscott.—At Hemel Hempstead, the Rev. Henry Howarth, Rector of Messerhall, Bedfordsh. late Fellow of St. John's coll. Cam. to Henrietta, dau. of the Rev. Jacob M. B. Mountain, Prebendary of Lincoln.—At Traimora, Ireland, the Rev. Robert Bell, jun. Rector of Hollybroad, Cashel, to Charlotte, dau. of Edward Popham, esq. of Lincoln's-ino, and niece to the late Adam Sir Home Popham.—At Saint George's, Hanover-square, W. Peyton esq. to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Major-General Yates, of Brockhurst Lodge, Hants.—At Cheltenham, Archibald Ross Hamilton esq. of Killybegh Castle, county of Down, Ireland, and Lieut. in the 5th Dragoon Guards, to Catherine-Ann, only dau. of the Rev. Geo. Caldwell, of Sandford pl. Cheltenham.

Nov 1 At Haager, Downshire, David Stewart Ker, esq. M. P. eldest son of David Ker, esq. of Portavo, Downsh. to the Hon. Anna-Dorothea Blackwood, youngest dau. of Hans Lord Dufferin and Claxebury.—At Hambred, near Exeter, the Earl of Morley, to Mrs. Coryton, widow of J. T. Coryton, jun. esq. of Pentillie Castle, Cornwall.—At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq. the Rev. Wm. Yorick Smythies, of Wembdon, Somerset, to Harriet-Maria, second dau. of the late Edward Gordon, esq. of Sunninghill, Berks.—At St. Mary's, Bryanston sq. Joseph Parker, esq. of Downing College, Camb., to Jane, youngest dau. of the late John Jackson, esq. of Bryanston-sq.—At Hampstead, the Rev. J. P. T. Wyche, of Cranfield, Beds., to Emma, second dau. of G. R. Paxon, esq.

2. At Leamington Spa, Robert, son of Wm. Ralph Cartwright, esq. M. P. of Ayndon, Northamptonshire, to Katherine-Frances, eldest dau. of A. R. Frise, esq.—At Dorstone, Herefordshire, J. E. Hale, esq. of Somerton Hall, Suff. to Sarah-Forester, second dau. of the Rev. Thomas Prosser, Rector of Dorstone, and of Snodhill Castle, Herefordsh.—At Wonston, Hants, the Rev. Alfred Hugh Hall, son of F. Hill, esq. of Southampton, and Curate of St. George's, Leeds, to Agnes-Marah, dau. of the Rev. A. Dallas, Rector of Wonston.

3. At Dean, Lanc., George Edward, eldest

son of George Wilson, esq. of Dailam Tower, Westm., to Gertrude-Mary, dau. of Wm. Hulston, esq. of Hulton Park.—At Camberwell, Gooling Bird, A. M., M. D., to Mary-Ann, eldest dau. of John Brett, esq. of the Kent-road.

4. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, W. R. Dingley, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Jane-Margaret, eldest dau. of P. D. Brodie, esq. of Lincoln's-ino Sq. —At St. Martin's, N. M. Pignataro, LL. D. of Cephalonia, to Katherine, eldest dau. of Mr. George Nicholson, of Abingdon st.—At Brighton, the Rev. W. F. W. Watson, son of John Watson, esq. of Higham Hall, Norfolk, to Mary-Jane, younger dau. of the Rev. Robert Fennell, of Brighton.—At Netherwood, Leic. R. C. Duffham, esq. of Hyde, Isle of Wight, to Hannah, third dau. of the late Rev. John Baby, Rector of Congerston.

5. At Byromsbury, near Bridport, Stephen Stone Gummer, esq. son of the late Col. S. S. Gummer, to Laura-Anne, youngest dau. of the Rev. Francis Oakley, Vicar of Bradpole.—At Sutton Veny, John, eldest son of the late Edward Hinton, esq. to Lydia, 10th and youngest dau. of George Abbott, esq.

6. At Bethnal Green, James Dodge, esq. of Camborne, Cornwall, to Ellen, eldest of Count Mahé de la Bourdonnais, and dau. of the late I. Gordon esq. Parson R. N.—At Drumpton, Walter W. Ross, esq. to Laura Ann, eldest dau. of the late John Tatham esq. of Harwood pl. Regent's Park.—At Chesham, W. B. F. Shaw esq. late Capt. in the 17th Lancers, to Helen, second dau. of Frederick Perkins, esq. of Chesham pl.—At St. Andrew's Church, the Rev. J. Mallon, M. A. son of the Rev. J. Mallon, of Walsington in Cheshire, to Ellen, eldest dau. of John Lane, esq. of Weymouth.

7. At Chelmsford, the Rev. Thomas Price, Rector of Haverhill Herefordshire, to Sarah, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Rogers, M. A. of Manchester.—At St. Mark's, T. B. Procter, esq. M. D. of Newwell Parry, youngest son of the late Richard Procter esq. to Susan, young st. dau. of the late Richard Woodhouse, esq. of Bedford sq.—At Kensington, William Dean Mallock, esq. of East Abchurch, to Mary, dau. of the late Christopher Vaughan, esq. of Dublin.

8. At Marlborough Reg. James Douglas Moffatt esq. Bengal Co. esq. son of William Moffatt esq. of Harleston, Roxburghsh., to Jeanette Jane, youngest dau. of Wm. Moffatt, esq. of Weymouth.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Edward Ormston, esq. only son of the late Dr. Ormston, B. N. to Louisa, second dau. of the late William Fisher, esq.

9. At Clifton, John Yorke, esq. to Juliana-Frances-Ann, widow of P. D. Sheraton, esq. of Stoboney Park, Som., and eldest dau. of the late Wm. J. Yorke, esq.—At Bampton, Devon, Joseph Hoggood, esq. of Bampton, third son of T. B. Hoggood, esq. of Gundry House, Faling, to Honor Hutchings, only dau. of the late Rev. Bartholomew Davey, Vicar of Bampton.—At Kensington, Captain Hammer, Roy. Horse Guards, brother of Sir John Hammer, Bart. to Victoria Conroy, the youngest dau. of Sir John Conroy, Bart.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Capt. Douglas, of Prince Albert's Hussars, to Rosa, dau. of the late Right Hon. Sir Arthur Paget, G. C. B.—At West Harpree, Edw. Wilkins, esq. of Harpree Court, to Margaret Peach, widow of J. H. Wilks, esq. of Whitley Court, and youngest dau. of the late Mr. Samuel Wilks, of Woodchester House, co. Gloucester.—At Salisbury, the Rev. J. P. Greenly, Rector of Durrington, Dorset, to Ellen, youngest dau. of Mr. Walsaston, of Oulton Cross, Suffol.

O B I T U A R Y.

COUNT POZZO DI BORGO.

Feb. 14. At Paris, in his 74th year, the very celebrated diplomatist Count Pozzo di Borgo, late Ambassador from Russia in London.

The Pozzo family is honourably ranked among the ancient and haughty nobles of Corsica, and, originally seated in their mountain fastnesses, for centuries inhabited a small castle called Montichi, in that island. In modern times the race of Pozzo established themselves at the village Pozzo di Borgo, no great distance from Ajaccio.

Charles Andreas Pozzo di Borgo was born in the island on the 8th of March, 1768, a few years before the annexation of Corsica with France. His early education was entrusted to the church. The shock with which the French revolution electrified Europe was communicated to Corsica, and attended by the actual horrors of civil dissension. The little island was divided into two parties; the families of foreign extraction adopted the democratic principles of France; they advocated the theory of universal liberty; the natives of the soil sought to fix the independence of their country, and demanded the restoration of ancient Corsica. At the head of the republican party stood the houses of Bonaparte, Azena, and Salicetti. The patriotic party were led on by Paoli and the youthful Pozzo di Borgo.

From the commencement of the revolution, young Di Borgo took an active part in its proceedings. He was secretary of the assembly of the Corsican nobles convoked by Louis XVI. He bore their address of congratulation to the National Convention at Paris, and was chosen to represent Ajaccio in the Legislative Assembly of France. He then became a member of the diplomatic committee under the presidency of Brissot. While a deputy of his native country, Pozzo di Borgo seldom ascended the rostrum, and his speeches, when he did, are said to have exhibited the usual characteristics of the minor orators of the Revolution, declamation and bombast.

Pozzo di Borgo did not remain long a deputy. He returned to Corsica, became again imbued with the spirit and feelings of his ancestors; and, in concert with Paoli, began to agitate the establishment of the national independence. The compatriots were denounced by the French party, and summoned to justify themselves at the bar of the French Convention. At Corte, the capital of the moun-

tains, Paoli and Pozzo replied to the summons by assembling their countrymen, and 1,200 bold mountaineers vested the government of Corsica in their hands, and devoted the Bonapartes and Azenas to public infamy. An appeal to arms was unavoidable. A British fleet appeared before Ajaccio, bearing offers of protection and aid, provided Corsica would place itself under the supremacy of Great Britain. The terms were accepted, a constitution was drawn up, and Paoli proposed Pozzo di Borgo as President of the State Council, and presented him in the following terms:—"I will answer for him. He is a man as well qualified to guard the interests of a nation, as capable of protecting a mountain herd, and knows how to repel aggression by the argument of arms." In this position Pozzo di Borgo reorganized the entire administration of the country, by a judicial code admirably adapted to the circumstances and interests of the people.

Before two years had expired, it became evident that Corsica must submit to France. Pozzo di Borgo did not wait to witness the catastrophe. He sought refuge first at Naples and Elba, and subsequently came to England, where he remained upwards of eighteen months, enjoying all the honours and distinctions justly due to his high abilities and firm fidelity. He here formed connections with the noble French *émigrés*; this led to his employment in some secret diplomatic missions, which progressively increased in number and importance. The year 1798 saw him in Vienna; France had then experienced various reverses, and had lost all her republican conquests with the exception of a few points on the Alps. Royalty seemed about to gain the ascendancy once more. Pozzo di Borgo, then in the flower of his age, took a most active part in the diplomatic movements. He was continually traversing Germany and Italy to forward and sustain, by his cabinet intrigues, the warlike operations of the old Russian Field Marshal Suwarrow. His labours were in vain; Massena's victory at Zurich consigned him once more to inaction at Vienna, there to witness the continued success and exaltation of his countryman, Napoleon Bonaparte, towards whom his hatred was strong and inextinguishable.

On the renewal of the war, after the peace of Amiens, Pozzo di Borgo entered into the diplomatic service of Russia, and was sent to Vienna as the Emperor's

agent, to consolidate a new coalition against the self-created monarch of France. He shortly after repaired to Italy, to represent his royal master in the military operations which the combined armies of England, Russia, and Naples were to commence in southern Italy. The secession of Austria, after the defeat of Austerlitz, again took Pozzo to Vienna, and thence to St. Petersburg. When Prussia joined the coalition, Pozzo di Borgo, created a Count, and attached to the imperial person by his appointment as *Colonel de la suite*, was in the ranks of the Russian army. After the battle of Jena he was again employed at the Austrian court, to attempt to rouse it from its political lethargy, caused by the peace of Presburg. His mission was in vain, and he was removed to the Dardanelles, that, in conjunction with the British ambassador, he might treat with Turkey. In the engagement between the Russian and Turkish fleets the diplomatic Colonel greatly distinguished himself.

The peace of Tilsit begat personal friendship between Napoleon and the young Czar. Pozzo di Borgo thought it impolitic, and clearly saw that his continuance in the Russian service would be unpleasant, and perhaps dangerous. He frankly declared his opinions to Alexander, and requested permission to retire from his service. "My presence," he urged, "can only tend to injure your Majesty's service. Bonaparte is not the man to forget early antipathies, and sooner or later he will seize some opportunity to demand possession of my person." "Free your arms," was his parting advice, "from your present entanglement, that you may be at liberty for your final, and, I trust, successful struggle with France."

Pozzo di Borgo retired to Vienna, and so energetically employed his diplomatic skill throughout the campaign between Austria and France in 1809, that, after the succeeding treaty of peace had been signed, Napoleon demanded that his faithful enemy should be delivered up to him. This demand was refused, but Pozzo withdrew from the sphere of imperial hospitality, and travelled through Turkey, Syria, and Malta. Towards the close of 1810 he was once again in London.

The British government knew the importance of the refugee, and welcomed him as a valuable acquisition. Many and long were the consultations between Pozzo di Borgo and the Marquess Wellesley, in which the Count pointed out the vulnerable part in Napoleon's overgrown power, through which its vitality

might be most advantageously assailed. His experience and sagacity confirmed the able and statesmanlike, though then unappreciated, views of the Marquess.

The peace of Tilsit proved, as Pozzo had predicted, a mere truce of arms. In 1812, the war between France and Russia broke out anew with exterminating fury. The Count then resumed his old official functions, and, as, the accredited agent of Alexander, negotiated a renewed alliance with England. The danger of his country obliged Alexander to sacrifice his own judgment to the prejudices of the nobles, and dismiss all foreigners from the high offices of state. Pozzo di Borgo was therefore recalled, and, after an interval of five eventful years, he again found himself before the Russian emperor at Calitz.

The mighty army of Napoleon disappeared before the snow of Russia. Alexander wished to remain satisfied with that victory, and the wily statesman with difficulty convinced the imperial understanding that European safety was only to be found in the complete destruction of the falling colossus. He proceeded to collect the necessary means to effect that determination. The battles of Lutzen and Bautzen, and the retreat of the Russian army on Upper Silesia, tried the indomitable spirit of Di Borgo. The aid of Bernadotte and Sweden was important; but the Crown Prince, before whose vision the imperial crown of France occasionally flitted, coquetted with the allied cause, lingered with his army at Stralsund, and there watched the progress of events. Thither hastened Pozzo di Borgo, and at last induced Bernadotte to accompany him to the military congress held at Trachenberg. There met the three most entire inveterate enemies of Napoleon. Each hated the man: Moreau hated in Napoleon the First Consul; Bernadotte, the Emperor; Pozzo detested the Corsican, the Consul, the Emperor.

The curtain drew up at the Congress of Prague for the last act in the European tragedy. Austria, at the eleventh hour, roused by the insults of Napoleon, became resolved, and placed her troops at the disposal of the allied powers. The prospects of Pozzo di Borgo brightened; he was made a general in the Russian service, and in his military capacity he joined Bernadotte, who was then covering Berlin. The defence of Dresden, and the battle of Leipsic, soon followed. The allied forces began to move slowly and warily towards France. Pozzo di Borgo was summoned to Frankfort, to aid the united powers in examining the moral, physical, and political condition of France,

before they hazarded the decisive blow. Thence he was despatched to London, in January, 1814, on the part of the allied monarchs, to convince the British Cabinet of their moderate wishes and unambitious views, and to bring back with him Lord Castlereagh, then Foreign Minister, to join their councils.

His mission prospered. Lord Castlereagh and Pozzo di Borgo embarked for the Continent, and soon reached the headquarters of the allies at Baden. The resolution of Alexander sometimes wavered, and Pozzo trembled lest his enemy, now within his grasp, should escape. A march *en masse* on Paris was his undeviating advice. He was again successful. The intrigues of Talleyrand and Caulaincourt were disregarded, and Alexander, accompanied by his counsellor, was soon seen in the French capital.

The abdication of Napoleon was followed by a regency. Alexander was not unwilling to treat with it, had not Pozzo di Borgo been at hand to represent to the irresolute potentate that "the regency was only another term for Napoleon himself." For two hours the Emperor hesitated; but the Count would not quit his presence without an assurance that no negotiation should be entered into either with Napoleon or his family. He obtained the promise, and hastened to Talleyrand, to whom, in the fulness of his joy, he exclaimed, "Not only have I slain Napoleon politically, but I have just thrown the last shovel-full of earth over his imperial corse!" He had revenged the cause of Corsica on the Corsican usurper.

The Bourbon dynasty was recalled, and Pozzo di Borgo was appointed by the allied Monarchs to proceed to London, to announce to Louis his accession to the throne of his ancestors. He was also deputed to lay before the King the undisguised state and feelings of the nation. He fulfilled his task; its product was the declaration of St. Ouen, the foundation of the subsequent Charter.

Pozzo di Borgo was summoned to the great Congress of Vienna. In that assembly he vehemently pressed the removal of Napoleon from Elba to some more remote and obscure corner of the globe. While the congregated statesmen were debating on the proposition, intelligence arrived that Napoleon had disembarked in France. Pozzo di Borgo was alone prepared for such an event. He coolly observed, "I know Bonaparte—he will march on Paris: our work is before us; not a moment must be lost." The allied powers advanced towards the Rhine without delay, in consolidated masses.

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Pozzo di Borgo joined the Anglo-Prussian army, forming the vanguard of the allies, in Belgium. Waterloo was fought and won; and the Count, though wounded, followed Wellington to Paris, and resumed his portfolio as Russian Ambassador. The cabinet of Talleyrand was formed under the auspices of Wellington; Pozzo determined to effect its downfall. Talleyrand endeavoured to propitiate his protection by a French peerage, and an offer of the Ministry of the Interior, but in vain. Talleyrand gave place to the Duke of Richelieu, and Russian ascendancy soared above all competition. The exertions of Pozzo were taxed to the uttermost at the congresses of Troppau, Laybach, and Verona, to attain influence and weight for Russia in the south of Europe, at the expense of Great Britain. To forward these ends, he was despatched to Madrid to pave the way for the Cabinet of Zea Bermudez, who had been gained to Russian interests during his long residence at St. Petersburg as the consul-general for Spain. He fulfilled his instructions to the letter, and then returned to Paris.

Pozzo di Borgo disapproved of the military promenade of the Duke of Angouleme across the Pyrenees; but at that period, as his influence had declined, all he could do was to observe, and shrug his shoulders. After the death of Alexander, and the succession of Nicholas, the Count continued Ambassador at Paris.

On the breaking out of the war between Russia and Turkey, Pozzo endeavoured to induce the French Government to cooperate with Russia: in this he failed, but he prevailed on them to guarantee an armed neutrality. How he deceived the Duke of Wellington, and frustrated the policy of Mettermich, in forming an offensive and defensive alliance between England and Austria on Eastern affairs, is now well known, and its results deeply felt.

When the Polignac ministry was formed, Pozzo di Borgo early foresaw the approach of the revolution, of which he repeatedly warned his own sovereign, who repeated his apprehensions to Mortemart, then the French ambassador at St. Petersburg. On the 26th of July, 1830, appeared the ever-memorable ordinances. All the diplomatists, too, were thrown into the wildest confusion. They assembled at the hotel of Pozzo di Borgo to determine their wisest course. The Russian Ambassador advised them to await the issue of the struggle, without taking any public official step; they unanimously assented.

Louis Philip, on assuming the title of

King of the French, persuaded Pozzo di Borgo to wait for instructions from his court, and wrote an autograph letter to Nicholas, in which he described himself as having been compelled by *lamentable* events to ascend the vacant throne. Nicholas replied coolly to the apologetic epistle; but his representative was not ordered home. The Belgian revolution followed, and a plan of offensive operations was already sketched out at St. Petersburg, by which the Polish army was to form the vanguard of the great host intended to chastise Louis Philip. Pozzo di Borgo received instructions to hold himself in readiness to quit Paris at a day's notice. The Polish revolution saved Europe from a general war, and the Russian Emperor directed his Ambassador to stay where he was, and, by temporizing, prevent any intervention on the part of France. Success once more attended his efforts; but the struggle was one of the most trying labours ever committed to the diplomatist. His person, his suite, were in danger from a turbulent multitude; his hotel was only protected from destruction by a guard of safety. At one time he flattered the Government with the belief that, order restored to Poland, its interference in the affairs of that unhappy country would be permitted; but, order being restored, he declared his master never would tolerate its intervention in the government of his states.

Peace returned, Nicholas's aversion to the French dynasty was shown by the indifference of his ambassador towards his own advice. This begot the alliance, formed by Talleyrand between England and France. The renewal of the Russo-Turkish war soon demanded other conduct, and a different policy again conciliated the court of the Tuileries. He flattered the pride of Louis Philip with the suggestion of a Russian alliance; but, his purpose achieved, a marriage was declined, and the Duke of Orleans obliged to descend to the inferior house of Wirtemberg for a future Queen of the French.

The oriental war over, Pozzo di Borgo was commissioned, much against his own inclination (for Paris was his home, his delight,) to visit London, and ascertain the precise state of affairs in the cabinet of St. James's; but not as yet in the character of Ambassador, for Prince Lieven still retained that character. But after the formation of the quadruple alliance, the Emperor Nicholas thought fit to appoint as Ambassador at the British court a man whose diplomatic generalship had never been foiled in the service of his

adopted land. Debilitated by age and illness, Pozzo di Borgo accepted the embassy of England with great reluctance. He remained here upwards of two years, when his health gave way, and he returned to Paris, where, in the hotel which was once the scene of his diplomatic triumphs, he awaited in a state of insensibility the approach of death.

His funeral took place on the 17th Feb. with great pomp, in the church of St. Thomas d'Aquin, Paris.

SIR ALEX. BURNES, F.R.S.

Nov. 2 or 3. At Cabool, in Affghanistan, Lieut.-Col. Sir Alexander Burnes, Knt. and C.B. Political President in the Court of the Shah Soojak, F.R.S. &c. &c.

Sir Alexander Burnes was born at Montrose, in Scotland, 16th May, 1805. Having greatly distinguished himself at the Montrose academy, the classical department of which was then celebrated over Scotland, he obtained the appointment of cadet for the Bombay army, and arrived at the presidency on the 31st Oct. 1821. On the 25th Dec. in the following year, he was appointed interpreter in the Hindostanee language to the 1st extra battalion at Surat, and, on account of his proficiency in the Persian language, soon after obtained from the judges of the Sudder Adawlut the employment of translating the Persian documents of that court. His regiment, the 21st Native Infantry, having been ordered to Bhooj early in 1825, Lieut. Burnes joined it, and during the serious disturbances which took place in Cutch, in April of that year, was appointed quartermaster of brigade, in which capacity he accompanied the field force against the insurgents, affording important aid to the then officiating resident, Captain Walter, and giving early promise of that energy and decision which afterwards characterised him. Although not yet twenty years of age, his superior talents, industry, and zeal had by this time fully attracted the attention of the authorities, and accordingly in the month of November of the same year he was appointed, on the recommendation of the Adjutant-General, Sir D. Leighton, Persian interpreter to a force of 8,000 men, commanded by Colonel M. Napier, of his Majesty's 6th foot, assembled for the invasion of Scinde. In Aug. 1826, he was confirmed on the general staff as a deputy-assistant quartermaster-general. It was at this period that he drew up an able and elaborate paper on the statistics of Wagur, forwarded to Government in Jan. 1837, by Col. Shuldhham, quartermaster-general, with high encomiums on the industry and research of the reporter,

and on the value of the information the report contained. For this Lieut. Burnes received the thanks of Government, with a handsome pecuniary reward, and had the high and much-valued testimony of the Governor, Mountstuart Elphinstone, in his favour. Just a year after this similar marks of approbation were bestowed on him for the elaboration of a valuable memoir on the eastern mouth of the Indus. In addition to the customary forms of approbation, Lieut. Burnes was, on this occasion, specially complimented on the proofs which his labours afforded of a disposition to combine the advancement of general knowledge with the exemplary discharge of his official duties.

In Sept. 1829, he was appointed to act as assistant to the political agent in Cutch, in prosecution of the survey of the north-west frontier, Lieut. (now Major) Holland, of the quartermaster-general's department, having been nominated to act with him in the intended survey. An account of the expedition, written by him, will be found in the *Transactions of the Royal Geographical Society of London*, 1834.

Early in 1830 a present of horses from the King of England to the Maharajah Runjeet Singh arrived at Bombay, with a letter of compliments from the Minister for India, Lord Ellenborough, to the Sikh chief. At the recommendation of Sir John Malcolm, Lieut. Burnes was nominated by the Supreme Government to proceed with these to Lahore, the capital of the Punjab country. The authorities both in England and India, conceiving that much information might be derived from such a journey, in addition to the accomplishment of the complimentary mission in which he was ostensibly employed, Lieut. Burnes was directed to obtain full and complete information in reference to everything pertaining to the geography of the Indus. That a better colour might be given to a deviation from the customary route so far as Hyderabad, he was intrusted with presents to the Ameers of Scinde. A regular escort of British troops was declined, and a guard of wild Beloochees was found sufficient to insure protection, while they permitted an intercourse with the natives which a more regular force would have prevented. The expedition moved from Mandavee, in Cutch, on the 1st Jan. 1831, and on the 28th arrived at the western mouth of the Indus. After many annoying delays and obstructions thrown in their way by the jealousy of the Ameers, the party reached Hyderabad on the 18th of March. The unlooked-for detention, meanwhile, had been turned

to good account, a full survey of all the mouths of the Indus, and a map of the lower portion of its course, and of the land route to Tatta, having been the fruits. On the 23rd April they once more embarked on the Indus; and, after visiting the various places of note along the Indus, they arrived at Lahore on the 18th July. They next proceeded across the Sutledge to Loodianah; and here Burnes first met the present King of Cabool, the Shah Soojah-ool-Moolk, then living as a guest within the British territories, and maintaining, while a pensioner on our bounty, the forms of sovereignty and ceremonies of state which, ridiculous in his banishment, have proved so offensive on his restoration. His impression of the character of our future ally seems to have been most unfavourable. "From what I learn," says he, "I do not believe the Shah possesses sufficient energy to seat himself on the throne of Cabool; and, if he did regain it, he has not tact to discharge the duties of so difficult a situation." In December he visited Kernaul and Delhi, and was presented to the Great Mogul, the 15th descendant from Timour. "The mumery of the ceremony," says he, "was absurd, and I could not suppress a smile as the officers mouthed, in loud and sonorous solemnity, the titles of King of the World, the Ruler of the Earth, to a monarch now realmless, and a prince without the shadow of power."

The sanction of the Governor-General for the travellers to proceed into Central Asia having been fully and finally given in the end of December, the journey was commenced on the 2nd of Jan. 1832.

Of this journey Lieut. Burnes, towards the conclusion of his admirable work upon the subject, says:—"I shall not pause to reflect on the feelings with which I again set foot in India after so long and weary a journey. In the outset I saw everything, both ancient and modern, to excite the interest and inflame the imagination — Bactria, Transoxiana, Scythia, and Parthia, Kharasm, Khorasan, and Iran. We had now visited all these countries; we had retraced the greater part of the route of the Macedonians; trodden the kingdoms of Pornus and Taxiles; sailed on the Hydaspes; crossed the Indian Caucasus, and resided in the celebrated city of Balkh, from which Greek monarchs, far removed from the academies of Corinth and Athens, had once disseminated amongst mankind a knowledge of the arts and sciences, of their own history, and the world. We had beheld the scenes of Alexander's wars, of the rude and savage inroads of

Genghis and Timour, as well as of the campaigns and revelries of Baber, as given in the delightful and glowing language of his commentaries. In the journey to the coast we had marched on the very line of route by which Alexander had pursued Darius, while the voyage to India took us on the coast of Mekran and the track of his admiral, Nearchus."

Shortly after his return to India Lieut. Burnes received instructions to proceed to Calcutta. While there he received the special thanks of the Governor-General. The memoirs he had drawn up having been ordered to be transmitted to the Court of Directors, he left Calcutta in June, and arrived in London early in Oct. 1833. His reception at the India House, as well as by the Board of Control, was as cordial as the most ambitious could have desired. On 30th Dec. he was introduced at court, and afterwards received the special acknowledgments of the King for the unpublished map and memoir which he had presented to his Majesty. The manuscripts were put in train for immediate publication, and, after due curtailment bestowed on them in the secret department of the India House, were passed into the hands of the publisher, Mr. Murray. The success of the work was almost unprecedented for a book of travels. Nearly 900 copies were sold off in a single day. Murray gave the author 800*l.* for the copyright of the first edition. Mr. Lockhart called on Lieut. Burnes, and told him that it surpassed in interest any book of travels he had ever read. It was immediately translated into the German and French languages, and, curiously enough, Burnes in his next visit to Cabool, in 1837, found that the Russian emissaries had been using the French edition, a copy of which they had with them, as a hand-book on their way. While in this country, in 1834, he was made a Fellow of the Royal Society, and received the honorary testimonials of several other learned bodies. In May, 1834, he received from the Royal Geographical Society the fourth royal premium of fifty guineas for his navigation of the Riber Indus, and a journey to Balkh and Bokhara, across Central Asia. At the meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society, on Feb. 21, 1835, he was elected an honorary member, for having "fixed with accuracy the position of Bokhara and Balkh, and the great Himalayan mountains, and having done more to the construction of a map of those countries than had been done since Alexander the Great." On this occasion he was complimented by Sir Alexander

Johnstone for having almost ascertained a continuous route and link of communication between Western Asia and the Caspian Sea, as also for his excellent diplomatic arrangements with the Ameers of Scinde. The museum of the Royal Asiatic Society also contains the Bokhara cloak worn by him in his travels in the Paunjaub.

After a sojourn of eighteen months in his native country, Lieut. Burnes left London on the 5th April, 1835, and reached India on the 1st June, through France and Egypt, and so by the Red Sea packet. A curious circumstance occurred on his approach to the shores of India. His brother Charles, the unhappy sharer of his fate at Cabool, had been appointed a cadet, and sailed from London on the 5th Feb. The vessels met when 200 miles out at sea, and the steamer having taken on board part of the passengers of the sailing vessel, the brothers, who had left England two months apart, and sought India by routes so different, sailed into the port of their common destination together. On his arrival at Bombay Lieut. Burnes was directed to resume the duties of Assistant to the Resident at Cutch, Colonel Pottinger.

Shortly after his return to India, Lieut. Burnes, in acknowledgment of his diplomatic and other services, was knighted by patent, and advanced to the brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, dated the 8th April, 1836. On the final restoration of the Shah Soojah in Sept. 1839, he was appointed Political Resident at Cabool, with a salary of 3,000*l.* a year. The particulars of his melancholy fate are at present unknown; but he is believed to have been assassinated, together with eight other officers, of whom his brother was one, at the commencement of the insurrection at Cabool on the 2nd or 3rd of last November. His brother, Lieut. Charles Burnes, of the 17th Regiment of Native Infantry, was born on the 12th Jan. 1812, and appointed a cadet on the Bombay establishment in 1835, by Mr. Lush, as a compliment to the services of Sir Alexander. He has left three surviving brothers: Dr. James Burnes, K.H. in the East India Company's service; David Burnes, M.D. of London; and Adam, a writer to the signet in Montrose. Their father is also still living, the Town Clerk of that borough, and one of its most active citizens, and who has, for the last forty years, taken a leading part in all the agricultural and municipal improvements in the eastern district of the county to which he belongs.

HENRY HOWARD, ESQ.

March 1. At Corby Castle, Cumberland, in his 85th year, Henry Howard, esq. F.S.A.

Mr. Howard was born July 2, 1757, at his paternal mansion. He was the son of Philip Howard, esq. of Corby Castle, (who died in 1810,) author of a work "On the Scriptural History of the Earth and of Mankind," 4to. 1797, by his wife Anne, daughter of Henry Witham, esq. of Cliffe, co. York. This branch of the Howards derives from Sir Francis, second son of the Lord William Howard, of Naworth Castle, well known in Border history and ballads as *Belted Will*, the terror of the moss-troopers, and "the civilizer of our Borders:" but not less distinguished as a man of letters and accomplishments. Lord William was the third son of Thomas fourth Duke of Norfolk, (son of the brilliant Henry, Earl of Surrey,) who was beheaded for his unfortunate attachment to Mary, Queen of Scots; but Lord William was restored in blood, by Act of Parliament, A.D. 1603. Having married the Lady Elizabeth Dacre, he subsequently settled at Naworth Castle, a seat of the Earls of Carlisle, who derive from Sir Philip Howard, the eldest son of the Lord William.

Mr. Howard was educated at the establishment of the English Benedictines, at Douay; and afterwards spent some time at the University of Paris. Intending to embrace the profession of arms, he was sent to the Theresian Academy at Vienna, at that time affording perhaps the most comprehensive course of studies of any collegiate institution in Europe. It happened that he was the only Englishman there, (there were, however, some pupils of Irish extraction,) and at the time of his death he was probably one of very few survivors who had known (so far as a private individual may a sovereign) the great and good Empress Maria Theresa, who, (as he expressed it,) always treated him with maternal tenderness. The Empress assisted at the public examinations. He returned to England in 1784, but the penal laws, then in full force, proved an insurmountable bar to his obtaining a commission in the English army. On the relaxation of the penal laws, Mr. Howard served for some years, both in England and Ireland, in the 1st York Militia.

About the commencement of the present century, when the country was menaced by a threatened invasion, Mr. Howard, assisted by the leading gentlemen of the county, raised a volunteer corps, known as the Cumberland Rangers,

which he commanded until it was disbanded in 1814. He published "A Drill of Light Infantry and Riflemen, as arranged for the Cumberland Rangers." 8vo. 1805, and in 1826, a concise treatise, entitled, "Erroneous Opinions, commonly entertained respecting the Catholic Religion," a work which passed through several editions. He assisted Dr. Liurgard, in his last edition of the "History of England;" Mr. Tytler in his "Edward VI. and Queen Mary," and History of Scotland, vol. vii.; Sir Cuthbert Sharp in his Memorials of the Rebellion of 1569; Mr. Tierney in his edition of Dodd's Church History; and Miss Strickland, author of the "Lives of the Queens of England." But the production on which Mr. Howard's literary fame will principally rest, is his elaborate "Memorials of the Howard Family," a folio volume, illustrated with portraits, &c. and printed for private circulation. His command of languages, and skill in reading old manuscripts, was considered very great, and his researches were materially assisted by a peculiar acuteness of vision that age had not dimmed.

Mr. Howard was Sheriff of Cumberland in 1832, and is the only Roman Catholic who has filled that office since the repeal of the test and corporation act.

Mr. Howard was not less distinguished by his courtesy and kindness, than by his literary attainments, his correct taste, and his unassuming yet dignified deportment. He was a liberal contributor to the public charities of the city of Carlisle, and of the county; and his memory will be long and gratefully cherished by the numerous poor and infirm persons to whose necessities he ministered in works of kindness and alms-deeds. He was a munificent contributor, in the good old English style of church building, towards the erection of the new Roman Catholic Chapel of St. Mary's, at Warwick Bridge. The erection of this elegant and correct ecclesiastical structure was a source of great pleasure to Mr. Howard, and he was present when it was opened for divine service, in Nov. 1841.

Mr. Howard married, firstly, in 1788, Maria, third daughter and co-heiress (with Sarah Countess of Plymouth and Countess Amherst, the Hon. Anne Elizabeth Musgrave, now the only surviving sister, and the Hon. Harriet Bolton Clive, late wife of E. B. Clive esq. now M.P. for Hereford,) of Andrew the last Lord Archer, of Umberslade; who died in giving birth to her first child, in the following year. To this lady a splendid monument, by Nollekens,

was erected in the church of Wetheral, Cumberland—one of the finest works of art of which this country can boast (see “Nollekins and his Times,” vol. i. p. 342, vol. ii. p. 72). Mr. Howard married, secondly, in 1793, Catharine-Mary, second daughter of the late Sir Richard Neave, Bart. of Dagnam Park, Essex. By this much esteemed lady, (who survives him,) he has had issue two sons and three daughters: Philip Henry Howard, esq. M.P. for Carlisle; 2. Catharine, married in 1829 to the Hon. Philip Stourton, youngest brother of Lord Stourton, and has issue; 3. the Rt. Hon. Emma Agnes Lady Petre, who became in 1823 the second wife of William Henry Francis, eleventh and present Lord Petre, and has four sons and a daughter; 4. Adeliza-Maria, who became in 1830 the second wife of her cousin Henry Petre, of Dunkenbalgh, co. Lanc. esq., (son of the Hon. George William Petre, by Maria second daughter of Philip Howard, esq.) and died in 1833, leaving two sons; and 5. Henry Francis Howard, esq. attached to H. M.’s Legation at Berlin, who married firstly, in 1830, the Hon. Sevilla Erskine, fourth daughter of Lord Erskine, Minister Plenipotentiary at Munich, and by that lady, who died at Berlin in 1835, has issue two daughters, Isabella and Adela, and secondly, in 1841, Marie Ernestine, fourth daughter of the late Baron Von der Schulenberg, of Primern.

LLEWELLYN TRAHERNE, Esq.

The late Llewellyn Traherne, Esq. (whose death was mentioned in p. 117,) was born at Cardiff on the 13th March 1766. He was the only son of Edmund Traherne, esq. of Castella, co. Glamorgan, by his first wife Mary Llewellyn, or Llewelyn, of Welsh St. Donat’s, in the same county: she died in 1767. Her infant son was adopted by John Llewellyn of Coedriglan, esq., who eventually made him his heir. He received the rudiments of education under the roof of the Rev. John Williams, of Margam. In 1773 he was removed to the College School at Gloucester, and in 1780 to Winchester College in Commoners. Dr. Joseph Warton was then Head Master. Mr. Traherne always spoke with respect of that individual, and entertained a grateful recollection of his brother the eminent Poet Laureat, who was an universal favourite with the young Wickhamists. Abp. Howley and the Rev. W. Lisle Bowles are among the survivors of Mr. Traherne’s contemporaries at Winchester. He entered as a gentleman commoner at New College, Oxford, in Oct. 1783, and

quitted the University in June 1786. In the following year, he married Charlotte, the daughter of John Edmondson, esq. of St. Hilary, co. Glamorgan, by whom he had issue a son and three daughters still living. Mrs. Traherne’s children became the representatives of the ancient families of Dive of Ranton, co. Stafford, and Metham of North Cave, Yorkshire, and inherited thereby a considerable property in right of their grandmother, Charlotte Dive. In 1791 Mrs. Traherne died, and in the following year, Mr. Traherne married Miss Barbara Maria Manning, by whom he had issue one son.

Mr. Traherne passed the greater part of his life at his residence, St. Hilary near Cowbridge. His name appears in the commission of the peace for the county, in 1782; he was for many years an active Magistrate, and occasionally officiated as chairman of Quarter Sessions, during the absence or indisposition of Thomas Wyndham, esq. M.P. who usually presided in that court. Through the interest of Mr. Wyndham with Mr. Pitt, he was appointed Receiver General for the county of Glamorgan in 1792. He was gazetted as High Sheriff in 1801, and actually sworn in to that office; but, in consequence of a misunderstanding with the eccentric George Hardinge, esq. then Chief Justice of the Brecon Circuit, he was superseded before the first assizes.

Mr. Traherne advocated through life Whig opinions. He was a warm supporter of the Reform Bill, but soon after became alarmed at the increasing demands of the Liberal party, and withdrew his confidence from Lord Melbourne’s administration. It may be added, that he was an uncompromising opponent of the New Poor Law. After the enjoyment of uninterrupted good health, he became indisposed in August 1841, and expired on the 5th of December, in the 76th year of his age. A provincial paper paid a just tribute to his memory, from which we extract a few words; “As an independent man, an obliging neighbour, and most kind friend, he could not be surpassed; and was in mind and manner an excellent specimen of a country gentleman. Respected for his high and honourable principles, and courted for his lively and brilliant qualities, he passed a long and happy life in the bosom of his family, endeared to all around him. He bore his last illness with the greatest equanimity, and with exemplary resignation to the Divine Will, and died in peace at an advanced age, beloved, honoured and lamented.”

HENRY BOWER, Esq. F.S.A.

Feb. 25. At his house, in Hall Gate, Doncaster, in his 64th year, Henry Bower, Esq. formerly of Tickhill, Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and a Deputy Lieutenant of the West Riding of Yorkshire.

Mr. Bower was the last male representative of the younger branch of the Bowers of Bridlington, in the county of York, being the only surviving son of Freeman Bower, esq. of Killerby, near Scarborough, and of Bawtry. He was educated at Eton, from which he passed as Fellow Commoner to Emmanuel college, Cambridge. His life was devoted to literary pursuits, his favourite subjects being those connected with genealogy and topography. Of the gentilitial history of South Yorkshire, in particular, his knowledge was as accurate as his manner of communicating it was ready but unobtrusive. His acquaintance, also, with local and provincial antiquities was considerable; and, though never applied to any purpose of independent publication, it was always cheerfully placed at the command of those in whom he recognised the proper qualifications for conducting such researches. He was a quiet but influential promoter of several literary works of great public interest; in some of which the benefit of his co-operation has been acknowledged.

In private life it was his privilege to possess the esteem of a large circle of friends. By the liveliness and affability of his conversation and address, he communicated to others a taste for books, and a feeling of interest in that species of literature to which he was more particularly attached. In the town of Doncaster, where he resided for more than twenty years, he engaged with much earnestness in the superintendence of the Public Library. In acknowledgment of his services as their President, a subscription was entered into in the year 1841 by a number of supporters of that institution, aided by some private friends, and a portrait of him by H. W. Pickersgill, R.A. has been lately placed in the principal room.

He had been for several years a great sufferer under increasing infirmities, which he sustained with unostentatious resignation. On the 24th Feb. last he was seized with paralysis, which terminated his life on the following day. He died unmarried; and his body was interred by his desire in the vaults of Christ Church, Doncaster.

REV. JOHN F. USKO.

Dec. 31. At Orsett, Essex, aged 81,

the Rev. John Frederick Usko, Rector of that parish.

An autobiographical "Narrative of the Travels and Literary Life" of this gentleman, was privately printed on his first settlement in this country, and was shortly after published in the Gentleman's Magazine for June 1808.

He was a native of Lyck in Prussia, and having received his early education at the provincial college of that town, was at the age of seventeen removed to the University of Königsberg, where, besides the usual studies, he devoted his attention to the Eastern languages, and, in his leisure hours, to English, Italian, and Dutch. When twenty he was admitted as a candidate for divinity, received a licence for preaching, and was entrusted with the instruction of the young students of the Collegium Fredericianum. In 1782 he was elected by the town of Dantzick to be sent to Smyrna in the quality of Pastor to the Evangelical German community sojourning at that port; and, having received ordination from Dr. John Heller at Dantzick, he proceeded to his charge, travelling through Pomerania, Prussia, Saxony, Austria, and Italy.

The English factory at Smyrna not having then any chapel, the German chapel served for both factories, which circumstance led to Mr. Usko assisting in the English service, which he did during the chaplaincies of Mr. Foster and Mr. Cunningham; and after the resignation of the latter, having sufficiently mastered the English language, he was encouraged to offer himself for the duty of English chaplain, and was actually appointed to that office in 1788. [This date is misprinted 1798 in *Gent. Mag.* ubi supr.]

In the years 1789 and 1790, Mr. Usko made extensive travels in Egypt and Syria; and in 1792 in Turkey and Greece, (the particulars of which are given in his Narrative). In 1795 he became acquainted with Mr. Randle Wilbraham, in whose company he travelled to Babylon, Persia, and Arabia, and returned to Smyrna in June 1796. In 1798 he accompanied two of his pupils to Europe, and after having been twice made prisoner, first by the Tripoline cruizers and afterwards by the French, he visited England for the first time in September of that year, and was introduced to Bishop Porteus. After a stay of ten weeks, he returned to the continent, through Prussia, where he saw his mother, then eighty-one, after seventeen years' absence; and having stayed with her two months, made another long

tour, and again reached Smyrna, in Oct. 1799, after an absence of a year and a half. In 1800, he married Elizabeth Henrietta, daughter of Dr. De Zimmerman; she was a native of Smyrna, and educated by himself. From that period, excepting a visit to Athens, in company with his wife, in July 1804, he remained stationary for some years.

In Feb. 1807, the English residents in Smyrna received a peremptory order from Mr. Arbuthnot, the Ambassador, to leave the place instantaneously. After remaining fifty days on-board a crowded ship off Tenedos, they proceeded to England, and arrived in the July following. He was again presented to the Bishop of London, who entertained him for two days at Sundridge near Sevenoaks, and shortly after presented him to the rectory of Orsett in Essex, a valuable living worth nearly 600*l.* a year.

Mr. Usko was most remarkable for his great talents in the acquisition of languages. He says himself, "that those I have learnt *grammatically* are, the German, Polish, Latin, Greek (antient and modern), Arabic, Hebrew, Syriac, Chaldaic, Turkish, Persian, English, Italian, French, Spanish, and Dutch; but the two last I have given up. I have preached in Prussia, in German and Polish; at Smyrna, in Italian, French, English, and German. I performed divine service at Smyrna, according to the Liturgy of the Church of England; finding that the prayers contained therein were excellent in all respects, and that we Lutherans have the same principles in our Church, as we admit of Bishops, and receive the Augsburg Confession by Melancthon, which approaches very near to, or rather coincides with the Church of England, with respect to the sacrament of the Lord's Supper." The most honourable testimonies to Mr. Usko's character were transmitted to the Bishop of London by the Rev. J. Palmer, Professor of Arabic at Cambridge, who had personally witnessed his conduct at Smyrna, and by the Levant Company. These will be seen in the Gentleman's Magazine for Aug. 1808, p. 696. The Company declared that they entertained for him "sentiments of the sincerest friendship and respect, inspired by his amiable character, the purity of his manners, and the integrity of his heart, and every quality which adorns the profession he belongs to."

In 1811 Mr. Usko published A Grammar of the Arabic Language, accompanied by a Praxis of the first three chapters of Genesis, with an analysis of the words, and a vocabulary, in which

the primary signification of each word is investigated, and compared with the Hebrew, 8vo. Mrs. Usko died at Orsett, on the 3rd Dec. 1818, in her 42nd year.

SAMUEL BIRCH, ESQ.

Dec. 10. In Guildford-street, aged 84, Samuel Birch, esq. formerly a distinguished member of the Corporation of London.

He was the son of Lucas Birch, esq. of Cornhill, and was born in London, Nov. 8, 1757. He received his education at the academy of Mr. Crawford, of Newington, Surrey. At the proper age he was apprenticed to his father, who had for many years conducted the business of a pastry-cook in Cornhill, in a manner that rendered his establishment the foremost of the kind in the city of London.

During his apprenticeship he devoted all the leisure which a due attention to business would allow, to the cultivation of his mind, and improvement in literary acquirement; and, as afterwards appeared, with considerable success. At the early age of twenty-one, in 1778, Mr. Birch married the daughter of Dr. John Fordyce; a union productive of much happiness and a numerous family, consisting of thirteen children.

At this period debating societies were much in fashion; some, from want of due regulation, were highly censurable, whilst others were equally respectable; and many persons, who afterwards greatly distinguished themselves at the bar and the senate, made their first successful attempts at oratory in these societies. At one of these forums, held at the King's Arms Tavern, Cornhill, Mr. Birch, in the winter of 1778, made his first essay in public elocution.

In 1781 he was elected one of the Common Council, for the ward of Cornhill. In his maiden speech in that Court, which breathed those effusions of loyalty which ever marked his character, he counteracted the machinations of the Jacobin partisans who wished to appropriate the Guildhall to purposes inimical to the Constitution and government.

The line of politics which Mr. Birch pursued led him to stand forward as a steady and strenuous supporter of the administration of Mr. Pitt. Of his zealous attachment to the principles of the Premier he gave instances in the years 1784, 1786, and 1787; but the most distinguished of his efforts as a public speaker was directed in opposition to the repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts, in 1789.

In 1785 he published "Consilia; or, Thoughts upon several Subjects: af-

fectionately submitted to the Consideration of a young Friend." 12mo. These "moral remarks upon life at large, and the conduct requisite to make that life happy," are comprised under the heads of Religion, Affection, and Benevolence, Conduct, and Conversation (in which is a fragment on Seduction, called "Lavinia"), Pleasure, and Amusement: all which are treated with such a spirit of truth and soberness, and such an unaffected piety and benevolence, as must recommend the work to every serious and considerate reader. In 1787, this work passed to a second edition, "corrected and enlarged."

In 1788 he published "The Abbey of Ambresbury. A Poem." Part I. 4to. Part II. of the same Poem appeared in 1789. Many other poetical pieces were privately circulated.

In 1789 he was appointed Deputy Alderman of the Ward of Cornhill.

Animated in the cause of literature, combined with benevolence, Mr. Birch very early joined the Society of the Literary Fund, for the relief of Authors in distress; and on April 16, 1792, united with Capt. Morris, the elder brother of the musical Capt. Morris, and other gentlemen, in performing the Tragedy of Richard III. for the benefit of the Literary Fund at the Haymarket Theatre. Captain Morris played Richard. The character sustained by Deputy Birch was that of Tyrrel, which is described to have been "a spirited and just performance in the manner of a scholar and a gentleman." For several of the anniversaries of that excellent charity Mr. Deputy Birch contributed poetical effusions, which, aided by his admirable mode of reciting them, were sure to call forth the applause of the company.

Those addresses will be found printed in the *Gent. Magazine*, lxxi. 447; lxxii. 444; lxxiii. 358; lxxvii. 449; lxxxiv. i. 589. A hymn by Deputy Birch, is also printed in *Gent. Mag.* lxxvi. 598; and a song on the Peace, lxxii. 543. Mr. Birch continued attached to the Literary Fund till his decease; and had long been the senior member of its council.

Notwithstanding his attention to business and politics, he found leisure to write several pieces for the stage. His first dramatic effort was "The Mariners," performed in 1793. This was followed by "The Packet Boat," 1794; "The Adopted Child," a musical drama, written for Mrs. Bland, the singer, 1795; "The Smugglers," a musical drama, 1796; to which succeeded "Albert and Adelaide," 1798; which has, by mistake, sometimes been ascribed to Mr. Cobb.

In 1797, when, in consequence of the French Revolution, this country was menaced with invasion, Mr. Birch, in the Court of Common Council, on the 17th March, first proposed the measure of arming and training the inhabitants as VOLUNTEERS. This motion was then negatived in a manner so decisive, that Mr. Birch stood alone in the minority against the whole court. Yet this very measure was shortly after reduced to a system, generally approved and applauded, and indeed confessed to have been, under Providence, the salvation of the country.

The ward of Cornhill, on the suggestion of Mr. Birch, was the first to carry it into effect. At this time he was appointed a Lieutenant. As their force increased, he became Major; and upon their final military establishment, he had the honour to be appointed to the important situation of Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of the First Regiment of Loyal London Volunteers. The writer of this memoir well recollects having attended as a volunteer on more than one occasion that must have proved very gratifying to Lieut.-Col. Birch, who had so large a share in the formation of the volunteer corps of the metropolis. On the 26th October, 1803, his Majesty reviewed the volunteers of the City of London district in Hyde Park. The line was commanded by Gen. the Earl of Harrington. The total present was 12,401, of whom the 1st Regiment, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Birch, consisted of 737. Two days afterwards the volunteers of the Westminster and Surrey Districts were also inspected by his Majesty. They mustered 14,676. Total on both days, 27,077. Many were absent from business, illness, &c. as the numbers belonging to these different corps amounted to 35,000. To these might be added the Hackney, Pancras, Fulham, Hampstead, Islington, Camberwell, and Wandsworth Volunteers, making a grand total of 46,000 volunteers for London and its immediate vicinity.

Another gratifying event occurred on the 18th of May, 1804, at Blackheath, when the colours were presented by the then Lord Mayor, Sir John Perring, Bart. to the Ten Regiments of London Loyal Volunteer Infantry. Lieut.-Col. Birch, as the superior Colonel, replied in an elegant and excellent speech, which is printed in *Gent. Mag.* lxxiv. 464. The Duke of York, Lords Harrington and Amherst, Generals Burrard and Leslie, &c. were present, and afterwards dined with the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House.

"He was distinguished," observes the

Biographie des Contemporains,* “for a reunion of talent, which did not make a great man, but gave him that kind of reputation which always attaches itself to remarkable circumstances in a great city: elegant poet, excellent pastry-cook, Lieut-Col. Commandant of the 1st Regiment of Royal Volunteers, a renowned Alderman, and devoted partisan of Pitt, he was adequate to all, and distinguished himself in every direction where these different titles called him.”

In 1805 Lieut-Col. Birch was presented with a salver, value 150 guineas, with the following inscription:

“Presented by the non-commissioned officers and privates of the first Regiment of Loyal London Volunteers, to Lieut.-Col. Commandant Birch, the 25th day of Sept. 1805, in testimony of their respect and attachment to him as their commander, whose patriotic exertions have been productive of HONOUR to the REGIMENT, obtained the approbation of HIS SOVEREIGN, and promoted the welfare of the BRITISH EMPIRE.”†

When the claims of the Roman Catholics became the subject of discussion, in 1805, Mr. Deputy Birch again exerted his rhetorical abilities in the Court of Common Council, in support of the Protestant interest. Such was the effect which the circulation of this speech had upon the minds of his Protestant fellow-subjects, that the Common Council of Dublin unanimously voted him the freedom of that city.

On the subject of the Catholic Claims, Mr. Deputy Birch published two pamphlets: 1. “The Speech of Mr. Deputy Birch, in the Court of Common Council at the Guildhall of the city of London, April 30, 1805, against the Roman Catholic Petition; and, 2. Admission of Papists to hold certain commissions in the army, &c. the substance of Mr. Deputy Birch’s Speech in Common Council, March 5, 1807.”

Mr. Birch took a great interest in the monument erected in the Guildhall to the memory of Mr. Pitt. It was carried by a resolution of the Court in 1806; was committed to the abilities of Mr. J. G. Bubb; and was opened to public view

* Octavo, Par. 1834. Edited by M. M. Rabbe, *Vielh des Boisjollin et St. Preuve*.

† Col. Birch’s excellent speech, on accepting this handsome token of approbation, may be seen in the *European Magazine* for October, 1805, in which work there is a good portrait of him, from a painting by Drummond.

March 27, 1813. The inscription is by Mr. Canning.

In 1807 Mr. Birch was elected Alderman of the ward of Candlewick; and in 1811-12 served the office of one of the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex; his colleague was Sir William Heygate, Bart. On Michaelmas-day, 1814, he was elected Lord Mayor, and his speech on that occasion is in *Gent. Mag.* lxxxiv. ii. 388.

On the 4th November, 1815, just before the expiration of his mayoralty, Mr. Birch was called upon, as Lord Mayor, to lay the first stone of the College of the London Institution, an office that was, from his early love of literature, peculiarly gratifying to him. His excellent speech on the occasion, with a full report of the elaborate speech of Mr. C. Butler, and all the proceedings, will be found in *Gent. Mag.* lxxxv. ii. 459, 545.

Feeling the infirmities of age creeping on, Mr. Birch resigned his Alderman’s gown Feb. 2, 1840, when he was succeeded by Sir George Carroll.

He was highly esteemed by a large circle of acquaintances, many of them the first personages of his own and the present day, and his hand was ever open to the call of distress, or to forwarding with munificence the various public and charitable institutions of the country.

His eldest son, the Rev. Samuel Birch, D.D. the Rector of St. Mary Woolnoth Lombard-street, was his chaplain during the years of his serving the offices of Sheriff and Lord Mayor; and the Doctor’s lady officiated as Lady Mayoress, the wife of the Alderman having previously deceased.

He was buried on Dec. 17th, in the vaults of St. Michael’s, Cornhill, with the other members of his family.

SAMUEL SOTHEBY, Esq.

Jan. 4. At Cleves Lodge, Chelsea, aged 70, after a short illness, Samuel Sotheby, Esq. the well-known book auctioneer.

He was the great-nephew of Mr. Samuel Baker, of whom Mr. Nichols, in his “*Literary Anecdotes*,” thus speaks:

“He was for many years distinguished as an eminent bookseller, and published several good catalogues of books, at marked prices, between 1757 and 1777. He was also very famous as an *auctioneer of books*, a quality in which he is at least equalled, if not excelled, by Mr. George Leigh, who was many years his partner in York-street; and by his great-nephew Mr. Samuel Sotheby, now partner with Mr. Leigh, in the Strand” (the subject of this notice). This concern, the first ever instituted in this country for the

exclusive sale of literary property by auction, was commenced by Mr. Baker in 1744, and has continued in the same family to the present time. A good portrait of Mr. Baker now ornaments the sale-room of his successor, Mr. S. Leigh Sotheby, which Dr. Dibdin has copied in the *Biographical Decameron*, iii. 445, with the following pleasant remark by the late Mr. Sotheby. "He was as fine a fellow as ever broke a crust of bread. His portrait represents him in his sixtieth year, with every tooth in his head as sound as a roach." "It must be admitted," adds Dr. Dibdin, "that a more placid, well-featured, and benevolent looking old gentleman cannot easily be produced."

Mr. Baker was succeeded in business by Mr. George Leigh,* and Mr. Baker's nephew Mr. Samuel Sotheby, father of the late Mr. Sotheby, who, after a few years, became a partner in the firm, under the names of Leigh, Sotheby, and Son.

Some unfortunate disagreement caused Mr. Sotheby, sen. to retire from the firm, which then moved into the Strand, under the name of Leigh and Sotheby. They afterwards removed to Wellington-street. After Mr. Leigh's death Mr. Sotheby carried on the business alone, till joined by his son Mr. S. Leigh Sotheby; who, since his father's retirement, has with great credit to himself, and advantage to his employers, kept up the credit of this long-established mart for the sale of books, coins, and objects of *vertu*.

Mr. Sotheby printed in 1826 a list of the numerous collections which had passed *sub hastibus* of Messrs. Baker, Leigh, and Sotheby, from 1744 to 1826, including the libraries of very many of the most eminent scholars and collectors.

* Of this celebrated book auctioneer a memoir and character will be found in the *Gent. Mag.* for 1815, ii. 375, 478. His hammer, the same as now used by Mr. S. Leigh Sotheby, and snuff-box, likewise in his possession, have been often noticed in the pages of *Bibliographers*. See *Dibdin's Bibliomania*, p. 162; *Bibliographical Decameron*, iii. 18; and a privately-printed Poem, intitled "Bibliography, in six Books," 1812, 8vo. in which last work his hammer is thus noticed:

"and down
Th' important *hammer* drops. The instrument
Had wielded been of old by LANGFORD. He
With dying breath to BAKER did bequeath
This sceptre of dominion: which now decks
The courteous hand of LEIGH."

There is a good portrait of Mr. Leigh in the act of selling, after a drawing by *Behnes*.

What is very interesting to bibliographers, a complete series of the sale catalogues, with the purchasers' names and prices, may, by the favour of Mr. S. Leigh Sotheby, be seen at his rooms.

Mr. Sotheby, the subject of our present notice, was born in 1771, and was descended from the elder branch of a highly respectable and ancient family of the same name, settled at Pocklington and Birdsall in Yorkshire, a younger branch of which became eminently distinguished in the person of William Sotheby, the celebrated poet. In the year 1803 Mr. Sotheby married his first wife, Miss Harriet Barton, of the Isle of Wight, by whom he had two sons and two daughters; the eldest of the former, Capt. George Hull Sotheby, in the Hon. E. I. Company's service, died at Secunderabad in the year 1838; the youngest, Mr. Samuel Leigh Sotheby, by whom the business of the "*Old House*" has been carried on since the retirement of his father in 1827, is well known to the literary world by his very curious and interesting folio work in illustration of the autograph documents assigned to the hands of Melancthon and Luther, and a review of which will be found in our number for Jan. 1840.

Mr. Sotheby lost his wife in the year 1808, and in 1817 married Miss Laura Smith, the daughter of a gentleman of good family and estate, and co-heiress with her sister, the lady of Philip Protheroe, esq. of Bristol, by whom, however, he had no surviving issue. He is buried in the church-yard of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, in the same tomb wherein are deposited the remains of Mr. Samuel Baker, his predecessor in the firm, and others of his family.

From the earliest period of his introduction to business Mr. Sotheby became devotedly attached to the study of literary antiquities, and particularly to the history of the origin and progress of the art of printing, on the subject of which he had been long engaged in preparing a work for the press; an undertaking for which, indeed, the circumstances of his profession afforded him peculiar facilities. His collections for this purpose are known to have been most extensive, and were so far advanced that he anticipated, had not the hand of death arrested its progress, to have brought it before the public during the ensuing year. We have much pleasure, however, in stating that his interesting accounts and observations on the early block books, and other specimens of the infancy of printing, are, together with the numerous plates of facsimiles of these and other works of the early printers, in the course of preparation

for publication, under the hand of his son, Mr. S. Leigh Sotheby.

The character of the late Mr. Sotheby was strictly exemplary in all the relations of private life; and though not so happy as he deserved in realizing a fortune in a very arduous profession, he retired from it with the good wishes and regret of very many who had long known and highly respected him.

We cannot more appropriately close this slight memoir of Mr. Sotheby, than with the following extract from the *Times*, which appeared the day after his decease: "If amenity in the discharge of his public duties, an excellent taste, profound acquaintance with the objects of his profession, and extensive acquirements in those branches of literature and the fine arts with which it is so intimately connected, be titles to the sympathy of the public, it will not be withheld on the present occasion."

MR. DUCROW.

Jan. 26. In the York Road, Lambeth, aged 48, Mr. Andrew Ducrow, one of the proprietors of the late Astley's Theatre, and the very popular equestrian performer of that place.

Peter Ducrow, the father of this grand master of the horse, was born in Bruges, and was well known for many years as the Flemish Hercules. Amongst other feats, and not the least for which he was celebrated at Astley's and elsewhere, was that of lying on his back and supporting on his hands and feet eighteen grenadiers armed and in marching order. The subject of our notice was in due time apprenticed to his father, but deserted the heavy business of his art, preferring for a while the lighter and more agile duties of the tight rope, in which he is said to have made rapid progress under the able tuition of the celebrated Richter; but retaining no very lasting "liking for the rope" (his own expression), he shortly began his more triumphant career on horseback. One of his earliest appearances was in the presence of his Majesty George III. at a fête given at Frogmore, where also his father and brother were engaged. At this period he was but seven years of age; for, as if predestined for an equestrian, he had first seen the light at the Nag's Head, in the Borough, in the year 1793.

At the age of 15 Mr. Ducrow was, at a liberal salary, the principal rope-dancer and equestrian at Astley's Amphitheatre; but, as his performances were a decided bar to the advancement of young Davis, whose father was then in partnership with Astley, he quitted England, and joined M. Blondell in an excursion to the con-

continent, and made a very successful first appearance at Ghent, where he rose rapidly in public estimation. His performances obtained for him an offer from Franconi, with whom he remained some time at Paris; but at length, with his wife, sister, two boys, and ten horses, went to Lyons, where, assisted by a dramatic company, who played little musical pieces to give variety to the entertainments, he commenced on his own account. Here his success, which was immense, was for a while interfered with, in consequence of a fatal accident which occurred from the firing off of a ramrod, and the jealousy of the Royal Theatre; but differences were accommodated on Ducrow's consenting to pay one-fifth of his receipts to his rival, and one-tenth to the poor.

Some time after, Mr. C. Kemble made him a liberal offer for Covent Garden Theatre, where he appeared in *Cortez*, *Timour the Tartar*, and other equestrian spectacles. At the termination of this engagement he went for a short season to Bath, from whence he returned to town, and, in conjunction with Mr. West, became lessee of Astley's Royal Amphitheatre, of which he was the chief director and principal attraction for many seasons of great success, until the period of its demolition by fire during the summer of last year.

For some seasons previously Mr. Ducrow had ceased to perform, except occasionally, his health and strength being visibly on the decline; in other respects his energies were unabated until the catastrophe. Besides being a considerable loser in a pecuniary sense by this event, the awfulness of the visitation was greatly augmented by the loss of an old and faithfully attached domestic, and for some time afterwards the loss of his mental faculties was the result. From this he had but partially recovered when paralysis ended the mortal sufferings of one, of whom it may be truly said that, with the failings incident to humanity, he possessed the redeeming qualities of a kind heart.

Mr. Ducrow was twice married; in 1818 to Miss Griffith, of Liverpool, who died some years ago, and was buried in a splendid mausoleum in the cemetery at Kensal-green. He was secondly united to Miss Woolford, the celebrated equestrian, who survives him, with one or two children. He had no children by his first wife.

Mr. Ducrow had a public funeral on the 5th of February. The following was the order of procession:—A body of police to clear the way; Mr. Gawler, the undertaker, mounted on horseback; four mounted porters; plume of feathers with

two pages: two mounted porters; the deceased's three favourite horses, led by two grooms to each; the horses were Vienna, Beauty, and Pegasus, each caparisoned in deep mourning. Beauty was the last horse Mr. Ducrow ever entered the ring with. (John Lump, his old and favourite horse, was to have been the fourth: but, as if prescient of his master's decease, he expired with old age a few days before, after a servitude with his late master of 17 years. It was with this animal Mr. Ducrow rode his great acts of "the Sailor Returned," "The Reaper," "Cupid and Zephyr," "The Swiss Boy," "Death of the Moor," *cum multis aliis.*) Two mounted porters. Hearse, with six horses, richly caparisoned. Four postilions and ten pages. In the first mourning coach, after the hearse, were the widow, Madame Ducrow; the deceased's mother, Mrs. Ducrow, aged 74; Mr. Ducrow's two sisters, and Mr. W. D. Broadfoot. The procession consisted of 11 mourning coaches drawn by four horses, and seven by two horses. The second mourning-coach contained the executors, Messrs. Oscar Byrne, Searle (the boat-builder), Anderton (common councilman), and Le Petit Ducrow, the adopted son of the deceased. In the next were Mrs. Bunn, Messrs. Westmacott, B. Webster, and Mr. Ray (surgeon). Then followed Messrs. T. P. Cooke, Wilkinson, Hinton, Honner, Tomkins, and Calcote. The other coaches contained Messrs. A. Broadfoot, Elliott, Gomersal, Lawrence and his brother, Felix Carlo, Mr. Lawrence, jun., Sheffield, Pritchard, Dubourg, C. Bland, S. Smith, W. Smith (Surrey Theatre), Mr. Collyer (solicitor), Atkins, Mr. West, jun. (Mr. Ducrow's late partner), Bew, Bayle, Barnard, Wilson, &c. A number of the other actors followed on horseback and in vehicles, and vast crowds of people attended its progress to the Kensal-green Cemetery.

Mr. Ducrow has left a will, bequeathing, among other legacies, to Mr. D. W. Broadfoot, his brother-in-law, 300*l.*; to Mr. Joseph Hillier, 300*l.*; to Margaret and Louisa, his sisters, 200*l.* each; to Master Chafe (commonly called Le Petit Ducrow), 200*l.*, to his executors, 100*l.* each. The residue of his property, consisting of 47,560*l.* three and a half per cents, his household furniture, pictures, articles of *vertu*, and his stud and paraphernalia, to his widow for life; after her death, to his son and daughter, Peter Andrew and Louisa. The sum of 800*l.* is left for the decoration of the family tomb (already erected) at Kensal-green; 200*l.* in the three-and-a-half per cents. is

to remain, the interest being dedicated to the purpose of purchasing flowers to adorn his monument.

The stud is now at the Amphitheatre, Liverpool. It is understood that Messrs. Grissell and Peto will rebuild the theatre in the Westminster-road. The number of individuals employed in the amphitheatre, including actors, musicians, scene-painters, equestrians, grooms, helpers, &c. exceeded 150—the weekly expenses were seldom less than 500*l.* How enormous then, must have been the receipts, that, in a few years, enabled the deceased to accumulate property to the value of nearly 60,000*l.* The situation of Mrs. Ducrow renders it probable that her accouchement will take place in June. It is understood to be her intention not to resume her professional exertions.

MR. DAVIDGE.

Jan. 31. In Davidge-terrace, Walcot-place, Lambeth, in his 50th year, Mr. George Bothwell Davidge, lessee of the Surrey Theatre.

Mr. Davidge was born in Bristol, in 1794, and was apprenticed to a printer; but at an early age exhibited a *penchant* for the stage. After many efforts in the private theatres then abounding in Bath and Bristol, he visited London, and was engaged as a compositor by Mr. Glendenning, of Rupert-street, Haymarket. He worked there by day, but played at night at the Dominion of Fancy, a small theatre, opened by John Bologna, and situate between Burleigh and Southampton streets, Strand. Scott, then proprietor of the Sans Pareil, jealous of the encroachment of this "Dominion," engaged Davidge and Giroux (the stars); and the former acted in the *Old Oak Chest*. From the Sans Pareil (now the Adelphi) he progressed to the Haymarket; and, disgusted with the business assigned him, engaged at the Coburg in 1818. After being there many years as an actor, he became part proprietor, his coadjutors being Messrs. Bengough and Le Clerq. The death of the former and the retirement of the latter left him sole lessee. Following the example of Tom Dibdin, he introduced the "shilling-order" system, and realised 6,000*l.* This sum he lost, and had no resource, save an annuity of 200*l.* per annum, which in his prosperous days he had settled on Mrs. Davidge. Before this he had purchased the City Theatre of J. K. Chapman, to whom he subsequently let it at 10*l.* per week. In 1831, he went to Liverpool, and failed (as manager), was arrested by Randle Jackson, one of the proprietors of the Coburg; became a bankrupt, and |

his examination, being complimented by the commissioner. After this he was engaged by Mr. Osbaldiston, subsequently by Ducrow, at whose theatre he took a benefit. In 1834 he took the Surrey, which proved to him a mine of wealth. By *Poll and my Partner Joe*, he cleared 4,000*l.* in one season.

Mr. Davidge's powers as an actor were limited. He excelled in testy and imbecile old men. He was twice married. By his first wife he had a daughter who, it is said, died of grief at his absence (he was at Liverpool at the time). By the second, late Miss Parker, he had no issue.

On the 8th *Feb.* his body was conveyed to its final resting-place at the South London Cemetery, Norwood, and deposited in a vault which had been constructed some time since by direction of the deceased. The hearse was followed by four mourning coaches, the first containing Mr. T. P. Cooke and Mr. J. P. Wilkinson (the executors), Mr. Willis Jones (the partner), and Mr. R. Lawrence (the treasurer); and in the others were Mr. Nash, Mr. P. Bedford, Mr. G. Stansbury, Mr. Honner, Mr. Bunn, and Mr. Stamp; Mr. Marsden, and several other gentlemen, friends and relatives. After the funeral service, Handel's anthem, "When the ear heard him," was beautifully given by Messrs. G. Stansbury, P. Bedford, Green, Crouch, Perring, Lloyd, Miss Jackson, &c.

Mr. Davidge is supposed to have died worth 27,000*l.* His will contains numerous legacies. Messrs. T. P. Cooke and J. P. Wilkinson are his executors; to the former he gives 25*l.*, to the latter 50*l.* Then come the following legacies: Mr. W. Smith, (Surrey Theatre) 19 guineas; J. T. Haines, esq. (author and actor), 19 guineas; J. M. Jolly, esq. (composer), 19 guineas; Mrs. Lewis (Surrey), 19 guineas; Mrs. Sharp (Columbine), 19 guineas; Mrs. Vining (Surrey), 10 guineas; Mr. H. Hughes (Surrey), 5 guineas; Mr. Craddock (stage door-keeper), 19 guineas; Mr. Simpson (hair-dresser), 19 guineas; Mr. W. Elliott (Victoria), 19 guineas; all persons engaged in the theatre, actors, musicians, carpenters, door-keepers, lamplighters, sweepers, &c. to have a fortnight's salary each; the interest of 1,000*l.* each for life to his two aunts; 300*l.* to each of his three cousins; 200*l.* to Mrs. Pearce (mother of Mrs. Davidge); 300*l.* each to Mrs. Davidge's three sisters; to the two Theatrical Funds, 50*l.* each; to the Blind School, 50*l.*; to the Orphan Asylum, 50*l.*; to the Jews School or Hospital, 50*l.*; and the like sum of 50*l.* to every

Hospital in the metropolis; 10*l.* to be placed in the poor-box of every police-office in London; to—and—Rutherford (nephews), 50*l.* each; to J. and W. Meyer (brothers-in-law), 50*l.* each; to Mr. J. Nash, 200*l.*; to Willis Jones, esq., 50*l.* and his gun and rifle; to Mr. W. Tyler (Surrey Zoological Gardens), 150*l.*; to Mr. Richard Lawrence (his treasurer), 100*l.*; to F. H. Yates, R. Honner, W. H. Stamp, G. Stansbury, Paul Bedford, Gardner, Ratcliffe, and A. Bunn, 5 guineas each; to Mr. Marsden, (surgeon), 50*l.*; to Miss Martin, 5 guineas; to Mr. Lewis (his attorney) 50*l.*; to Mrs. Davidge (who is residuary legatee) his share in the theatre, all his houses (comprising Davidge-place and Bolwell-terrace), his furniture, plate, carriages, horses, wine, books, pictures, &c. The Surrey will for the future be conducted solely by Mr. Willis Jones, for the benefit of the widow and himself.

CAPT. E. W. CARTWRIGHT.

Feb. 10. At Malta, aged 32, Capt. Edmund William Cartwright, of the 29th regiment Bombay Native Infantry.

This much lamented young officer was the eldest son of the late Rev. Edmund Cartwright, Rector of Earnley, Sussex; and was the representative of an ancient Nottinghamshire family. His grandfather was the Rev. Dr. Cartwright, the inventor of the power loom, and author of other ingenious mechanical discoveries.* At the age of 16, he entered into the service of the East India Company. At 19 he was appointed adjutant, and afterwards was placed on the staff of Sir Thomas Bradford, then commander-in-chief at Bombay. In 1836 he returned to England for the recovery of his health. On his voyage home, he and three other gentlemen suffered shipwreck on the S.E. coast of Arabia, and were imprisoned by the natives, but were afterwards allowed to proceed in an open boat to Macullob, where they procured means of paying their ransom.

Escaped from this disaster, Capt., then Lieutenant, Cartwright took the remainder of his route homewards by Cairo

* The Rev. Edmund Cartwright, Capt. Cartwright's father, was the author of the History of the Rape of Bamber, and a biographical notice of him will be found in the Obituary of this Magazine for April 1833, p. 374. A notice of Dr. Cartwright will be found in the Obituary of the number for November 1823; and a notice of Major Cartwright, Capt. Cartwright's great uncle, in that for November 1824.

and Malta. In March 1839, his health, though greatly improved, being still delicate, he re-embarked for India. His regiment was then in Beloochistan, where he joined it without delay, and took an active part in the hostilities against the Belooches. Capt. Watkins's despatch of Nov. 1, 1840, makes honourable mention of Capt. Cartwright's services in the defence of Dadur: and by his recommendation he was appointed to the command of the Poonah Light Horse at that station. He also held the post of assistant political agent. But the fatigues incidental to these duties, together with the injurious effects of the climate, at length overpowered his naturally active frame, and good constitution. He had a severe attack of the fever of the country, and on the 31st of October last, he resigned his appointments, in the hope of being again benefited by a visit to his native land. But he grew much worse on his passage, and on reaching Malta, on the 29th of January, it was found to be absolutely necessary to urge his remaining there. It was then, however, too late to save him. He died Feb. 10 in the Lazaretto at Valetta, and is buried there.

Capt. Cartwright was a man not less endued with every kindly virtue, than with the characteristic courage of his profession, and his friends and family feel acutely the great loss which they have sustained by his death. Two brothers survive him: George Cartwright, esq. R.N. now residing near Lyme in Dorsetshire; and John, a mate in H.M.S. Cambridge, on the Gibraltar station.

CLERGY DECEASED.

At Presteign, aged 70, the Rev. *George A. Barker*, Rector of Kevenleece, Radnorshire, to which he was collated in 1806 by Dr. Burgess, the Bp. of St. David's.

At Newport, co. Monmouth, aged 50, the Rev. *J. Davison*, formerly of Clare House, Plymouth.

At Kirby-le-Soken, Essex, aged 47, the Rev. *Warrell Fenn*, B.C.L. late of Catharine hall, Cambridge.

At Staveley Hall, Derbyshire, the Rev. *Francis Foxlowe*, Rector of Ordsall, Notts, and Vicar of Elmton, Derbyshire. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1794, as ninth Junior Optime, M.A. 1797. He was presented to Ordsall, in 1812, and to Elmton in 1822. Mr. Foxlowe was brother-in-law to Gen. Rebow, of Wivenhoe Park, Essex. He has bequeathed the sum of 500*l.* for the improvement of the living of Elmton; viz. 300*l.* to obtain a further donation from the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty

for the augmentation of the Vicar's income, and 200*l.* towards the erection of a parsonage house.

At an advanced age, the Rev. *George Charles Garnett*, of Williamstown House, co. Meath.

Aged 46, the Rev. *Thomas Garratt*, Vicar of Audley, Staffordshire, to which he was instituted in 1833.

At Lesbury-house, Northumberland, the Rev. *John Herdman*. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1814, M.A. 1817.

The Rev. *Francis G. Hext*, Rector of Helland, Cornwall, to which he was instituted in 1817.

Aged 92, the Rev. *Howel Howels*, of Trehill, late Curate of St. Lythan's, Glamorganshire.

At Wickham Breux rectory, Kent, aged 80, the Rev. *William Lade*. He was of Jesus college, Cambridge, B.A. 1783, and, having been elected a Fellow of Clare hall, proceeded M.A. 1786; and was instituted to his living in 1807.

At High Ireby, Cumberland, aged 92, the Rev. *James Marshall*, for sixty-four years Perpetual Curate of Ireby, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle.

Aged 51, the Rev. *John Mathew*, Rector of Reepham with Kerdiston, Norfolk. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1814, M.A. 1817; and was instituted to his living, of which he was the patron, in 1819.

At Leamington, aged 46, the Rev. *W. J. Myers*, Curate of Eltham, Kent.

Aged 47, the Rev. *T. Toddhunter*, Perpetual Curate of St. George's church, Chorley, Lancashire.

The Rev. Dr. *Vaughan*, Rector of Johnstown, co. Kilkenny.

Nov. 1. Aged 87, the Rev. *John Bowstead*, B.D. Rector of Musgrave, Westmoreland, and a Prebendary of Lichfield. This venerable gentleman was uncle to the present Bishop of Lichfield, and himself a man of high worth. He was of St. Peter's college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.D. in 1791. He was collated to the rectory of Musgrave in 1833, by Dr. Percy, Bishop of Carlisle, and presented to the prebend of Bobenhall, by his nephew the Bishop of Lichfield, only a few days before his death.

Dec. 10. At Calcutta, aged 38, the Rev. *Richard Bethuel Boyes*, B.A. Chaplain of the Old Church; eldest son of the late William Boyes, esq. of Raleigh House, Brixton, Surrey.

Dec. 20. At Helston, Cornwall, in his 84th year, the Rev. *Richard Geruoge Grylls*, Vicar of Breage, and of Luxilian.

He was descended of a family of which an account will be found in Mr. Davies Gilbert's History of Cornwall, vol. i. p. 396, and was the son of Richard Grylls, esq. of Helston, by Cordelia, daughter and heiress of Thomas Glynn, esq. He was of University college, Oxford, B.C.L. 1796, and was presented to Breage in 1809 by the King, and to Luxilian, in 1813, by Sir J. C. Rasleigh. Mr. Grylls endowed a few years since the fund for the relief of necessitous clergymen, and their widows and orphans, with the munificent sum of 500*l.*; and in restoring the painted windows of the parish church of St. Neot's, Cornwall* to their original and peculiar beauty, he expended nearly 2000*l.*, settling at the same time 20*l.* a year on the deserving poor of that parish for ever. His funeral on the 4th Jan. was attended by a vast concourse of the inhabitants of his native town, and the neighbouring gentry and clergy. His only daughter was married to the Rev. William Veale, of Gulval.

Dec. 21. At the rectory, Fulmer, Bucks, aged 68, the Rev. *Thomas Weldon Champnes*. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1796, as ninth Junior Optime, M.A. 1799; was presented in 1807 by the Lord Chancellor to the vicarage of Upton, Bucks, which he resigned in Oct. last in favour of the Rev. T. W. Champnes; and to Fulmer in 1823, by the Dean and Chapter of Windsor.

Feb. 7. At Bungay, aged 72, the Rev. *Thomas Bewicke*. He was of Jesus college, Cambridge, B.A. 1791, M.A. 1794.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Dec. 15. In Norris-st. aged 82, Ann, relict of Charles Bate, esq. of Albemarle-street.

In Oxford-sq. Mary, wife of Richard Gresley, esq. bencher of the Middle Temple, and late of Meriden Hall, Warwicksh.

Dec. 22. In Lincoln's-inn-fields, Thomas-Godden, third son of the late John Littlewood, esq. of Walworth.

Dec. 31. In York-place, Paddington, aged 76, Elizabeth Janvrin, wife of Mr. Frederick De Lisle, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Francis Janvrin, of Jersey.

Jan. 27. In Upper Berkeley-st. Su-

sanna, dau. of the late Thomas Kynaston, esq. of Witham-grove, Essex.

Jan. 30. At the house of his son-in-law, in Judd-st. aged 73, John Woodforde, esq. surgeon, late of Bridgewater.

Feb. 3. In Piccadilly, aged 64, Mr. Henry Gardner, styled in his newspaper advertisements an "hypnologist," or professor of the art of teaching people how to bring on sleep at will. He had formerly been a watchmaker at Belfast.

Feb. 8. At her residence in the Waterloo-road, the wife of Mr. Howard, comedian, of the Victoria Theatre. She was a rising actress, and remarkable for versatility of talent.

Feb. 9. At Brixton-hill, aged 64, Thomas Tilson, esq. late of Coleman-st.

Feb. 16. In Somerset-pl. Somerset House, the widow of Capt. Daniel Ross, R. N.

Sarah-Wortley, wife of Edward Walwyn James, esq. of Prospect-place, Edgware-road, second dau. of the late W. Horne, esq. of Streatham.

At the Lodge, South Lambeth, aged 63, Wilhelmina, wife of the Rev. Dr. Kuper, Chapel Royal, St. James's. Her body was buried at the Nunhead Cemetery.

Feb. 17. Aged 80, William Smith, esq. late of the Albany-cresc. and formerly of Margaret-st. Cavendish-sq.

Aged 66, Jane wife of Henry Oppenheim, esq. of Mansel-st.

At Islington, aged 85, Sarah, relict of Thomas Phillips, esq. of Bourne, Linc.

Feb. 22. Aged 71, William Robinson, esq. of Charterhouse-sq. and Holloway.

Feb. 23. In York-buildings, Regent's Park, aged 69, David Wood, M.D.

Feb. 24. Aged 59, Jane, wife of T. Pritchard, esq. High-row, Knightsbridge.

Feb. 26. In Weymouth-st. Portland-pl. aged 67, George Cathrow, esq. of Hoddesdon, Herts, and of Alnners, Chertsey, Surrey.

In Wimpole-st. aged 84, Lady Bridget Bouverie, relict of the Hon. W. H. Bouverie. She was the third dau. of James 14th Earl of Morton, was married in 1777, and left a widow in 1806, having had issue two sons and three daughters, of whom the survivors are Mrs. Dawkins Pennant and Lady Heytesbury.

In Fitzroy-sq. aged 66, Robert Jones, esq.

Lately. In Henrietta-st. Cavendish-sq. aged 89, Peter Burrowes, esq. long a well-known and eloquent member of the Irish bar, and Chief Commissioner of the Insolvent Debtors' Court, Ireland, in which he was succeeded by the son of Mr. Curran.

Mrs. Ann Young, the vocalist, mother

* Engraved, in sixteen plates, and published by Mr. Hedgeland, who repaired the windows; edited by the late Davies Gilbert, esq. Pr. R.S. 4to. 1830.

of Mr. Honey. Mrs. Young was a native of Southampton, and made her debut at the Gosport Theatre.

Aged 69, Lady Mary Stewart, aunt of the Marquess of Drogheda, and sister to the Countess dowager of Westmeath. She was the third dau. of Charles first Marquess of Drogheda, by Lady Anne Seymour, eldest dau. of Francis 1st Marquess of Hertford; was married in 1791 to Alexander Stewart, esq. brother to the first Marquess of Londonderry, and was left his widow in 1831, having had issue the present A. R. Stewart, esq. of Ards house, co. Donegal, two other sons, and one daughter.

At Kingsland, aged 82, Morris William Bailey, esq. late of Upper Clapton.

In Russell-pl. aged 59, Mrs. Rebecca Maclise.

At Southwick-pl. Hyde Park, Lieut. William Baillie, 47th Bengal N. I., son of Lieut.-Col. A. Baillie.

In Eaton-pl. aged 60, William Blackwood, esq.

In Manchester-st. aged 82, Mary, relict of P. Donovan, esq.

At Acre-lane, Brixton, aged 68, Edward Moore Noble, esq.

March 1. In Highbury-terr. the relict of John Hames Hole, esq.

In Berkeley-sq. Lady Martin.

At Kentish Town, Anna, second dau. of the late Bury Hutchinson, esq. of Bloomsbury-sq. and Perry hill, Sydenham.

In Cadogan-pl. Chelsea, aged 91, William Pearce, esq. for a number of years Chief Clerk of the Admiralty, formerly a frequent Correspondent of this Magazine.

At his residence in Welbeck-st. aged 82, Charles Rodney Huxley, esq.

March 2. In Gloucester-pl. Portman-sq. William Young Bazett, esq. of the Middle Temple.

Aged 90, Wm. Hamilton, esq. of Clapton-sq. Hackney.

Aged 7, Harriet, dau. of William Ewart, esq. M.P.

In Upper Gower-st. aged 91, Mrs. Elizabeth Caulet.

March 3. At North End, Hampstead, aged 88, Mary-Anne, wife of Mr. A. Ramsay.

March 4. At the Elms, Avenue-road, Regent's Park, aged 61, Samuel Whitfield Daukes, esq.

Aged 82, Mrs. Susannah Hatton, of York-st. Portman-sq. and Landon hill, Essex.

March 5. Aged 77, Stephen Harrison, esq. of Brompton, formerly of Gerrard-st. Soho.

In Orchard-st. aged 85, William Fitzhugh, esq. of Banisters, Southampton.

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March 6. Elizabeth, wife of Mr. C. F. Molini, of King William-st. Strand, formerly of Paternoster-row, Cheapside.

March 7. In Gordon-pl. Tavistock-sq. aged 74, Martha, widow of the late Lieut.-Gen. Walsh.

March 9. At Lower Clapton, aged 75, Elizabeth-Dorothea, eldest dau. of the late William Langmore, esq. of Hackney.

March 10. In Bedford-row, aged 61, Charles Cuerton, esq. of the firm of Capel, Cuerton, and Cundy.

In Jeffreys-sq. aged 74, Henry Hunt, esq.

March 11. At Clapham Rise, aged 45, Frederick Barry, esq. of Birch-lane.

March 13. In Westbourne-pl. aged 65, G. Tebbs, esq.

March 14. Thomas Greenwood, esq. of Cumberland-terr. Regent's Park.

March 15. At Limehouse-hole, aged 95, Mrs. Helen Craig. She and her parent had lived 159 years, and in the reign of 11 sovereigns, her father, James Elmslie, quarrier, at Aberdeen, having been born in 1683, in the reign of Charles II.

BEDS.—Jan. 26. Aged 74, Richard Ambrose Reddall, esq. for many years Clerk to the Woburn Bench of Magistrates, and Coroner for the Honor of Amptill.

BERKS.—Dec. 19. At Billingbear, aged 59, the Hon. Catharine Neville, eldest dau. of the late Lord Braybrooke.

Feb. 20. At Mathews Green, near Wokingham, aged 31, Philip Morris, esq.

Lately. The wife of the Rev. G. Knight, M.A. of St. Edmund's hall, Oxford, and Curate of Harwell.

CAMBRIDGE.—Jan. 14. At March, Susannah Gotobed, wife of Richard Orton, esq.

Feb. 21. At Cambridge, in his 80th year, Joseph Harris, esq.

Feb. 26. At Soham, aged 70, George Alexander Swinton, esq. surgeon.

CHESHIRE.—Feb. 24. At the Commons House, Sandbach, aged 74, John Wilson, esq.

CORNWALL.—March 17. At High Cross, Truro, aged 53, Mary, wife of Edmund Turner, esq. M.P. for that borough.

DERBY.—Feb. 27. At Hardwick, Mary, wife of the Rev. William Jeudwine.

Lately. At Ashbourn, aged 54, Sarah, wife of the Rev. Jervis Brown, Rector of Fenny Bentley.

DEVON.—Feb. 18. At Charmouth, Emily-Susanna, youngest dau. of the late John Cleave, esq. of Crediton.

Feb. 19. At Teignmouth, aged 73, Jeremiah-Dewdney Parsons, esq. of Croscombe, Somerset.

Feb. 20. At Vicars Hill, Kingsteignton, Matilda, dau. of the Rev. Dr. Whipham.

Feb. 22. At Sidmouth, aged 68, Ann, relict of Samuel Were, esq. formerly of Cloakham House.

Feb. 24. At Ashburton, aged 80, Henry Gervis, esq. one of the oldest magistrates for the county.

Feb. 25. At Hill's Court House, Exeter, Baynes Reed, esq. M.D.

Feb. 26. At W. Luxton's, esq. Chulmleigh, aged 81, Mrs. Tidboald, formerly of Stoodleigh, near Tiverton.

Feb. 27. At Aller House, Bovey Tracy, aged 61, Winifred, wife of George Harris, esq.

Feb. 28. At Devonport, General Richard Thomas Nelson. He was appointed Lieut.-Col. 111th foot, 1795, and afterwards placed on half-pay of the Essex Fencible Infantry. He received the rank of Colonel 1803, Major-General 1810, Lieut.-General 1814, and General 1837.

Lately. At Exeter, at an advanced age, the widow of the Rev. Humphrey Julian, Vicar of Egg Buckland.

March 9. At Torquay, aged 22, Mary, wife of the Rev. William Lionel Darell, and eldest dau. of the late Sir Francis Forde, Bart.

March 11. At Dawlish, Harriet, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Robert Williams, M.A. Rector of Beaumaris and Llandegfan, in Anglesea.

March 14. At Stoke, in his 80th year, William Foot, esq. solicitor.

DORSET.—*Feb. 15.* At Weymouth, aged 35, Henry Edward Elton, esq. eldest son of the late Henry Elton, esq. of Winford House, Somerset.

Feb. 20. At Burton Bradstock, near Bridport, aged 54, R. F. Roberts, esq.

At Dorchester, at a very advanced age, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Meech, esq.

Feb. 21. At Maiden Newton, Mary, aged 29, eldest dau. of the Rev. T. Denny.

March 1. At Dorchester, aged 62, Henry Plowman, esq. surgeon R.N.

March 6. At Wareham, Joseph Freeland, esq. late of Chichester.

DURHAM.—*Lately.* At Darlington, aged 39, Hippolite, dau. of the late John Peacock, esq. M.P.

March 9. At Durham, aged 65, John Dunn, esq. many years Deputy Clerk of the Peace for the county.

At Sunderland, aged 27, Ellen St. Leger, wife of Major H. A. O'Neill, 12th Foot.

ESSEX.—*Dec. 1.* At Plaistow, aged 73, Elizabeth, relict of Capt. W. Anderson, late 29th Foot.

Feb. 17. Charles C. Doorman, esq. of Leytonstone.

Feb. 21. Aged 87, Mrs. Urmston, relict of Capt. James Urmston, of the Hon. E. I. Comp.'s. Maritime Service, and of the Grange, Chigwell.

Feb. 24. At Chelmsford, aged 89, Ann-Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. Wm. Williams, late Vicar of All Saints and Saint Peter's, Maldon, and Rector of Saint Giles's, Colchester.

Feb. 26. At Rainham, aged 38, William-Lake Wakeley, esq.

March 6. At the rectory, Loughton, aged 28, Jane-Catharine, wife of the Rev. T. H. Sotheby.

GLOUCESTER.—*Feb. 13.* Sophia, wife of William Mortimer, esq. of Clifton.

Feb. 14. At Cheltenham, Mary-Harris, wife of George-Ford Copeland, esq., and eldest dau. of the late Joseph Leacock, esq. of Barbadoes.

Feb. 21. At Clifton, aged 6, Clara, Miles, dau. of Christopher Claxton, esq.

Feb. 24. At Cheltenham, the Lady Katharine Howard, aunt to the Earl of Wicklow.

Feb. 25. At Cheltenham, aged 84, Dorothy, relict of William Hall, esq., and mother of the Rev. John Hall, Rector of St. Werburgh's, Bristol.

Lately. Miss Whippie. One of the last acts in the life of this benevolent lady, was that of sending 200*l.* to the Bristol Infirmary, and 200*l.* to the General Hospital. The village of Whitchurch will deeply regret her loss.

At Gloucester, in her 76th year, Miriam, relict of Col. Du Vernet, R.A.

March 3. Aged 90, Mr. Edward Hitchings, of Oakridge, near Chalford. He was next of kin to the late eccentric Mr. James Wood, of Gloucester, and one of the parties in the great will cause. By the decision of Sir Herbert Jenner, Mr. Hitchings would have become entitled to the immense personal property of the rich banker, which he announced his intention of distributing amongst his children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren, but the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council reversed that of the learned Judge. Before the last decision was given, he appeared, notwithstanding his great age, a very hale and hearty old man, and was remarkable for his cheerful habits and very retentive memory; and there is no doubt the unexpected reverse shortened his days.

March 6. At Cheltenham, aged 18, Laura, eighth dau. of the late Henry Adams Mayers, esq. of Redland, near Bristol.

March 8. Aged 37, Ellen, wife of Thos. Helstone, esq. of Alveston House, only child of the late Thomas Gilling, esq. of Cheddar.

March 12. At Cheltenham, Mrs. Hare, the only surviving dau. of Adm. Sir Thomas Frankland, Bart. She was married first in 1778, to John Lewis, esq., and secondly in 1810 to the Rev. R. Hare, of Hurstmonceaux, Sussex.

March 14. At Ridgeway House, near Bristol, aged 60, Nehemiah Duck, surgeon, a member of the Society of Friends.

HANTS.—*Jan. 31.* At Swathling Grange, Edwin Godden Jones, esq., M.D., one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, and a Deputy Lieut.

Feb. 6. At Southampton, aged 17, Mary-Anne Okeover, of Okeover-hall, Staffordsb. dau. of Mrs. Plumer Ward, and step-dau. to Mr. Plumer Ward.

Feb. 7. At Southsea, William-Head Deacon, esq. of Longross House, Glamorgansh.

Feb. 19. At Bonchurch, I. W. aged 71, Mary-Anne, third and youngest dau. of the late Charles P. Hodson, esq.

Feb. 22. At Southampton, Theresa-Frances, sister of Thomas Chamberlayne, esq. of Cranbury Park.

HEREFORD.—*Lately.* At Ross, aged 75, George Aveline, esq.

At Leominster, aged 79, Rebecca, relict of Philip Davis, esq. Distributor of Stamps for the counties of Hereford and Radnor.

HUNTINGDON.—*Feb. 18.* At St. Neot's, Isabella, relict of John Linton, esq. of Stirloe.

KENT.—*Jan. 30.* At Margate, aged 90, Mary, wife of the Rev. J. T. Salisbury, and widow of John Slack, esq. of Sloane-st. Chelsea.

Feb. 15. At Tunbridge Wells, Louisa, eldest dau. of Capt. Frederick Adams, late of the E. I. Com.'s Service.

Feb. 16. At Hawkhurst, aged 60, Edward Young, esq.

At Eltham, aged 82, J. Kennedy, esq.

Feb. 20. At Milton, near Sittingbourne, aged 33, Jane, wife of John Hinde, esq., the only child of the late Rev. John Yates, Vicar of Milton, and a Canon of Canterbury.

At Margate, aged 68, Samuel Brooke, esq. formerly an eminent printer in Paternoster-row, and of Finchley, Middlesex, and late of St. Omer's.

Feb. 24. At Brompton, aged 81, Wm. Payne, esq. late Master Attendant of Chatham dock-yard.

Feb. 25. At Edenbridge, aged 84, Robert Marshall, esq.

At Dover, aged 66, Rebecca, wife of Rear-Admiral Coffin.

Feb. 28. At Dover, aged 22, Florinda Fanny, wife of Capt. Catesby Paget, Royal Fusiliers, and second son of the Hon. Berkeley Paget. She was the eldest daughter of the late Capt. T. Monck Mason, R.N. and was married in Aug. 1839.

March 2. At Rocky-hill, Maidstone, aged 78, H. Downer, esq.

March 4. At Maidstone, aged 50, Sophia, wife of J. Whichcord, esq.

March 5. At Lewisham, aged 80, Thomas Shipman, esq. for many years a very active and efficient magistrate for Kent.

March 7. At Leaves Green, aged 46, Eliza, third dau. of William Stringer, esq. of Cudham.

March 11. Aged 33, Julia, wife of the Rev. Wm. Marriott Smith Marriott, Rector of Horsmonden, (second son of Sir John Wyldbore Smith, of the Down House, Dorsetsb. Bart.) and dau. of Thos. Law Hodges, esq. late M. P. for West Kent.

Aged 76, Margaret Hannah, wife of the Rev. J. Gibbons, Rector of Brassted.

March 12. At Longport, Canterbury, aged 89, 14 days after the decease of his late wife Rebecca, William Sharpe, esq., M.R.C.S.L., formerly of Hoxton.

March 14. At Brenchley, aged 52, Eliza Jane, wife of John Outteridge, surgeon, and sister of Henry Jeremy, esq. of Chislehurst, and a Magistrate of the Greenwich Police Court.

LANCASTER.—*Feb. 14.* At the residence of J. B. Brackenbury, esq. Park Hill, near Manchester, Elizabeth, wife of John Atherton, esq. of Heirs House, near Colne, and the only sister of Edward Parker, esq. of Browsholme Hall and Selby.

Feb. 19. At Lancaster, Major James S. Winfield, late Capt. 47th Bengal N. In. and Commandant of the Rhopal Contingent, at Lahore; son of the late Rev. J. Winfield, of Chester.

Feb. 28. At Springside, near Bury, aged 67, William Grant, esq. a magistrate and deputy lieut. of the county. He was the head of the well-known firm of W. Grant and Brothers, Manchester, who are supposed to be depicted by Mr. Dickens as the benevolent "brothers Cheeryble."

Lately. At Manchester, aged 35, John Pendlebury, esq. M.D.

At Lancaster, in her 87th year, Hannah Rawlinson, a member of the Society of Friends, grandmother of Sir Richard Rawlinson Vyvyan, Bart. M.P. for Helston.

Aged 37, the wife of the Rev. Isaac Gaitskill, Incumbent of Whitworth,

March 8. At his residence, Winwick, near Warrington, in his 68th year, Thomas Claughton, esq. He formerly practised as a solicitor at Warrington, and enjoyed a large and highly respectable connection in the neighbourhood. During the latter years of his life, however, he has suffered much from lingering illness. He represented the now disfranchised borough of Newton in Parliament for some years. He married a daughter of the late Col. Legh, of Lyme, co. Chester, and by her, who survives him, has left issue, 1. Thomas Legh Claughton, M.A. and Fellow of Trinity Coll. Oxford, Vicar of Kidderminster, &c.; 2. Benet William, formerly an Officer E. I. C. S.; 3. Piers Calveley, M.A. and Fellow of University Coll.; 4. Hugh Calveley, B. A. Trinity-coll. Oxford; 5. Peter Legh; 6. Anne, married to the Rev. Thomas Joyce Whittington, M.A. of Winwick; and other unmarried daughters.

March 9. At Poulton-le-Fylde, Sarah, wife of John Hull, M.D. and dau. of the late William Winstanley, esq. formerly of Woodcock hall.

March 18. At Ardwick Green, near Manchester, aged 70, Mary, wife of Samuel Argent Bardsley, M.D. only dau. of the late Richard Coupland, esq. of Ormskirk, after a union of 49 years.

LINCOLN.—*March 4.* At Sudbrook hall, Mary Catharine Elizabeth, wife of Col. Allix, late of the Grenadier Guards.

MIDDLESEX.—*Feb. 20.* At Fairlawn house, Acton Green, Maria, wife of John Meyer, esq.

Feb. 23. At Edmonton, aged 90, Elizabeth, relict of William Pryor, esq.

Feb. 28. At Ealing, Miss Mansfield, the surviving dau. of the late Lord Chief Justice Mansfield.

Lately. At Belmont, Mrs. Anna Maria, seventh dau. of R. Bentley, esq. and granddau. of the celebrated Dr. Bentley, formerly Master of Trinity coll.

At Acton, Elizabeth, wife of Peter Grant, esq.

March 4. At Edmonton, aged 72, William Jones, esq. of Great Marylebone-street.

March 6. Aged 22, Jane Anna, eldest dau. of Thomas Davis, esq. of East Acton.

MONMOUTH.—*Feb. 14.* At Croft-y-bulla house, near Monmouth, aged 64, Anne, relict of Thomas Dyke, esq.

NORFOLK.—*Jan. 13.* At Lynn, aged 81, Robert Whincop, esq. solicitor. He was many years town clerk of the borough, but had for some time withdrawn from public life.

Feb. 9. At Thorp Lodge, near Norwich, aged 86, Lieut.-Col. Harvey. This venerable officer married the eldest dau

of the late Sir Roger Kerrison, of Norwich, by whom he had 15 children, 9 of whom survive, 2 sons and 7 daughters, all married; he also left 43 grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

Feb. 20. At Norwich, aged 70, Ann, sister of the late Thos. Archer, esq. of Barton Place, near Mildenhall.

Feb. 25. At Norwich, in her 82d year, Mrs. Turner, widow of Dr. Turner, Dean of Norwich.

March 7. At Coltishall, aged 86, Elizabeth, relict of Siday Hawes, esq. and sister of the late Professor Porson.

Elizabeth, wife of John Dyson, esq. of Downham.

NORTHAMPTON.—*Dec. 14.* At Northampton, aged 78, Samuel Peach, esq.

Lately. Sarah, widow of the Rev. G. Thomas, Rector of Overstone.

March 6. S. W. Harrison, esq. of Daventry, a Deputy Lieutenant of the county.

OXFORD.—*Dec. 11.* At Bodicot, near Banbury, aged 58, B. M. Kirby, esq. formerly an alderman and bridgemaster in the corporation of Banbury.

Jan. 19. At Headington, near Oxford, aged 29, Mark Theophilus Morrell, esq.

Jan. 30. James Wake Goldby, esq. of Banbury.

Feb. 26. At Bicester, aged 64, Ann, relict of George Osmond, esq.

Lately. At Greenfield, near Watlington, Mrs. Austin, in her 109th year. She preserved all her faculties until within a few months of her death.

At Kidlington, aged 33, John Derby Hyde, eldest son of the late Rev. John Hyde.

SALOP.—*Feb. 11.* At Shrewsbury, Anna Maria, relict of the Rev. Townsend Forester, D.D.

Lately. At Dinham, Ludlow, aged 81, John Syer, esq. formerly Major King's Dragoon Guards.

At Bridgnorth, in her 67th year, Mrs. Atcherley, widow of the Rev. Roger Atcherley, Vicar of Much-Wenlock, and daughter of the late highly distinguished geographer, Major Rennell.

SOMERSET.—*Feb. 12.* At Bath, Harriet Maria, wife of Adj.-Gen. the Com-mendator Count Manley, and dau. of the late William Trenchard, esq. of Taunton.

Feb. 20. At Bridgwater, aged 22, Thomas, eldest son of Robert Ford, esq.

Feb. 26. At Woolavington, William Bridge, esq.

Lately. At Staple Grove, George Hyde, esq. the establisher and editor of the *Worcestershire Guardian*.

March 12. At Bath, Colonel Thomas Watkin Forster, of Holt, co. Wilts. He was appointed Ensign 24th Foot 1793, Lieut. 1795, Capt. 1802, Major

1810, Lieut.-Col. by brevet 1819, Colonel 1837, and exchanged to the half-pay of the 24th Foot. He acted as Major of brigade at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope in 1806, and was afterwards Aide-de-Camp; and, for a short period, Military Secretary to General, now Sir Henry Grey, K.C.B. He was senior officer on board the "Astell" Indiaman, when that ship and two others were, for some hours, engaged with two French frigates and a corvette in July, 1810.

At Ilminster, aged 81, the relict of the Rev. J. H. Mules, formerly Vicar.

SUFFOLK.—*Feb.* 6. In her 103d year, Mrs. Packard, of North Glemham, leaving 8 children, 48 grandchildren, 148 great grandchildren, and 14 great great grandchildren; total 218.

March 5. At Nayland, Mary, relict of George Downing, esq. barrister, of Lincoln's-inn.

SURREY.—*Jan.* 31. At Norwood, aged 52, Edward, eldest son of the late Rev. Edward Burn, M.A. Minister of St. Mary's, Birmingham.

Feb. 11. At Ewell, aged 74, Thomas Calverley, esq. of Ewell Castle, Surrey, and of the Broad, Sussex.

Lately. At Lower Tooting, aged 58, George Evans, esq.

March 3. Aged 26, Clara, eldest dau. of Charles Worthington, esq. of Weybridge.

March 4. At Fir Grove, Farnham, aged 9, William Charles, second son of Robert Barlow, esq. of the Civil Service, Bengal.

March 9. Aged 51, Alfred Hardcastle, esq. of Hatcham house; and *March* 19, aged 56, his brother Joseph Hardcastle, esq.

March 8. At Northbrook, Godalming, aged 63, Job Smallpeice, esq.

March 11. At Ham, aged 66, J. P. Greaves, esq.

SUSSEX.—*Feb.* 15. At Hastings, aged 78, J. Cochrane, esq. formerly of the Regent's Park and Mount-st. Grosvenor-sq.

Feb. 17. At Brighton, Jane, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Charles Morice, M.A. of Windsor.

Feb. 18. At Brighton, aged 73, the relict of Thomas Paxton Spencer, esq.

At Brighton, aged 59, Joshua Hobson, esq. of Stamford hill. He met with an accident whilst hunting with the Finden hounds, and from the nature of the injuries received there was no chance of his recovery. Mr. Hobson was a very stout man, weighing upwards of 18 stone. He was much attached to the sports of the field, and his father hunted at the great age of 75.

Feb. 23. At Brighton, aged 11, Francis-Charlton, eldest son of Edward Smith De la Main, esq.

Feb. 25. At Hastings, aged 33, H. J. Harrison, esq. of Hull.

Feb. 29. At St. Leonard's, aged 73, Ralph Foster, esq.

Lately. At Brighton, Maria Louisa, youngest dau. of Samuel Girdlestone, esq. of Chester-terr. Regent's Park.

March 6. At Bognor, Susannah-Jané-Hasler, fourth dau. of P. P. Fitzpatrick, esq.

March 8. At Rye, aged 76, R. W. Butler, esq.

WARWICK.—*Feb.* 23. In Birmingham, at a very advanced age, Mary, relict of Edward Bower, esq. of that town, and sister of the late Moses Harper, esq. of Barbourn, Worcester.

March 4. At Leamington, aged 27, Robert Barclay, jun., eldest son of Robert Barclay, of Lombard-st. Banker.

March 7. In Leamington, Martha Stapylton, esq. of Myton Hall, Yorksh.

March 12. At Birmingham, aged 46, Mr. George Clark, the Sculptor. He was seized with sudden illness, which terminated in death, while in the shop of Mr. Burdett, surgeon, in New Hall-street; he was engaged in casting the leaves that were to form the foliage of the capital for the Nelson monument in Trafalgar-square, and had finished the two first. He is best known by his statue of Major Cartwright in Burton-crescent. He has left a family of nine children unprovided for.

WESTMORELAND.—*Feb.* 23. At Bowness, aged 73, the Hon. Elizabeth Carpenter, widow of Capt. the Hon. Charles Carpenter, R.N., and mother of George third Earl, and of John-Delaval fourth and present Earl of Tyrconnel. She was the only daughter of Thomas Mackenzie, esq., was married in 1785, and left a widow in 1803.

WILTS.—*Jan.* 16. At Codford St. Mary, universally respected, aged 79, Mrs. Elizabeth Carpenter, only surviving sister of the President of Trinity college, Oxford. Her interment took place in the churchyard of the village, on Monday, Jan. 24; seven clergymen, among other of her neighbours, accompanying her to the grave.

Feb. 14. Mr. Ladd, an old inhabitant of Calne, and one of the aldermen of that borough.

Feb. 17. At the Widows' Collage in the Close, Salisbury, aged 80, Mary, relict of the Rev. Wm. Norris, Rector of Hindon and Pertwood, and only dau. of the late John Griffin, esq. of Bruton.

Feb. 28. John Archer, esq. of Castle Eaton, aged 86.

Lately. At Wokingham, aged 31, Philip Morres, esq., only son of the late Rev. John Morres, of Nether Broughton, Leic.

WORCESTER.—*Jan.* 31. At Woxesby, Arabella Elizabeth, widow of Rev. Charles Fox Winnington, Rector of Stanford.

Lately. Aged 81, Mary, relict of Robt. Chamberlain, esq. of Worcester.

March 1. At St. John's, Worcester, aged 63, Charlotte Draper Walter, dau. of the late Henry Walter, esq. of the Hon. Com.'s Service, Calcutta, Bengal.

YORK.—*Jan.* 27. Aged 72, John Rushworth, esq. formerly an eminent marble mason. He was elected a capital burgess of Hull, under the old corporation, in 1801, 1816, and 1820. He was the son of the late Mr. Edw. Rushworth, mason, and grandson to John Rushworth, mason, who, in 1717, screwed up the north transept of Beverley Minster, which had diverged from the perpendicular four feet; he also erected the screen at the entrance of the choir in 1731, and built the three pillars on the south side.

Feb. 13. Aged 93, Thos. Dickens, gent. of Market-Weighton.

Feb. 15. At Preston, in Holderness, aged 79, Thomas Walton, esq. formerly an eminent ship-builder of Hull. He served the office of High Sheriff for the town in 1797.

Feb. 18. At Barnstaple, Richard Jevé, esq. manager of the Bristol West of England and South Wales District Bank at that place.

Feb. 24. At Ferriby, aged 63, Eliza, widow of William Watson Bolton, esq.

Feb. 26. At Richmond, aged 57, Ottiwell Tomlin, esq. of that place.

March 3. At York, aged 66, Baldwin Wake, M.D. Physician to the York County Hospital, the Dispensary, and County Lunatic Asylum, during many years.

At Patrick Brompton, aged 72, Mary, relict of Gregory Elsley, esq.

March 13. At Hull, aged 61, M. Chalmers, esq. M.D. one of the Aldermen of this borough, and who last year served the office of Mayor.

WALES.—*Feb.* 12. At Bangor, in his 67th year, Joseph Pring, esq. D. Mus., formerly of Magdalene Hall, Oxford, for 49 years organist of Bangor Cathedral. He took the degrees of B. and D. Mus. Jan. 7, 1808.

Lately. At Gellygron, Glamorgansh. Hannah, elder surviving dau. of the late Rev. Josiah Rees.

SCOTLAND.—*Dec.* 17. At Dumfries,

aged 63, Capt. J. Ponsonby, R.N. late of Springfield, Cumberland.

Jan. 26. At Bang, parish of Straiton, Ayrshire, Margaret Paterson, in the 97th year of her age. She was the oldest parishioner, and dau. of the celebrated Robert Paterson, the original of Sir Walter Scott's "Old Mortality."

Feb. 21. Emma, wife of Maitland Falcon, esq. of Larga, near Kircudbright, N. B.

Feb. 22. At Tain, N. B. aged 72, Donald Ross, esq. of Mineral Bank.

Feb. 23. At Edinburgh, aged 54, Sir Richard Bemptde Johnston Honyman, of Armadale, and Græmsay, Baronet. He was the son of the first Baronet, by the eldest dau. of the Right Hon. Robert Macqueen, Lord Justice Clerk. The first Baronet was a lord of session and justiciary in Scotland, under the title of Lord Annandale. Sir Richard dying without issue, he is succeeded in his title and estates by his next brother, Lieut.-Col. Honyman, of the Grenadier Guards (now Sir Orde Honyman), married to a dau. of Adm. Bowen.

Lately.—At Balgonie, Fifeshire, aged 70, William Thomas Baxter, esq.

At Edinburgh, the Hon. Isabella Rollo, dau. of the late James Lord Rollo.

March 2. In Anne-st. Edinburgh, George Tipper, esq. late of Queen-st. London.

March 4. At Castle Toward, Argyleshire, aged 74, K. Finlay, esq.

At Aberdeen, Mary, wife of William Stratton, esq.

March 7. At Glasgow, David Laird, esq.

JERSEY.—*Dec.* 17. Aged 74, John De Veulle, esq. He married in 1799, Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of the late Nicholas Messervy, esq. of Desaugrés Mannor, one of the Judges of the Royal Court of that Island, by whom he has left an only child, the present Sir John De Veulle, Chief Judge of Jersey, married in 1829, to Miss Tindal, eldest daughter of Thomas Tindal, esq. of Aylesbury, and niece to the Right Hon. Sir Nicholas C. Tindal, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas.

Dec. 19. At St. Helier's, aged 18, Sophia Catharine, eldest dau. of Capt. M. Houghton, E. 1. Com. Naval Service.

Lately. At St. Helier's, aged 89, Basil Goode, esq. formerly an Alderman of Coventry.

IRELAND.—*Jan.* 29. At Kilworth, co. Cork, in his 50th year, Brevet Major Edward Duncan, formerly of the 50th and late of the 48th Foot; sixth son of the late Rev. James Duncan, A.M. His career of service commenced at Flushing,

in the year 1809; he afterwards served with distinction in the campaigns of Spain and Portugal, and was named in the Gazette as a severely wounded Lieutenant at the storming of San Sebastian, August 31, 1813; was at the battle of Waterloo, siege of Paris, and for some years in the East Indies; and latterly with the 48th in the Mediterranean, until his health was in consequence much impaired. The deaths of his two eldest brothers are recorded in our Obituary, vol. lxxiv. p. 1242, and vol. lxxxv. ii. p. 285, and that of his youngest brother, vol. lxxxvi. ii. p. 92; of eight brothers, only two are alive. He has left a widow

and two boys, unprovided for, of the ages of eight and five.

ABROAD.—Oct. 3, 1840. At Chusan, of a wound received on the 25th Sept. upon the banks of the river Yang-tsi-Kiang, in a skirmish with the Chinese, Mr. Henry Simpson Harvey, Midshipman of H. M. Ship Conway, and eldest son of Lieut. Henry Wise Harvey of the Royal Navy. The untimely fate of this meritorious young officer, has been most kindly and handsomely recorded by his captain, officers, and shipmates, in the erection of a tablet to his memory, in the church of Upper Deal, Kent.

BILL OF MORTALITY, Mar. 1 to 22, 1842.

Christened.	} 712	Buried.	} 708	Between	2 and 5	64	50 and 60	56
Males 336		Males 352			5 and 10	30	60 and 70	84
Females 376		Females 356			10 and 20	23	70 and 80	64
Whereof have died under two years old ... 181					20 and 30	49	80 and 90	30
					30 and 40	58	90 and 100	2
					40 and 50	67		

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated, Mar. 25.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
60 2	28 0	19 6	34 11	31 11	33 1

PRICE OF HOPS, Mar. 25.

Sussex Pockets, 5*l.* 6*s.* to 6*l.* 0*s.*—Kent Pockets, 5*l.* 8*s.* to 8*l.* 15*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, Mar. 26.

Hay, 3*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 10*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 18*s.* to 2*l.* 2*s.*—Clover, 4*l.* 5*s.* to 5*l.* 10*s.*

SMITHFIELD, Mar. 29. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*l*bs.

Beef.....3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, Mar. 29.
Mutton.....4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>	Beasts..... 2,472 Calves 42
Veal.....4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>	Sheep.. 18,270 Pigs 319
Pork.....4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	

COAL MARKET, Mar. 29.

Walls Ends, from 15*s.* 6*d.* to 21*s.* 3*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 13*s.* 6*d.* to 17*s.* 3*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 50*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia, 47*s.* 3*d.*

CANDLES, 8*s.* per doz. Moulds, 9*s.* 6*d.*

PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers, 23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 194.—Ellesmere and Chester, 68.—Grand Junction 123.
 — Kennet and Avon, 18. — Leeds and Liverpool, 720.—Regent's, 10½,
 — Rochdale, 60.—London Dock Stock, 76½.—St. Katharine's, 97½.—East
 and West India, 103½.—London and Birmingham Railway, 176.—Great
 Western, 91½.—London and Southwestern, 59½.—Grand Junction Water
 Works, 56½.—West Middlesex, 92.—Globe Insurance, 116.—Guardian,
 35½.—Hope, 5½.—Chartered Gas, 55½.—Imperial Gas, 61½.—Phoenix Gas,
 30½.—London and Westminster Bank, 22.—Reversionary Interest, 92.

For Prices of all other Shares enquire as above.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From February 24, to March 28, 1842, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Barom.	Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.				
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	in. pts.			Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.
Feb. 24	42	47	40	29, 17	fair, cloudy	Mar. 12	48	56	45	30, 05	fair, cloudy
25	43	46	35	28	sh. sn. s.r. fa.	13	45	50	46	12	cldy, fr. cly.
26	41	47	36	44	do. r. f. h. l. do.	14	44	50	46	26	sh. sm. r. do.
27	40	47	41	44	cl. m. cl.	15	50	54	52	35	cldy, foggy
28	42	48	49	55	do. f. sh. r. do.	16	49	53	49	29	do. sh. r. cl.
M. 1	50	51	44	38	do. do. fair	17	50	56	50	14	f. do. do. wy.
2	44	48	51	66	much do.	18	48	53	43	29, 07	do. do. do. do.
3	54	56	51	82	cloudy, fair	19	43	47	43	48	do. shy. wy.
4	45	50	42	30, 01	fr. do. sh. r. a.	20	42	46	41	42	do. rein
5	43	50	40	07	do. do.	21	40	41	38	97	h. sh. r. f. wy.
6	45	52	41	29, 95	do. do.	22	40	45	37	30, 12	fa. cly. sh. r.
7	44	51	46	71	do. sbo. m.	23	38	41	34	13	do. sh. h. sn. f.
8	50	55	44	54	fair, do. do.	24	37	45	48	21	fair, cloudy
9	43	47	40	65	cl. wy. do. do.	25	50	55	46	19	do. do.
10	41	50	40	69	do. fa. wy.	26	48	50	36	28, 00	do. do.
11	44	56	51	74	much m. cl.						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From February 24, to March 28, 1842, both inclusive.

Feb. & Mar.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 1/4 per Cent. 1848.	3 1/4 per Cent. Reduced.	New 3 1/4 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
24	169 1/2	90 1/2	69 1/2		100	99	12 1/2			246	9 10 pm.	21 24 pm.
25	170	90	69		99 1/2	99	12 1/2					22 25 pm.
26	170	89 1/2	69		99 1/2	98 1/2	12 1/2					24 26 pm.
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26			69 1/2			98 1/2					10 pm.	29 27 pm.
28			69 1/2			99 1/2					11 8 pm.	29 27 pm.

**J. J. ARNULL, English and Foreign Stock and Share Broker,
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THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

MAY, 1842.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Poems, written in English, by Charles Duke of Orleans, during his Captivity in England, after the Battle of Agincourt.

CHARLES, Duke of Orleans, eldest son of Louis, Duke of Orleans, second son of Charles the Fifth King of France, was born May 26, 1391, was taken prisoner at the battle of Agincourt, in 1415, and remained in captivity, principally* in the Tower of London, for 25 years, when, at the end of that time, he was ransomed by Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, in 1440, for 300,000 crowns. It is supposed that he was ransomed in atonement for the murder of Charles's father, Louis, Duke of Orleans, by Philip's father, John, Duke of Burgundy, in 1407. He was twice married previous to his captivity, first to Isabel, the young and interesting widow of Richard II. King of England, in 1406; † and secondly to Bona, daughter of Bernard, Count of Armagnac. Immediately after his liberation he married Mary, daughter of Adolphus the first Duke of Cleves, by whom he had issue a son, who, on the failure of the elder branch of Charles the Fifth's descendants, by the death of Charles the Eighth, without surviving issue, became King of France as Louis XII. Charles died in January, 1466. He composed, in his native language, a considerable number of poems, amounting to 502 ballads, sonnets, 131 songs, and about 400 roundelays. These MSS. are preserved in the library of the King of France. ‡ Some of them have been printed in the *Annales Poétiques*, or *Almanach des Muses depuis l'origine de la Poesie Française*, Paris, 1776; and in a small volume called *Poesie de Charles d'Orleans*, Paris, 1809, and Grenoble, 1803. The same poems are supposed to have been repeated by him, in the English language, in the volume before us; § we say *supposed*, because a late writer, in the *Retrospective Review*, || considers that the English poems are not by his hand. "There can be little doubt (he says) that not a single line of them was the

* Charles was first imprisoned at Groombridge in Kent, afterwards in the Tower. Henry refused all ransom for Charles, because he was next heir to the throne of France after Charles the Dauphin. See Strickland's *Queens of England*, vol. iii. p. 52.

† Isabella died in childbirth Sept. 13, 1440, at Blois. Her infant, a little girl, married the Duke d'Alençon.

‡ A fine copy of the poems of Orleans is in the Public Library at Grenoble, written from his dictation by his secretary, Antoine l'Astesan. It has been copied from the Royal Library at Paris. See Strickland's *Queens*, vol. iii. p. 52. The monogram of Catharine de Medicis is in the corner of this MS. See *Mém. de l'Académie des Inscriptions*, vol. xiii. p. 580, by Mons. L'Abbé Sallier, also t. xv. p. 795, and tom. xvii. Mars, 1742.

§ Mr. (Sir H.) Ellis discovered this volume among the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum, No. 682, and they were printed by Mr. Watson Taylor for the Roxburghe Club in 1827.

|| See *Retrospect. Rev. New Ser.* vol. i. part i. p. 147. This article was written by the late Sir Thomas Croft.

Hath newe allyed hir, this may y se
 To his gret hurt with payne and hevynes,
 And hath him banysshid out of all gladnes,
 That where to dwelle nath he o bidyng place,
 Save in the carfull wod, in payne to ly,
 Where he contentith bide his lyvis space,
 And yet y say him how it is fofy.

P. 72.

O helpe me love that sest myn atturbance,
 I the requere with humbill obeyshaunce,
 Sum praty meyes that thou wolt me lere,
 How that y might avoyde this inpart here,
 To wynne the game withouten more dowtance,
 Welcome, and yit more welcome bi this light,
 O fresshe tidyngis unto my hert are ye,
 Say me, hast thou had of my ladi sight,
 Come, telle me sumwhat of hir now, let see,
 As bi thi trouthe how thynkist, is she not she,
 She was when last we partid compane,
 Which plesid hir say to bryng me out of woo,
Tredyng my foot, and that so prately,
 Teys you to whom y love am and no moo.

• • • • •
 I holde my silf the most happy wight
 In all this world when she 'love' callith me,
 For in echs where who so hir knoweth right,
 She praysid is for fayrist of bewte,
 So God me graunt as onys to ben he,
 Maugre daunger to se hir hastily
 That she eft sone may say unto me soo,
 Thenkith my love, for trouthe that this say y
 Teys yow to whom y love am and no mo.

* * * * *
 To longe for shame, and all to longe trewly,
 Myn hert y se thee slepe in displecere,
 Awake, this day, awake, o verry fy,
 Lete us at wode go geder may in fere,
 To holde of oure olde custome the manere,
 Ther shall we here the birdis syng and play,
 Right as the wood therwith shulde forshyvere,
 This joly tyme, this fresshe first day of Maye.

The god of love, this worldis god myghti,
 Holdeth this day his feste to fede and chere
 The hertis of us poore lovers hevy,
 Which only him to serve, sett oure desere,
 Wherefore he doth affoyle the trees fere
 With grene, and hath the soyle y flowrid gay,
 Only to shewe his fest to more plesere,
 This joly tyme, this fresshe first day of Maye.

Myn hert thou wost how daungere hath on whi
 Doon thee endure full grevous paynes here,
 Which doth the longe thus absent thi lady,
 That willist most to ben unto hir nere,
 Wherfors the best avise y kan thee lere,
 Is that thou drawe thee to disportis ay,
 Thi trowbely sorrow therwith to aclere,
 This joly tyme, this fresshe first day of May.
 My first in thought and last my lady dere,
 Hit axith more then this oon day leysere,
 To telle yow loo my greefe and gret affray,
 That this wolde make myn hert a poor martere,
 This joly tyme, this fresshe first day of May.

P. 94.

Then shulde y false alias so goodlyon,
 And shulde y breke the trewthe y to hir hight,

When freshe Phebus, day of Seynt Valentyū,
 Had whirlid up his golden chare aloft,
 The burnyd bemys of it gan to shyne
 In at my chambre where y slepid soft,
 Of which the light that he had w' him brought,
 He wook me of the slepe of hevynes
 Wherein forslepid y all the nyght dowlles,
 Upon my bed so hard of newous thought.

Of which this day to parten there bottyne
 An oost of fowlis semblid in a croft,
 Myn eye biside, and pletid ther latyn
 To have w' them as Nature had them wrouzt,
 Ther makis forto wrappe in wyngis soft,
 For which they gav so loude ther cries dresse,
 That y ne konde not slepe in my distres
 Upon my bed so harde of newous thought.

Tho gan y reyne w' teeris of myn eyne,
 Mi pilowe, and to wayle, and cursen oft
 My destyny, and gan my look enclyne
 These birdis to, and seide, ye birdis ought,
 To thank Nature, where as it sittith me nouzt,
 That hav yowre makis to yowre gret gladnes,
 Where y sorow the deth of my maystres,
 Upon my bed so hard of noyous thought.

Als wele is him this day that hath him kaught,
 A valentyne that lovyth him as y gesse,
 Where as this comfort sole y here me dresse,
 Upon my bed so hard of noyous thought.

I here many peple playne
 On love and on his crewelte,
 How he doth hem adewre in payne
 Ther love, and in adversite.
 And al for lightly soth to sayne
 They wold to grace amyttid be
 Withouten greef, but wot ye pleyne,
 The first shall fynde what so he be,
 The amverse of his weele certeyne.

Hoo thenkith hit a rath brayne
 And more yet to desire parde,
 For to the trewe the trouth must rayne,
 As at the last to get merce.
 Though first hit passe a yere or twayne,
 That they abide in poore degre,
 Yet at the laste forto ben fayne
 Long to endure amust be he
 The amverse of his weele certeyne.

The lover trewe that doth not fayne,
 Ay diligent in his degre,
 Forto deserve a thank agayne
 Ought he not bet it have seme ye;
 Then he bi force that wolde restrayne,
 A love maugre her volunte,
 Who wolde a lady so constrayne
 A shall fynde in his pevechere,
 The amverse of his weele oertayne.

But when a lady longe hath seyne
 Hir man in such perplexite,
 Though pite full a slepe have leyne,
 She must awake him of bounte,
 In amverse of his wele certeyne, &c.

P. 135.

But for bi cause that deynte lo is leef,
 Which doth oft tyme the grose mete sett aside ;
 That is the cause that moton̄, veel, or beef,
 Nor pigge, nor goos ycast yow noon provide,
 But and ye lust so poore a fare abide,
 In stede of mete y fede yow shall with song,
 And for mysuse, though that my wordis glide,
 Take them aworth y pray yow alle among.

And for folk say short song is good in ale,
 That is the cause in rundell y hem write ;
 The swettist mete als is of birdis smale,
 As quaylis rounde, and eek the larkis lyte :
 But what all this y putt hit in respite,
 For fowlis alle reherse here were to long ;
 But loke wherto ye have yowre appetit,
 And seke hem in this disshis forthe among.

P. 171.

A pak, a pak, madame, my lode alight.
 Forwhi alas y bere to hevy lo ;
 And without yow y may no ferthir go,
 So helpe me sett my crokid burthen right,
 Or ellis ye are to blame — bi God Almyght,
 For me my silf wolde helpe yow bare ye so ;
 A pak, a pak,
 Forwhi alas.

Ther is no mo to calle now here in sight,
 So helpe, or ellis attonys bicomme my foo,
 Now Mercy swete, but will ye lo, or noo,
 Have pite now upon me poore wight :
 A pak, a pak,
 For whi alas.

The mede is flowe, the grace is goon,
 The hert is chaungid from his place,
 Where y had wende hem be he nas,
 Thus Myrthe and y are comen foon.
 But fy, alas, that a wise oon
 Shulde hay or thay se what to chas :
 The mede is,
 The hert is.

Yet trust y lo to fynde aloon,
 An hert if that y have the grace ;
 And if y onys may that purchase,
 Then hay on hardeley everichoon :
 The meede is,
 The hert is.

A ladies hert forto want pite,
 Hit is to fowle ageyn nature ;
 That in so benynge a figure,
 So bewteuous fay in eche feture,
 Which lakkith ellis vertu, nor bounte, ;
 For what entent shuld she formyd be,
 Without hit were to mordre such as me,
 That loven hem above eche creature :
 A ladies hert,
 Hit is to,
 That in so,
 A ladies hert.

I kan no more but what y must agre,
 My silven w' my fatall aventure,

And as the surcot forgoth in substaunce,
Of ermyn, and is powdrid round about,
So was it wrought with fyn pynche and plesaançe,
And in the stede of powdryng all without
As y beheld right wel persayve y mought,
How it was sett full thikke w' laughyng eyen ;
But many moo that wepte y myght asprien.

Upon the whiche she ware a mantell large
That many feld was festid w' a lace,
Bi cause only hit bare so gret a charge
Of which the coloure black nor grene it nas,
But most lyke to a raynbow hewe it was
Forwhi the silkis were so verry straunge,
That ay from blew to reed, or grene thei chaunge.

Of which the tissew ran in clowde work,
And as thei brak now there and here,
Some w' rayn, and tempest lokid derk,
And out of othir smote sonne bemys clere,
And othir some were worst in a manere,
Of moonys weche that wrost wer yn a rang
Some at a wane, some cresyng aftir chaunge.

A bordir had this mantell eek theron,
That praty was, and riche in verry dede,
For made it was a brere of gold that ron
Now here and there, w' rosis whit, and reede,
Upon the which and levis as thei sprede,
Some loose, some fast, thei sett were ful of ston,
And that of perlis passyng many oon.

The lynyng of hit was w' nedill wrought,
So playn, so thikke, so smothe, so pratily
With litill litill flowris soft,
The soven, and the daisy,
But most of pancy myght y spy,
Abowt hir nek also she ware
A serpe the fasson to declare.

Hit wrought was full of broken balis,
Of disc, and as they fillen out,
By lynkis, and so down a valis,
To se them how they werle about,
Hit wondir was withouten dowl
Whi they turnyd so many chaunsis,
And that, so full of verry aunces.

Hir crowne was made w' wawis nyse,
And sett ful of karbonkil son,
The reysyng up w' flowre delise
Her heer also so bright it shon,
That it was hard to loke it on.
Which spredde hir shuldris all abroad
And all the chayre in which she rood.

Hir visage was eek wel y made,
But then sumwhile she lowrid sore,
And even as sonne she lokid glad ;
And in hir hond a wheel she bore,
And gave to turne it evyrmore.
That berel was me thought or glas,
And this was wreten in compas, &c.

P. 232.

Yet se y wel a gret pese of plesaançe,
The which y took, and in my bosum put,
So forto kepe it in remembraunce :
And for bicause that y nedis mut
Muse on my dreem, y sett me up a foot,

And so gan wandre in my thoughtis sade,
To that y come undir a grene woodshade.
Upon a launde the gras soft, smothe, and fayre,
That likyng gret hit was me to bihold,
And homward thus as y gan me repayre,
I fond a company, some yong, some olde,
That gan eche othir fast in armys hold.
For at the post and piler did thei play,
And all were gentil folkis dar y say.

As ladies, and ther w̄men many oon
With many a squyer, and many a knyght,
Among the whiche myn eyen spide anoon ;
The selfe lady bi verry god of myght,
That y se fortune bere so high on hight,
But how me than had y more joy or woo,
Now certes wel y kan not telle yow noo.

For joyful was y on hir to biholde,
Bi cause she was so lyk my lady swete ;
But me to queynt not durst y be so bold
Nad be the dreem that y did of hir mete.
That Venus had hir helpe to me bihight,
As y have to yow told what that she said,
For which that j tho the lesse me dismayd.

Now was ther on had knowen me tofore,
That me aspide, and y not how ;
And in his corse he fel, and had fortore
His hose, at which full many of hem lough ;
Now laughe, seide he, for some hav pleid y nough,
Which to me spake, y thank you frend, my fal,
For nad ye be, y had hit not at al.

But nevrtheles ye ar welcome parde,
So, now gef rome, take here a pleyer in,
For he shal pley his pagaunt now for me ;
Though that his chekis be but passyng thyn.
Set forth, let se, how fayre ye kan bigynne,
Nay good Cosyn, seide y, therof no more ;
Seynttyve ye shall see that myn hose is tore.

Bi hond he hent me so, and to the place
He drew me in, is ther noon othir bote,
Seide y, noo, no ye get no bettir grace.
Quod y, then must y to that nedis mote;
And so to renne y gan to make a foot.
And wel y wot, y ran not long a bowt,
Or that y on had towchid of the rowt.

And as the corse thus drove me here and there,
Unto my lady newe so streight y went ;
With gastful hert that quoke for verry fere,
How me were best to uttir myn intent.
Yet at the last on this poor posse y bent,
When that ther stood no mo but she and y,
A question wold y axe of yow lady, &c.

* * * * *

238.

The Raket cometh y graunt hit yow writ on,
And so an othir came, and afore hir stood ;
For which that y must nedis ben agoon,
Yet, nevrtheless, me thought it did me good.
That she so moche knew of myn hert by the rood,
And so we ran a corse or two or more,
Or that we must depart unto my sore.

For Crepusculus that revith day his light,
Gan in the west his cloudy mantel shake,
And for bicause y fastid lo that nyght

From oon to oon of them my leve y take,
 But lord so that myn hert bigan to quake,
 When that y take shulde of my lady leve,
 And for no thing it wold me not bileve.

She blusshed reed to see how that y ferde,
 For as y kist, y seide, now welcome sorow
 Ye made me gast, quod she, y shrympe yowr berd,
 But may ye not abide here to tomorrowe.
 A madame no fare, wel seynt Johñ to borow,
 Bi holy God, y trowe bet that ye may ;
 Ellis come, and se us lo sum othir day.

Madame, a trouthe y thanke yowre ladiship
 It may me happe to se yow here this weke,
 Thus dyd y so depart the feleship
 And gan me forth to my poor logging peke.
 But all that nyght myn hert did rore, and seke
 For nought me nyst, as what was best to do,
 To speke or writ, when next y came hir to, &c.

P. 287.

Lende me yowre praty mouthe, madame,
 Se how y knele here at yowre feet,
 Whie wolde ye occupy the same ;
 Now, where a bowt first mot me wite.
 I wis, dere hert to basse it swete
 A twyse, or thrise, or that y die,
 So may ye have, when next we mete,
 Toforne or ye it ocupie.

Or y it occupy wel, wel,
 Is my reward but such a skorne ?
 Ye woo is me, for yowre seek hele ;
 But it may heele right wel to morne.
 Then se y wel though y were lorne ;
 For oon poore cosse ye sett not by
 Seide y yow not y nough toforne,
 Ye may have or ye occupy.

Ye for that cosse y thanke yow that
 For whi, yet am y nevir the nere,
 Then com agayne this wot ye what ;
 An othir tyme, and not to yere,
 A fy wel wel, a swet hert dere.
 Bi verry god ye mot aby,
 Nay, bete me not, first take it here,
 Toforne, or ye it occupy.

Ye so so swete, ye so swete hert,
 Good thrift unto that praty eye,
 Nay erst lo must ye this avert,
 How y seide, or ye it occupy," &c.

P. 292.

So fresshe bewte, so moche goodlynes,
 So skace of grace, so large of crewelte,
 So moche vertew, and so moche gantilnes,
 So long this straunge, so bareyne of pite,
 So lusty yowthe, so replete of bounte,
 So litil mercy, and so gret disdayne,
 So fervent love then as hit cawsith me
 How may it be owt sleyng me in payne.

So many othis as y have yow swore,
 So koward drede whi take ye or mystrust,
 So fayre bihest and y a skorne therfore,
 So moche to love, where ye ageyne dialust
 So for what cawse y wolde fayne that y wist,
 So it not greve, nor yow offende ageyne

So ovirtwart as this is knyht and twyst,
How may it be owt sleying me in payne.

So sle ye me, dere hert, bi god a lon,
So which ye charge me, speke no more of this,
So but y shulde my wery lyf forgon,
So may y not but syn yowre plesure is,
So for my trouthe to doon me deye y wis,
So hit may ese how eek to se me slayne,
So as ye do, and lo it kan not mys,
How may it be owt sleying me in payne.

Goo poor bille, good fortune be thi gide
Forblot with teeris of m̄y eyen twayne
For me to joy my sorowis, and to hide
How may it be owt sleying me in payne.

As for farewel, farewel, farewel, farewel,
And of farewel more then a thousand skore,
Have ye farewel, or more had y to dele,
For forto say, this partyng doth me sore
Hit doth, hit doth, hit nede nede no more ben sore
For though that y wolde kepe it close, mafay,
Mi bollid hert doth so his sikis rore,
That mawgre me hit doth my wele biwray.

What may y doon now levyng yowre presence,
But drawe me sool my silven to complayne,
In waylyng so the tyme of yowre absence,
Which is to me, god wot, most grevous payne
And wol be to that y se yow agayne
Which let ben swete as sone as that ye may
For the sighis that dothe ellis on me rayne
As maugre me, thei wol myn hert biwray.

Bi think yow eek that is passyng hard,
Unto an hert ful of adversitie
To hide his payne that is sore bistad,
So blynd is love, and wenyth othir be.

This say y lo my selven well bi me
That sore y drede syn y am yeven away,
Lest that my bollyng sighis on preve
As maugre me that hit my love biwray.

But in good trouthe the deth hit were me levyr
Then hit were wist wherfor that y yow pray,
Albe y fer forget me nevyr
To eft sone that y may yow more biwray."

With these lines this long and singularly curious Poem terminates.

DIARY OF A LOVER OF LITERATURE.

By THOMAS GREEN, *Esq. of Ipswich.*

(Continued from p. 142.)

March 14, 1821. Finished Wordsworth's Poems. The Italian epitaphs which he has translated, are very elegant and beautiful, and shed a grace on death. The passage in the first,

" Ivi vivia giocondo, e i suoi pensieri
Erano tutti rosa," &c.

which he translates,

" There pleasure crown'd his days, and all his thoughts
A roseate fragrance breath'd ! "

stating that he had not skill to come nearer to the original: he might have rendered literally,

“ There lived he jocund, and his thoughts
Were roses all ———— ”

with far richer effect. Wordsworth has unquestionably a fine strain of pure moral feeling, and an exquisite relish for the beauties of nature; but his homely peculiarities are still offensive, and his metaphysical defence of them in the preface to the *Lyrical Ballads* is but a confused piece of philosophy. Yet he is right in taking the origin of poetry from emotions recollected in tranquillity; and remarking how much the music of harmonious metrical language, by its impressions of pleasure, softens down and sweetens the pathos which would be heart-rending and grating in prose.—Walked to Bramford Hill in search of violets—little Worlidge there—disappointed.

March 24. Went to the field beyond Dale Hill in search of violets—accompanied by my little girl—strange confessions—read Cobbett's letter to the Government, on Agricultural Distress, in his last Register. I have heard better things of him; but he is still the same coarse, scurrilous, malicious blackguard as ever—writing, however, with great power.

March 25. Bought a portrait of Fernando Cortez of Mrs. John Edgar, for 10/. with a golden tone and senatorial dignity of countenance, quite Titianic. Took a farewell of the Wilsons in the drawing room with little regret,—quite ruined. Frost called, powerfully impressed by the head of Cortez, growing every successive view in his esteem. The head of Cortez engraved by Vertue, from a portrait of Titian, at Corsbam House, not like mine. Walked to the meadows by the river, and round Whiston Hall, gathering violets, which were in tolerable plenty. Burke's account of Cortez, in his *European Settlements*, will not do after Robertson.

March 29. Count Liuingen called to talk over Miss Stephens's visit to them, and a proposed concert for her. Dined at Christ Church—rather *triste*. The art and address of the Count exquisite—quite. Scruples against the concert for Passion Week, where one should little expect them, for the example's sake—this sort of cant seems growing into operation again. Walked round Wherstead Lodge by the walls—gathered violets in the churchyard. Saw Lord Dysart's funeral pass over the hill—a grand cavalcade—but the days of pageantry are gone by.

March 30. Mr. Mitford called, and chatted till half past eleven, on politics, pictures, &c. He says, there are but few good pictures in the Fitzwilliam collection: he mentioned, I think, two richly coloured little Canalettos Between 30,000/. and 40,000/. expended on prints, &c. furnished chiefly by Woodburn. He says the impressions of the Swanevelts are very indifferent. Read Doily's *Life of my relative Archbishop Sancroft*: he seems to have got a most congenial theme in that high churchman. Sancroft's pedantry of quotation in his *Letters* is very amusing. His expression in writing to his father, on the execution of Charles I.—“ the waters of the ocean cannot wash out the spots of that blood,” must have been suggested by *Macbeth*: the whole letter is a striking evidence of the horror with which that event was regarded by the royalists of the day; and particularly, I suspect, by the clerical ones. Sancroft's relationship to our family appears to have arisen from his aunt Deborah marrying George Barrett of Stradbroke.

April 10. Pursued Sancroft's life. His throwing himself down at the

feet of the King, and humbly petitioning to be released, by reason of infirmity of body, from acting in the High Commission Court, was surely unworthy of him; nor am I quite satisfied, in point of honour and honesty, with his declaration and course of conduct with the King, in the memorable interview Nov. 5, 1688, particularly connected with the correspondence and understanding (slight, I acknowledge,) which existed between him and the Prince of Orange, respecting the threatened condition of the Church of England. He certainly wanted manly firmness for the critical situation in which he was placed, and nothing can be clearer, than that, had the Church remained untouched, our liberties, for these holy prelates, might have gone to the —. The utmost Sancroft could bring himself to, it appears, at the Revolution, was the appointing the Prince of Orange *Custos regni*. His absenting himself from his place during the whole of this critical discussion in the House of Lords is certainly explicable only, in any creditable way, by supposing that he was unable to make up his mind to the best course of proceeding. Sancroft, it appears, let his beard grow at Fressingfield.

April 14. Looked through the excerpts from Wharton's Account of Sancroft's Life, appended to his own, by the editor. There are some things in it highly curious. When solicited by a Virgin to marriage, *Proh pudor!* he says, "*Dos ipsius satis umpla non fuit.*" The attack on him in Windsor forest, by Mathews, a Romish priest, who then said mass privately to the King at the castle, and Sancroft's confession, is a remarkable fact. Wharton charges Sancroft's nephews, Green, among the rest, with withholding his MS. papers, those relating to Bishop Laud, which the Archbishop had promised him. The executors are elsewhere stated to have sold the Archbishop MSS. for eighty guineas, to Bateman the bookseller, of whom they were purchased by Tanner, and presented to the Bodleian. They were also accused of withholding a good portion of his library, destined for Emanuel College. Wharton appears to have been a man of extraordinary industry and research.

April 15. Looked through Sancroft's *Fur Predestinatus*, and his Sermon on the Consecration of the Bishops at the Restoration: not destitute of shrewdness and vigour. The familiarity and quaintness of his illustrations in the sermon are very characteristic of the times, and frequently provoke a smile. It is his chaplain Needham, I see, and not Wharton, who makes the charges against the Archbishop's nephews regarding the books and MSS.

April 20. Gilpin, in his Norfolk Tour, affirms that, were he to fill a gallery with pictures which pleased him most, on recollection, they should be portraits exclusively: in immediate transcripts from nature, there is always something to charm; in imaginary representations, always something to disgust. Gilpin's *doth* and *hath* is a detestable affectation. Dugald Stewart had observed it.

April 22. Pursued Gilpin's Lakes of Cumberland. He inculcates the doctrine that, in examining a picture, we should leave the *master* entirely out of the question; it may mislead and cannot assist the judgment. This is like the cant in politics, of "measures not men." In the first place, it is scarcely possible that even an indifferent work of a great master should not possess some vestiges of his transcendent excellences, which, however latent, it must be of the highest interest and utility to trace; and in the second, it stands strictly connected, by association, with works of higher power, a potent source of interest in itself. Gilpin thinks we are often

more pleased with a sketch than a finished piece ; not, as Burke supposes, because the imagination is entertained with the promise of something more, and does not acquiesce in the present object of sense, but because it leaves us the power of creating something more ourselves : I do not think that the two doctrines essentially differ. Burke, I suspect, meant the same thing, though he has not so clearly expressed it.* Gilpin seems to have no high relish for pictures, at the same time that he looks at nature too much with a painter's eye : so that he continues to miss apparently the supreme enjoyment of both. Walked up Stoke Hills in deep and solemn meditation on the state of poor Frost, whom I had just parted from ; his fatal disease having now manifested itself. Frost has been to me on " painting," what P—— was in music. The loss of such friends, independently of all friendly feelings, operates as a sort of severance from the art. Strolled round Christ Church Park. The earlier trees, particularly round the Red House, beautifully tinted with virgin green. Strolled in the garden after tea.

April 29. Looked over Lord Byron's Letters on Bowles's Strictures on Pope. His lordship's predilection for Pope is most extraordinary, and cannot be accounted for, but on the principle of our liking those qualities best which are the most opposite to those we possess : the whole sparkles with wit and intelligence spontaneously evolved. With regard to the grand question discussed, though not very philosophically, whether poetry, as Mr. Bowles contends, or seems to do at least, derives all its high excellences from representations of nature exclusively, as opposed to art, his lordship is unquestionably right. Alison makes nature itself derive all its poetical charms from moral associations. But I am not quite sure that I thoroughly understand the question between them ; or his lordship either.

May 4. Called on poor Frost—complained of much debility, but enlivening at my company, and relating, with much humour and a hearty laugh, the adventures of an old hare, out of season, sent by Sir William Middleton to Carey, from Carey to John King, from King to himself, and from himself to Carey back again. Impressed, I think, with a sense of danger, though not immediate.—Went to see a strange monster about four feet high, sitting dressed in a chair, with something of a swine-like head, but the shoulders, arms, breast, abdomen, navel, thighs, and legs very like the human, covered with short thin hair, the hands and feet the same, though clumsy and armed with long claws, apparently quiet and dull ; said to be brought from South America, and called the Peruvian Savage. It was taken at the river Plata.

May 8. Called again on Frost—complained of weakness and exhaustion—expressed himself *very impatient of the commiserative babble of women*†—could bend his mind to nothing, yielding a little to fancies. The portrait I bought has arrived from Ladbroke's, very judiciously repaired—a glorious picture ! combining the truth and individuality of Holbein with the unaffected and impressive majesty of Titian. Mr. Buun was amazed and delighted and astonished at my foresight of its excellences. It has certainly an air of dignity that surpasses anything I have seen in Holbein's productions, and approaches Raffaele himself. Strolled by the side of the grove. The foliage variously and beautifully tinted, from the exuberance

* Independently of these reasons, which proceed from the mind and feelings of the spectator, it may be observed, that a sketch is often superior to a finished picture in the vigour and spirit of the first thoughts, which no subsequent labour can attain. This, we think, is acknowledged by artists, and is not unnoticed in their writings.—ED.

† A sensible man.—ED.

July 20. Looked over some of Hume's Political Essays,* exhibiting striking proofs of acuteness and penetration, considering the time when they were written, though now appearing, in many instances, shallow, and in some being assuredly fallacious. The earnestness with which he condemns paper credit, and points out the certain ruin to the state, in one way or other, from the funding system, is very remarkable in so cool and sceptical a reasoner. On my return home, reviewed with delight my Claude and Hobbima, unparalleled by anything I ever met with.† Called, with painful feelings, on Mrs. Frost; deeply affected—looked over, with sorrowful emotions, his paintings, drawings, &c. Agreed with Mrs. Frost for the picture of St. Sebastian, and received from her a kind present of the choicest painting of my poor friend.

Sept. 10. Began Burke's Speeches on the Impeachment of Hastings, just published. The opening of the charge is a most magnificent effort: he rises gradually from a temperate level, towers serenely and majestically aloft, and grapples his enormous and complicated subject with a mastery and power that is quite stupendous; his style, though careless in the repetition of expressions, is the most ample and supple surely that ever clothed ideas.

Sept. 11. Pursued Burke's charges against Hastings. One grieves to see, and I see it now and here more clear than ever, how far vehemence of feeling overpowers the judgment of this great man, and compels him, occasionally, to a course of proceeding and to expressions of sentiment of the extremest imprudence, considering the object in view and the circumstances in which he was placed. His transition from a general view of the state of India, to particular and personal crimination, is not very happily managed; and what he fulminates respecting there being no proper despotism in Asia or the world, though truly magnificent, approaches, I fear, a splendid raving. The apophthegm, of which he avers his personal conviction from long experience, and wishes it recorded, "that there never was a *bad* man who had ability for *good* service," is deep and true, I believe, and certainly new.

ON COLLARS OF THE ROYAL LIVERY. No. IV.

(Continued from p. 380.)

THE LIVERY OF THE DUKE OF LANCASTER.

THE remarkable anecdote I have already detailed in my second Paper (March, p. 250), has shown that the Duke of Lancaster returned from Spain in the year 1389 wearing on his neck a collar of his livery, and that it was, in compliment to him, worn by his nephew King Richard.

We have thus direct evidence that John of Ghent, Duke of Lancaster,

gave a Collar of his Livery, though unaccompanied by any positive intimation of its form.

Nor have I hitherto derived that information from any other source. There remains, however, a drawing of the armorial achievements which formerly decorated a window of the old cathedral of St. Paul's, opposite to the Monument of the Duke of Lancaster, where the arms of John of Ghent are placed within a COLLAR

* Mr. Green was now travelling among the Westmoreland Lakes, and was in lodgings at Ambleside.—ED.

† Mr. Green, since his departure, had seen the pictures at the British Institution, at Burleigh, Chatsworth, and other places, when he returned to his own with such increased delight.—ED.

OF ESSES. It must be allowed that this window was probably erected a few years after the death of the Duke;* but, as the collar is clearly placed round his personal coat, impaled with that of his wife, Blanche of Lancaster, (the mother of Henry the Fourth,) it appears to intimate that the Duke, as well as his son, used the Collar of Esses.

In his will the Duke of Lancaster mentions his "best collar," but without a further description of its appearance. It seems, however, to have been a Collar of Livery, as it was bequeathed to the Duchess his wife, together with his best Hart of King Richard's livery :

"mon meillour Cerf ov le bonne rubie, et mon meillour Coler ovecq tous les diamandes ensemble."

To his daughter Philippa Queen of Portugal, he bequeathed "mon second meillour Cerf d'or." A salt-cellar bequeathed to the King was ornamented with the Garter, and with a collar.†

COLLAR OF LIVERY OF THE EARL OF DERBY.

The Duke of Lancaster's son, Henry Earl of Derby, afterwards King Henry the Fourth, gave Collars of his Livery during the lifetime of his father :

several records in proof of which were extracted by Anstis from the Wardrobe Accounts of that Prince, remaining in the office of the Duchy of Lancaster. In the earliest instance, occurring in 1391-2, his Collar was formed of seventeen letters S. which were either combined with, or made in the form of, feathers, having scrolls and mottos upon them :

— pro i Coler auri fact. pro domino Henrico Lancastrie, Comite Derb. cum xvij literis de S. ad modum plumarum cum rotulis et scripturis in eisdem, cum Signo [cigno] in toreto ejusdem. (Comp. 15 Ric. II.)

Livrez a Richard Dancastre p^r un Coler a luy done p^r Mons^r. le Conte de Derby p^r cause d'une autre Coler done p^r mondit Sr. a un esquier John Gower, vynt sys sold oyt deniers. De p^r Hugh Wat^rton, Chamburlen au Conte de Derby. (17 Ric. II.)

— pro pondere argenti unius Colerii facti cum Esses rollati et dati Roberto de Waterton eo quod dominus [Hen. Com. Derb.] dederat Colerium ipsius Roberti alio armigero, &c.

— pondere unius Colerii facti cum Esses de floribus de Soveigne vous de moy penden. et amaill. ponderis viij unc. (20 Ric. II.)

The occasional addition of a Swan to the Collar of Esses, as described in the first of these passages, and appear-

* In the Letters Patent for the endowment of the Chantry for the Duke, dated 4 Hen. IV. it was settled to be established in a certain chapel situate on the north side of the quire, which chapel was *then newly built*. (Dugdale's Hist. of St. Paul's.) The contents of the window are shown in the accompanying engraving from the collections of Nicholas Charles, Lancaster Herald, MS. Lansd. 874. The shields in the centre are, as will be seen, Lancaster surrounded by the Garter; and Lancaster impaling the first house of Lancaster, within the Collar of Esses. The arms in the margin are, England surmounted by a bend azure, for Henry Earl of Lancaster, the Duchess's grandfather; Or, a lion rampant purple, for Lacy Earl of Lincoln; Barry argent and gules, an orle of martlets sable, for Chaworth, the Duchess's grandmother; Gules, a cinquefoil ermine, for the earldom of Leicester; Per fess dancette argent and gules, for Montfort Earl of Leicester; sable, three ostrich feathers enscrollled or, the "coat of peace" for the Blood Royal [see the will of the Black Prince and his monument at Canterbury; and Willement's Heraldic Notices of Canterbury Cathedral]; and Or, a spread eagle sable, of the import of which I am not aware. These insignia connectedly typified his Earldoms of Leicester and Lincoln, and the Duchess's ancestry. It is singular, however, that among several repetitions, there is no allusion to the Earldom of Derby, nor to the mothers of either the Duke or Duchess. That neither the arms of Castile and Leon, nor of Swinford, for the second and third wives of John of Ghent, should occur, is perfectly consistent with the erection of the window after the Duke's death, and during the reign of Henry the Fourth, the offspring of the first marriage.

† — "mon saler dor ovecq le gartir, le coler overez entour le saler, un turturell assis desuis le covercle." The "turturell" was a turtle-dove. There is again a bed "enbroude d'un arbre d'or et un turturell assis desuis l'arbre;" and to the Duchess his wife, "mon grand lit de noir velvet enbroude dun compasse de ferures (*horse shoes*, whereby the Earldom of Derby, anciently held by the house of Ferrers, is alluded to) et gartiers, et un turturell en mylieu de les compasses."

Derby, afterwards King Henry the Fourth, if not of his father John of Ghent, Duke of Lancaster, has now been fully proved; but the origin of that device, and the signification of the letter, has never been positively ascertained.

Mennens has given an account and representation of the Collar of the Knights of Cyprus, founded by the family of Lusignan. It was adorned, he says, with golden capital Esses, which were interlaced (lengthwise, as he represents them) upon a golden chain: and with regard to the latter S, which he says with the Romans signified *Silence*, it in this case implied *Society*, or association.

“Per literam autem S. quæ Silentii apud Romanos nota fuit, secretum societatis et amicitie simulachrum, individuumque pro patriæ defensione Societatem denotari.” Fr. Mennenii *Deliciæ Equest. Ordinum*, 12mo. 1613, p. 153.

Favyn, as usual, favours us with a fresh design for this Collar of the Knights of Cyprus: with him it was composed* of silken love-knots, interchanged with the letters S. R. for *Securitas Regni*.

But again, in the *Histoire des Ordres Militaires*, Amsterdam, 1721, 12mo. iii. 198, and Paris, 1719, 4to. iv. 430, the same is called the Order of Silence, and the Collar represented as of ∞∞ lengthways; and the pendant sword, placed by Mennens within an S-shaped scroll, is placed within the same letter.

In the portfolio of my friend Mr. Willement, I have seen a woodcut engraving † in which the armorial achievement of a German, “*Erbliche wappen Herr Florian Waldauff*,” of about the time of Albert Durer, is surrounded with three collars, 1. of hearts between saws, with a figure of the Virgin as a pendant, and below her a swan within a wreath; 2. of lily-pots, with a griffin for a pendant; and 3. of the letters ∞∞ linking into one another, terminating in front with

portcullises, to which hangs as a pendant a lion statant, his tail cowed. The materials of this last collar are all so like the heraldic emblems of the royal house of England, as to make it very remarkable.

No one, however, so far as I am aware, has ventured to suggest the existence of any connection between the English Collar of Esses and the Collar of Cyprus, or other foreign device. The theories which have actually been propounded, and they are not few, I now proceed to enumerate:

1. *That the letters SS were the initials of Saint Simplicius*, a Roman senator who suffered martyrdom under the emperor Diocletian, in the year 287. The origin of this hypothesis has been attributed to Wicelius, a German polemical writer, contemporary with Queen Mary, who, indeed, describes the Collar of “the Society of Saint Simplicius,” with a confidence and minuteness which might be envied even by Favyn himself.

“It was (he says) the custom of those persons to wear about their necks silver collars, composed of double SS. which noted the name of Saint Simplicius: between these double SS the collar contained 12 small plates of silver, in which were engraved the 12 articles of the Crede, together with a single trefoyle. The image of Saint Simplicius hung at the collar, and from it 7 plates, representing the 7 gifts of the Holy Ghost.” ‡

Here was a Collar of “the Order of Saint Simplicius,” very ingeniously designed and completely appointed. The name of this Saint was not, however, connected with the English Collar of Esses by Wicelius, but by an Englishman, Nicholas Harpsfield, whose “*Ecclesiastical History*” was printed at Douay in 1622, but who died in 1583. He was, so far as I can find, the first to affirm that the letters of the “Collar of SS.” denoted the name of Saint Simplicius. §

Camden, indeed, from some un-

* See engraving copied in Ashmole, Hugh Clark, &c. &c.

† It is the leaf of a book, and is marked at the foot “fol. iij.” On the reverse is another engraving representing the “*Kunigliche Majestat Wappen*.”

‡ *Historia de Divis, tam vet. quam novi Testamenti*, Basilie, 1557, p. 254. I quote the passage as translated by Ashmole: but the original passage may be seen in Dugdale’s *Origines Juridicales*, p. 102, the only discrepancy being in the words “*trifolio Simpliciano*,” for which Ashmole appears to have read “*trifolio simplici*.”

§ *Ecclesiastical History*, Douay, 1622, p. 86. The passage, which is connected

Favyn to embellish his volume with an engraving of the Collar of the "Chevaliers à l'S." I am not aware that any of them have repeated either his or Menestrier's hypothesis. We may proceed to that of a more modern writer—

4. That S "is the first letter of the Latin word *Signum*, which signifies a badge of honour." This was proposed in 1815 by a correspondent of the Gentleman's Magazine,* who signed S.B., and who is designated by Mr. Beltz as "a respectable antiquary." It has not found a seconder.

5. We will now notice the conjecture of Mr. Beltz himself, that "the meaning of the letter S may be presumed to be explained as referring to the initial letter of the word *SOUVENEZ*."† This may justly be termed Mr. Beltz's theory, because, though he found it in Anstis, together with the document upon which it is founded; yet he put it forward as at once original and correct, whilst Anstis had advanced it with extreme diffidence. The following is the passage of Anstis :

"It might be esteemed a very precarious conjecture to guess, that the repetition of the letter S took its rise from the initial letter of this motto or sentence [*Sovereign vous de moy*], though possibly 'tis on as good a foundation as the common derivation of it from *Sanctus Simplicius*, a canonized lawyer, scarce to be found in our kalendars. We find indeed that Richard II. himself had a gown made in his fourteenth year (Lib. Cotom. in Garderob. p. 157), whereon this motto was embroidered, to be used at the famous tilt in Smithfield.‡"

Thus Anstis, we see, thought the derivation from *SOUVENEZ* but "a very precarious conjecture," and only on a par with the Simplician legend, which he evidently disregarded. My reasons for rejecting this also may be

very briefly stated. It is founded only on the single extract from a wardrobe account of the Earl of Derby in the 20th Ric. II. (before quoted in p. 479) which was made "cum Esses de Floribus de Soveigne vous de moy;" but the same records inform us that five years before the letters of S were made "ad modum Plumarum," and we have several other examples of the Esses being formed of various fanciful patterns. In the collar upon the neck of Queen Joan at Canterbury, they might be described as being "in the form of ribbons:" but each of these are singular or occasional examples, and therefore there is no probability of the Collar of SS having taken its design from a motto, of which we hear only on one other occasion, and then as being used by King Richard, not by the Earl of Derby.§

So impressed, however, was Mr. Beltz with the authority of the document above quoted, that it tempted him to dispute the accuracy of the motto painted about twenty-five times on the canopy of Henry the Fourth's monument at Canterbury :

"*A temperance* (he says) was the motto of the illustrious family of the Queen; but it does not elsewhere appear that the word *Soverayne* was in use, as a motto or device, by Henry. In the absence of any other more probable solution of the enigma, may it not be conjectured that the word *souvenez*, which we find was written *Sovereign* in a public record, may have been transformed into *soverayne* by a blunder of the painter, or read incorrectly by those who have described the decorations of the monument.||"

The monument and its paintings remain, however, to speak for themselves. The mottoes on the frieze may be seen in most views of the monument; and the painting on the ceiling of its canopy is engraved in

* Vol. LXXXV. i. 109. The same writer had discussed the subject in vol. LXXXIII. ii. 231; and after the appearance of Mr. Beltz's paper in the Retrospective Review gave an abstract of it in vol. XCVIII. ii. 603.

† Retrosp. Rev. N.S. ii. 507.

‡ Anstis, i. 117.

§ Since the above was written, I have examined the Issue Roll of the Exchequer for Michaelmas term 8 Hen. IV. from which Mr. Devon has given a passage in his volume of extracts from those records, p. 305. I have thus ascertained that the King, in that year, caused to be made, for himself, at the cost of 385^l. 6^s. 8^d. a collar of gold, "operato cum hoc verbo *souvez* et literis de S. et x. aymellatis et garnizatis," &c. This document furnishes stronger evidence for the connection of the Esses with *Souvenez* than that which was quoted by Anstis; but still it does not amount to proof of identical signification. Nor is the description perfectly clear: what are "S. et x."?

|| Retr. R. p. 508.

wards became sovereign, appeared auspicious."

Sir Samuel Meyrick has adhered to the same opinion in a recent publication;* and it is also adopted by Mr. Kempe in the descriptions to Stothard's "Monumental Effigies," 1832.†

To show, however, the existence of any probability that the Collar of S was derived from *Soverayne*, it ought to be proved that *Soverayne* was the motto, not only of Henry of Bolingbroke when King, but thirteen years before, whilst he was the subject of King Richard, the heir apparent only of the Duke of Lancaster, and even under full age. Sir S. Meyrick's assertion to that effect seems to have originated merely from the letter S itself.

Suppose it to have been the motto of his father, it is scarcely less inexplicable. If the motto *Ich dien*, used by Edward the Black Prince, and maintained by his successors down to the present time, means, as is generally supposed, *I serve*, it would be a strange contrast that his younger brother should have adopted one so opposite in its signification. Could a subject, potent even as John of Ghent, have presumed to make such an assertion of supremacy? It is true that at one period of his life he assumed the title of a sovereign, as King of Castile and Leon (from 1372 to 1389), and that may possibly explain it.

But we are still running beyond our proofs to assume that the Duke of Lancaster, or the Earl of Derby, used the motto of *Soverayne*. The former, at the time of his return from Spain, which is that at which we hear of his Livery Collar, had just *ceased* to style

himself the Sovereign of that country, having relinquished his claims to the Sovereign in possession. The motto, therefore, if originally allusive to the sovereignty of Castile and Leon, had thus become unmeaning with regard to his foreign dominions, and would have been treasonable had it been intended to assert sovereignty at home. Nor can it be supposed that, had such a meaning been attached to the Collar of Esses, it could have been adopted by Richard the Second, to whatever extreme his complaisance towards his uncle might have been carried.

Under these circumstances of doubt and difficulty I shall venture to propose a new conjecture—I cannot claim for it any better title; but whilst all its predecessors are destitute of any ascertained proof, this conjecture may take its stand with the rest. It is, *that S was adopted as the initial of Seneschallus or Steward.*

To the high office of Steward of England the Duke of Lancaster became entitled in right of his wife, on the death of his father in law Henry Duke of Lancaster in 1361: and it was that in virtue of which he exercised the greatest share of his power. It appears possible, therefore, that he might give collars to his adherents and friends, the device of which was significant of their allegiance to the Steward of England.

Here, then, I shall for the present conclude; taking leave of the reader in the somewhat hacknied sentiment, but which I sincerely adopt on the present occasion—

" Si quid novisti rectius istis
Candidus imperti."

J. G. N.

AN INQUIRY INTO THE TRUE HISTORY OF KING ARTHUR.

Section II. The Locality of Arthur's Kingdom.

THE investigations which formed the subject of the last section, furnish us with the materials for solving the question which is propounded in the

The lines of Gower which I have quoted were meant, and in the new edition his name has been substituted for that of Chaucer.

* New edition of Carter's "Ancient Sculpture and Painting," 1838, p. 6.

† Pp. 86 and 90. In the volume quoted in the last note, p. 143, "Stothard" is quoted as an authority for this explanation. But the greater part of the descriptions in Stothard's book were not written until some years after his death. It may be here observed that Miss A. Strickland, in her recent *History of the Queens*, has attributed this work to Mrs. Bray the novelist (Mr. Stothard's widow), instead of Mr. Kempe, her brother.

present. The seat of Arthur's power was in the immediate neighbourhood of his earliest exploits, and consequently adjacent to the Saxon settlement of Lothian. In connection with that settlement his victories are recorded by Nennius, who in the same paragraph concludes his account of Octa, and notes the career of Arthur. The same error, which has induced historians to seek for his original antagonists in Wessex, has led them to assign to him a kingdom in the south-western extremity of the island. In correcting one particular, we discover the fallacy of the other. The mistake was possibly confirmed by the casual similarity of name between Arthur's real subjects in the north, and of those assumed for him in the Cornish promontory, the former bearing the designation of Damuii, the latter of Dumnonii.

The country of the Damuii extended from the Forth to the Clyde, which with the Rampart of Antoninus formed its northern boundary. It included the districts of Lothian and Clydesdale, the former, as we have seen, colonized by the Saxon bands of Octa and Ebissa, the latter still retained by its original possessors. Four other tribes lay between the Damuii and the Wall of Severus, which crossed the island from the Tyne to the Solway. Of these the Otadeni held the eastern coast, comprising Berwickshire, and the greater part of Northumberland; further west in Tynedale, Reedsdale, and Teviotdale, were the Cadeni; the Selgovæ occupied Dumfriesshire; and the peninsula of Galloway was tenanted by the Novantes. Whilst these five states yet retained a British population, the whole were designated by the common name of Berneich, which the Saxons softened into Bernicia. Each section probably maintained an independent domestic government, but a paramount chief directed their united operations in war. From the title of Pendragon, bestowed by historians on Uther, the father of Arthur, we may assume that he was the chief of this little confederation, and that the dignity descended to his more renowned successor. That the Damuii were the immediate subjects of Arthur, is a fact which has received a singular confirmation from the researches of Chalmers, who quotes an ancient charter, in which Dum-

barton or Alclyde, the capital of Clydesdale, is designated as "Castrum Arthuris." This fortress is described by Bede as "Arx munitissima Britonum," and continued to be the citadel of a remnant of the ancient population for many ages after the æra of the Saxon Conquest.

The industrious author of the Caledonia has collected numerous other instances of places within the limits of Bernicia, whose names are derived from the great hero of early British history, and his catalogue might be enlarged by many additions.

A probability has been suggested in the preceding section that Arthur was not the first North British Chieftain who was called upon to resist the encroachments of the Saxons. I believe that the wars of Urien with Flamddwyn, so celebrated in the lays of the British Bards, may be assigned to an earlier period. The learned author of the "History of the Anglo-Saxons" has ably vindicated the authenticity of these ancient remains, but he appears to me to have been less fortunate in the elucidation of their chronology. He makes Urien the contemporary of Ida, whom he identifies with Flamddwyn, considering the latter as only a descriptive synonym, signifying the "Flame-bearer" or the "Destroyer." That such is an accurate interpretation of "Flamddwyn" I have no wish to dispute, but we must not from thence conclude that it is a personal epithet, rather than the proper name of an individual; for not only this, but nearly every other Saxon name of the period, is significant, and yet no parallel instance can be cited of the substitution of a descriptive for a conventional appellation. Still, if the æra of Flamddwyn and of Urien is indisputably the same, it is difficult to conceive that the former and Ida were distinct personages. Both were undoubtedly engaged in wars with the British natives of Bernicia, and each was clearly the commander of the Saxon forces. I grant that if they can be shewn to have been contemporary, they are proved to be identical. But before we admit the inference, let us examine the evidence in favor of the assumption.

A British prince called Urien appears indeed to have flourished in the latter

half of the sixth century; and the continuator of Nennius, finding a warrior of the same name frequently occurring in the panegyrics of Aneurin, Taliesen, and Llywarch Hen, assigns to those Bards a place in his history as the contemporaries of Ida.

Against such evidence as this let us array that which is afforded by Llywarch Hen himself. He speaks not only of Urien, but of Arthur also, as the contemporary of some portion of his life. He refers, as an eye-witness, to the earliest of Arthur's conflicts with the Saxons, and he invokes his muse in lamentations for the death of Urien. Now, according to the computation which we have adopted with regard to Arthur, there is on the assumption of Mr. Turner the interval of a century between these two events, nor would the adoption of the latest date which has ever been assigned to that king reduce the period by more than twenty-five years. But this is not all; for the poet was not only contemporary with Arthur's first battle on the Glen or Leawen, but he was then advanced in life, and had a son who perished in the engagement.

It is clear from the language of Llywarch that Urien was the sovereign of his manhood, and that his old age was passed under Arthur. In order to arrive at this conclusion, it is only necessary to compare the thrilling appeals for vengeance which he employs on the death of Urien, with the feeble lamentations with which he mourns the loss of his son. In the first case life and hope were before him, in the second he was fast declining to the grave. It is in the highest degree improbable that Llywarch lived to witness the meridian splendour of Arthur's achievements, nor have we any evidence that Aneurin or Taliesen were living even at the commencement of his reign.

If it had been otherwise, is it conceivable that these bards would have withheld altogether from his transcendent glory that enthusiasm, which was called so warmly forth in celebration of the valour and successes of Urien?

Allowing to the fullest extent that the martial achievements of Arthur have been amplified beyond due bounds, still we can hardly believe that they were inferior to the deeds of Urien, which, though preserved from oblivion

by his contemporary encomiasts, are unnoticed and unheard-of in the traditions of succeeding generations.

To reconcile the poet with the historian, we must admit the existence of two princes to whom the name of Urien was common. The first flourished in the fourth century, and opposed the impetuous career of the Saxon Flamddwyn. In him we see the contemporary of Aneurin, Taliesen, and Llywarch Hen. The second lived a century later, and was engaged in wars with Theodric and Hussa, kings of Bernicia, the son and grandson of Ida. In the latter reign he fell the victim of a treacherous ally, unless indeed the particulars of his fate apply rather to his namesake and predecessor, who perished by the hand of Llovan, whom Mr. Turner supposes to have been the emissary of his associate Morcant.

That there is no improbability in the supposed existence of two kings at different periods bearing each the name of Urien, will be at once admitted, when it is observed how frequently the same names occur in the dynasties of the various branches of the Celtic race, which have existed within the British islands. That Urien itself was not a name of rare occurrence may be proved from the very section of the additions to Nennius, to which reference has been made; for we shall there find mention made of Urien, an ecclesiastic in the reign of King Edwin. It is then no more reasonable to insist that the Urien of Taliesen was the same who perished in the reign of Hussa, than it would be to refer to one person the deeds of all the Henries or all the Edwards of English history.

The true sequence of events appears to have been in this order:—

I. About A.D. 450, Octa and Ebissa founded a Saxon colony in Lothian, and lived in harmony with their British neighbours.

II. A few years later Flamddwyn succeeded to the government, and was engaged in sanguinary wars with the Britons under Urien. Several battles during this period are recorded by Taliesen, in which Urien was victorious. Flamddwyn fell at length in battle by the hand of Owen, the son of Urien, who himself perished in father's life-time.

III. Uther was probably th

cessor of Urien, most likely a relation, perhaps a brother. At all events he must have been far advanced in life, as his reign must necessarily have been short, and he left a son of mature years.

IV. About A.D. 480, Arthur succeeded his father.

If Urien the opponent of Flamddwyn

was the king who was treacherously slain by Morcant, it would appear that he, like his successors, enjoyed the dignity of Pendragon, for two other British kings are mentioned, Riderch and Guallan, as associated in the war, and Morcant's motive for the foul deed, is stated to have been envy of the superior valour of Urien.

MR. URBAN,

Springfield, near Chelmsford, Jan. 27.

PERHAPS some of your Correspondents could give us a history of the EAGLE forming the support of reading desks. That which Mr. Britton mentions in his History of Norwich Cathedral happens to be a *Pelican*, (and not an Eagle) which also is frequently to be found in our churches.* There is one over the splendid font in the Church of North Walsham in Norfolk.

In Wither's Emblems, B. III. xx. there is an engraving, with the following lines :

“ Looke here, and marke (her sickly birds to feed)
 “ How freely this kind *Pelican* doth bleed.
 “ See how, (when other *salves* could not be found)
 “ To cure their sorrowes, she herself doth wound ;
 “ And when this holy *emblem* thou shalt see,
 “ Lift up thy soule to Him who dy'd for thee.
 “ For this our *hieroglyphick* would expresse
 “ That *Pelican*, which in the *wildernesse*
 “ Of this vast *world*, was left (as all alone)
 “ Our miserable *nature* to bemone ;
 “ And in whose eyes the teares of pittie stood,
 “ When he beheld his owne unthankfull *brood*
 “ His *favours*, and his *mercies*, then, contemne,
 “ When with his wings he would have brooded them ;
 “ And sought their endlesse peace to have confirm'd,
 “ Though to procure his ruine they were arm'd.
 “ To be their *food*, himself he freely gave ;
 “ His *heart* was pierc'd, that he their *soules* might save.
 “ Because they disobey'd the *sacred will*,
 “ He did the *law of righteousness* fulfill ;
 “ And to that end (though guiltlesse he had bin)
 “ Was offred, for our *universall sinne*.
 “ Let mee, Oh *God!* for ever fixe mine eyes
 “ Upon the merit of that *sacrifize* :
 “ Let me retaine a due commemoration
 “ Of those deare *mercies* and that bloody *passion*,
 “ Which here is meant ; and by true *faith* still feed
 “ Upon the drops this *Pelican* did bleed ;
 “ Yea, let me firme unto thy *law* abide,
 “ And ever love that *flocke* for which he dy'd.”

Yours, &c. I. A. R.

* At Durham, before the Reformation, there were both a Pelican and an Eagle :— At the north end of the high altar there was a very fine lettern of brass, where they sung the Epistle and Gospel, with a great Pelican on the height of it, finely gilt, billing the blood out of her breast to feed her young ones, and her wings spread abroad, whereon lay the book... also there was lower down in the quire another lettern of brass, with an Eagle on the height of it, and her wings spread abroad, whereon the monks laid their books when they sung their legends at Mattins or other times of service. *Ancient Rites of Durham.*



ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAIDSTONE.

A HOSPITAL FOR PILGRIMS, called Newark, dedicated to St. Peter, St. Paul, and St. Thomas à-Becket, was founded at Maidstone by Boniface, Archbishop of Canterbury, about the middle of the 13th century, on the western side of the Medway, in that part of the town now called the West Borough. It appears to have been afterwards incorporated with the College, many remains of which still exist in the neighbourhood of the parish church of All Saints, and dissolved with it at the Reformation. For many years past, scarcely any traces of it remained, except the dilapidated shell of the chapel, which was an object of interest to the architect and antiquary, as presenting a rare and beautiful specimen of the first species of the pointed style, without any admixture of subsequent varieties.

The building was 59 ft. 6 in. long, 25 ft. 1 in. wide, and 33 feet high from floor to ceiling, built in the chaste and effective early pointed style, with narrow lancet windows, plain on the outside but deeply recessed and moulded on the inside with columns resting on a string running round the building. The timbers of the roof were seen, but from some remains they appear to have been lined with wood, and probably in former days richly painted. In the south wall, close to the east end, are four deeply recessed niches, with

trefoil-headed arches, three of them sedilia, and the most eastern a piscina. Further down, about midway between these sedilia and the old entrance door, now blanked on the inside, is another plain piscina. In the north wall, opposite the sedilia, is a plain, square-shaped sepulchre or closet.

In 1836, the attention of the Rev. F. F. Haslewood, the Curate of the parish, was drawn to this building, as affording a means of supplying church accommodation to the inhabitants, nearly 1500 in number, of the West Borough of Maidstone which contained no place of worship. Having obtained the sanction of the Archbishop of Canterbury, who contributed 100*l.* towards this object, and of the Incumbent of the parish, and being aided by a subscription of upwards of 1,000*l.*, he restored the building, and enlarged it by the addition of a transept, so as to contain 664 sittings, one third of which are free and unappropriated. The total cost, including the purchase of the site, and the organ, and furniture of the church, rather exceeded 4,000*l.* The church was opened for divine service in July 1837, by licence from the Archbishop of Canterbury, and consecrated in August 1839.

The restoration and enlargement have been executed with great taste and spirit, from the designs and under the superintendance of Mr. Whichcord,

architect, of Maidstone; and the interior, by its architectural beauty, might serve as a model and an encouragement in pursuing a similar course with other decayed ecclesiastical buildings. The east end is enriched by an altar-piece in composition, executed by Messrs. Bow of Maidstone. It consists of three principal and two small arches, supported by imitation Bethersden marble columns and brackets, the arches terminating with open pediments and finials. Within these, three panels are formed by columns and trefoil headed arches, with deep mouldings, surrounded by an enriched band. The east windows are ornamented with strips of stained glass. The ceiling is divided into panels, and in cants springing from a moulded wall plate. The present minister is the Rev. G. Davey.*

Additional Particulars.

In excavating for the additions to the church, large quantities of bones were found, including several perfect skulls, the mouths well supplied with teeth: but there were no remains of coffins or of any other substance. The form of the graves was in many instances as easily to be traced as if they had been dug yesterday; the soil being a stiff clay. I was on the spot daily, and was assured by the workmen that the skulls were found almost invariably with the faces downward, which is remarkable, if their account is to be depended on. That an ancient cemetery surrounded the chapel appears as well from ocular demonstration as from the circumstances that in some old deeds, still in existence, some lands are described as bounded by the cemetery wall. And during the time that I occupied Newark house, in carrying a drain across the lawn, human bones were discovered; and also on digging holes for clothes posts, at a distance of 100 yards from the east of the chapel, and having the house between the holes and the chapel. The house, built at different times, contains nothing of the least

interest. But in a cellar there appear to be traces of an underground passage which is mentioned in an account of Maidstone, by S. C. L., published in 1834, as "supposed to have been originally of great length," but then built up. This passage was opened some years back, at about 50 feet from the house, and as many from the river, and its course traced to the house, the cellar of which it may have traversed.

The windows of the Chapel on the two sides, although preserving a general uniformity, do not exactly correspond; there being seven on the south side, and only six on the north. The windows within are deeply splayed and uniform in their general character, resting on the string which runs round the building; but the opening for light on the north side was a foot at least shorter on the north side than on the south, effected by having a deeper splay at the bottom of the window on that side. This, I conceive, was rendered necessary by there having been some building erected against the chapel on the north side, the roof of which rose above the true bottom of the window. As this produced a bad effect within, I had the windows brought to the same level on both sides, by lengthening those on the north side. The pair of windows nearest the east end, (as shown in the drawing) are shorter than the rest; which was rendered necessary, by reason of the sedilia, which are under them. Internally they are only divided by a slender *detached* column of Bethersden marble. They are faced by a corresponding pair on the north side, over the sepulchre. And it may be here observed, that the east and west windows and the sedilia have detached columns of the same material, strengthened at short intervals with iron cramps, which however have not been sufficient to keep them in their places, as several have fallen out.

All the other windows have their shafts of Caen stone, attached to the sides, and forming in fact part of the moulding. The *detached* shaft is generally considered to mark an earlier date; but here we have both in the same building. It is further observable that the soffites of the windows

* The account, thus far, is extracted, with a few corrections and additions, from "A Topography of Maidstone, and its Environs," published in 1839, by J. Smith, Printer, Maidstone.

slope different ways on the north and south sides.

The old roof, which, from its decayed state, though still sound at heart, I have no doubt was the original roof, was of chesnut. This I had removed both on account of its state of decay, and because it was constructed with tie beams, which sadly spoilt the appearance of the end windows, which rose at least ten feet above the tie beams. What remains of it, forms part of the present floor joists.

The woodcut gives a complete view of the east and south sides of the old chapel, terminating at the transept. The new part was formed by taking out the entire west end, and (after marking every stone in the window) rebuilding it 40 feet further west; with the addition of a western door under the window, and a bell gable over it. The transept is 43 feet long and 25 wide, and the short arm of the cross 16 feet long; so that, by the addition, the building is exactly doubled in size.

F. F. H.

MR. URBAN,

British Museum,
April 18.

AMONGST the many objects of interest which have attracted the curious to Strawberry Hill, is the Manuscript Psalter, said to be illuminated by Giulio Clovio, a MS. which has received great attention from all the visitors, not from those alone who are conversant with manuscripts, or are judges of art, but also from those who, their eyes never having before lighted on a similar object, admire it because it is shewn to them in order to be admired, and whose admiration certainly is not lessened by their being told that a thousand guineas have been offered in vain for the volume. The name too of Giulio Clovio runs so trippingly off the tongue, and has been paraded so frequently in the newspapers, that with many persons it has become familiar in their ears as household words, and "*the Giulio Clovio,*" and "*the Cellini Bell,*" and "*Wolsey's hat*" and "*the old china,*" are talked of in a breath.

The strangely concocted, incomplete, and very inaccurate catalogue of Mr. Robins roundly asserts, on the authority of Horace Walpole, that the volume is the work of Don Julio

Clovio, and that it is inscribed by him to a prince of the house of Anjou; assertions utterly incapable, as it appears to me, of being proved. I am not going to enter upon the question of the beauty of the MS. or to say that it is inferior to the skill of Giulio Clovio, (which is a matter of opinion) but I do say with confidence that there is nothing in the MS. to shew that it is *his* work. His name nowhere appears in it, as it does in three miniatures by him of which Mr. Grenville possesses engravings. If it be said that no other artist of the time was capable of producing such illuminations, then I reply that there are many other manuscripts existing, which with equal if not greater right may claim the honor of his name, although their claims have never been brought forward, and I believe that their number is far too great to allow us to suppose that all of them can have been the work of one man. Bonde, whose very rare work, *De Julii Clovii clari admodum pictoris operibus libri tres*, is now before me, says that Clovio was occupied 8 or 10 years upon a single volume.

If it be said that there is a long-continued tradition through former possessors, that this volume really is by Giulio Clovio, although his name does not appear, we shall find that the tradition is such a mass of error as to be utterly worthless.

Horace Walpole purchased the volume at the sale of the Duchess of Portland's Museum, 24th May 1786. He gave for it £169, a great price for that time. In the Duchess's Catalogue it is called a *Missal*, a word which seems to have been used as a generic name for all illuminated devotional books, and is said to be "inscribed to the most noble Duke of Alençon, (sic, by Don Julio Clovio, anno 1537, and from him came into the possession of the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, from whose collection it was purchased by Edward Lord Harley, Earl of Oxford and Mortimer" (the father of the Duchess).

Though this statement seems very like truth, and is very circumstantial, it will not bear a moment's examination. The MS. is dated 1537; but the Duke of Alençon, Francis of France, afterwards Duke of Anjou, younger brother of Henry III. and suitor to our Elizabeth,) to whom it is said to

be inscribed, was not born till 1554. Again, supposing that it ever belonged to the Duke of Alençon, how could it have come *from him*, who died in 1584, into the possession of the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, who was not born till 1592? We are not told of any intermediate possessor. Thomas, Earl of Arundel, the munificent patron of literature and art, and the founder of a collection which, had it been preserved entire, would have been one of the noblest possessions of the house of Howard, and an honour to this country, and of which the *disjecta membra* still remain distinguished for their excellence and value, died in 1646; and Edward, Earl of Oxford, who is stated in Mr. Robins's Catalogue, to have purchased the volume "on the dispersion of the Arundel collection in 1720," was born about 1690. It is true that amidst the wreck of the Arundel Collection, after the death of the Earl, the MSS. were preserved by the family, but they were never sold. With hereditary munificence they were presented in 1681 by the collector's grandson Henry, Duke of Norfolk, partly to the Royal Society,* partly to the College of Arms. Supposing, however, that the MS. of which I now speak, had ever formed part of the collection, and that it was retained, as it must have been, by the Duke in 1681, it is scarcely to be credited that he, who with princely liberality had given away a collection, would have sold a single volume. Besides, he died in 1684, and Lord Oxford, as we have seen, was born about 1690, and was not a collector of MSS. and books, until a long time afterwards. Had it been given by any of the Howards to Lord Oxford at a subsequent time, the Duchess's catalogue and Mr. Robins's would be still alike in error.

Now with such a pedigree what is the worth, I ask, of any tradition accompanying it that the MS. is by Giulio Clovio?

Horace Walpole, though he keeps to the tale of Giulio Clovio, appears to have had some "Historic Doubts" about the Duke of Alençon, and therefore substituted in his place another imaginary owner in a prince of the house of

Anjou; but 1537 (dates are awkward things and very untractable,) would not do for a Duke of Anjou, no such title then existing. He therefore fixed upon "Theodore d'Anjou de Mazieres, son of a natural son of Charles of Anjou, King of Naples," as the original possessor of the volume, overlooking the solecism committed in calling him a Prince of Anjou. But he blunders even in his blunder. Where he found a Théodore de Mazieres I know not. The Seigneur de Mezieres, (Mezieres-les-Subtray in Touraine; not Maizieres, or Mazieres, as spelt by Walpole, and which is in Champagne) living in 1537, was Nicolas d'Anjou, grandson of Louis d'Anjou, (called the Bastard du Maine,) a natural son of Charles d'Anjou, Comte du Maine, the third son of Louis II. of Anjou, King of Naples. I mention these minutæ, in order to shew how systematic has been the inaccuracy displayed throughout.

The only inscription which I have seen in the volume, is the following:

PRINC.

AND.

G.

1537.

with the letters S. C. at the top.

By Horace Walpole this has been tortured into *Principi Andegavensi*, and his absurd reading has been followed by the compiler of Mr. Robins's catalogue, and by Mr. Ainsworth in his preface. I suppose that the earlier blunder arose from the same cause, but that some confusion arose in the writer's mind about Alençon and Anjou, both titles having been used in succession by Francis. When I told my friend Mr. Panizzi of the letters forming the inscription and of their disposition, adding my opinion that it certainly was not Anjou, but that some Italian Prince was meant, he instantly said that it was the style used to a Doge of Venice; and there can be, I think, no doubt that the volume was inscribed to Andrea Gritti, Doge of Venice, living in 1537, to whom it was probably presented by the Senate. In so far therefore as the rank of the first possessor can be supposed to influence the value of the MS. that value is certainly not lessened by the substitution of a Doge

* This portion now forms the Arundel Collection in the British Museum.

of Venice for the descendant from a bastard of an offshoot of the Anjou family. For the rest, the MS. must stand on its own merits as a work of art; it may or may not be a work of Giulio Clovio, but there is no evidence whatever to shew that it is by him, and the auctioneer will not be justified in selling it under that name, unless by that eloquence of the hammer, which would call every old landscape a "Claude," and every Holy Family a "Raphael."

Yours, &c. JOHN HOLMES.

MR. URBAN,

THE review, in your last number, of Mr. Spence's Essay on the Abbey Church of Romsey, and a subsequent perusal of the work (which I find well deserving of the recommendation expressed by your reviewer,) have induced me to address to you a few remarks upon certain ornamental features of that structure, which were raised into very undue importance by some worthy antiquaries of the old school, but which a little consideration would probably tend to place upon their proper footing.

About the year 1801 the late Dr. John Latham (who was much better skilled in natural history than archæology, though sincerely attached to the latter study,) residing at Romsey, exerted himself very laudably in clearing from whitewash some of the sculptured Norman capitals in the church. On one of them he found represented a slaughter-field, upon which two fighting Kings are apparently arrested by the interference of angels. On another, there are three several designs; first, a King seated is presented by an angel with an inverted chevron, on which is this inscription, ROBERT X T ME feci'. (I follow the minuscule characters, which are remarkable). Next succeeds a King bearing in his hand a spiral cone. Thirdly, are two seated figures, holding between them another inverted chevron, in the centre of which is a grotesque face, and it is inscribed, ROBERT TVTE CONSVL X ds'. One of these figures appears to be winged.

Upon these carvings and inscriptions, which are engraved in the xivth volume of *Archæologia*, Pl. xxxvi. Dr. Latham modestly forbore to offer

any conjecture to the Society of Antiquaries; but he privately communicated to Sir Henry C. Englefield a suggestion "that the Robert named in the inscriptions was Robert Earl of Gloucester, the constant and formidable opponent of King Stephen, and that the battle represented on one of the capitals was the battle of Stockbridge, fought in the neighbourhood of Romsey."*

To this hypothesis Sir Henry Englefield opposed some very grave objections, and then presented his own theory, that "Robert, the eldest son of William the Conqueror, fought and unhorsed his father, whom he only recognised at the moment when he was about to slay him. - - - The arrest of the son's hand by this fortunate recognition, might not inaptly have been figured by the interposition of angels; and the son, as Duke, might wear a crown not unlike his father's."†

A few years after, another gentleman named Latham, the late William Latham, Esq., F.R.S. and F.S.A., of Quenby hall, Leicestershire, essayed another interpretation. The two Kings in the battle field become King Alfred and Guthrum the Dane, fighting at the battle of Ethandune; and when their contest is arrested by the angels, the Dane is supposed to be consenting to embrace the Christian faith, and Alfred, the personage on the left hand, is in the act of taking hold of his beard, which signified a promise, on the part of Alfred, to become his sponsor.‡

The figures on the other pillar are supposed by the same writer § to represent, 1. King Edward the founder of the church, to whom an angel is offering the plan of the building; 2. King Edgar, offering a pyramid, "the appropriate and common emblem of a founder of a religious house;" and 3, the head of the builder, designated by the inscription to be "the consul, or warden for the year, of that set or company of masons who planned and built this monastery."|| This last

* *Archæologia*, vol. xiv. p. 141.

† *Ibid.* p. 142.

‡ *Archæologia*, vol. xv. p. 309.

§ *Ibid.* p. 307.

|| Mr. Spence (*Essay on Romsey*, p. 33) has misappropriated the theories. He

very interesting and curious information (were it but true!) is arrived at by the following interpretation of the inscription,—an interpretation scarcely surpassed in any of the most erudite elucidations of Greek or Roman monuments!

ROBERT[us] TVTE[larius] CON-
SVL[aris] C [Centuria] ꝥ [decima]
d [domum] S [struxit].

Now, Mr. Urban, I must confess myself no implicit believer in the "mysteries of masonry;" on the contrary, I have frequently found that the true explanations of devices and designs which have been magnified into something of great importance, are, after all, the simplest that could be imagined. And such I think is the case in the present matter, at least so far as the second capital is concerned.

As for the former capital, representing the battle, I have no other remark to make, but that the present church of Romsey is supposed by modern architectural critics to have been erected not long before the year 1200.* Such is the opinion expressed in the Oxford Glossary of Architecture and in the pleasing little work which has originated these remarks. We are therefore free, in respect to dates, to adopt any one of the explanations suggested in the *Archæologia*, though no sufficient reason is assigned why either of the events referred to should have been represented in Romsey church.

That sculptured reliefs and capitals

assigns to Dr. instead of Mr. Latham that of "the architect;" while he adopts, and advances as on his own part, Dr. Latham's original idea of Robert Consul of Gloucester.

* The Oxford Glossary (iii. 27) fixes the architecture of Romsey church *circa* 1180—1200, remarking that "A great part of this church is of Transition character, but parts are quite Early English." Mr. Britton, indeed, has twice given his opinion that it was erected a century earlier, "either in the latter part of the eleventh, or in the beginning of the twelfth century;" (*Architectural Antiquities*, vol. v. p. 222; and [note to new edition of Carter's *Ancient Sculpture and Painting*, 1838, p. 26;]) but I suspect by an inadvertency of expression.

are very frequently allusive to founders may at once be admitted. They also sometimes represent historical occurrences, but not very often, except it be those of holy writ. And here we may advert to the circumstance, that John Carter had drawn some of the capitals at Romsey, in the year 1781, before the whitewash was removed, and engraved them in the xxivth Plate of his "*Ancient Sculpture and Painting*." He imagined that the subjects now under consideration were musical, and took both the inverted chevrons for "harps." The seated King was David with a harp to himself, and the two other seated personages were playing on "one large harp." On this idea nothing more need be said; but it may be remarked that there seem better grounds for supposing that the subjects of two other capitals at Romsey are scriptural, as Sampson and the Lion (instead of "St. George and the Dragon" with Carter), and another which Carter himself explained to be "Balaam and his Ass."

To leave, however, both the field of battle and the field of conjecture, I have now to offer a very obvious explanation of the second capital, and which will be best recommended by its simplicity:

1. The seated King is probably the Saxon founder of the church, Edgar. The chevron, so ponderous in proportion to the persons, exactly represents the figure of the high-pitched roofs of ancient churches, and it is acknowledged to have been an emblem of building generally. Gwillim says,

"This ordinary is resembled to a pair of barge-couples or rafters, such as carpenters do set on the highest part of the house, for bearing of the roof thereof, and betokeneth the atchieving of some business of moment, or the finishing of some chargeable and memorable work."

Viewed in another light, the figure may still be an emblem of architecture, as from its rectangular shape it may be supposed to be a gigantic specimen of the instrument called the square.

The angel, then, or the genius of architecture, is offering to the attention of the royal founder the pious work of church building.

2. In the second subject, the King who has now become, with zeal, the

nursing Father of the Church, is marching as it were in triumph, bearing the spire in his hands, as is seen in so many instances of a later date.

3. The third subject represents the works of the Church in progress. Two carpenters (somewhat indolently, to be sure, for they are seated on their benches,) are moving another rafter, and above is seen the head of master Robert, a gentleman who is evidently a good deal in their way. And now, who was this Robert? Was he Robert Consul or Earl of Gloucester, as Dr. Latham proposed? or Robert son of the Conqueror, as Sir Henry Englefield suggested? or Robert "the tutelary consul" of the masons, according to the ingenious and refined hypothesis of Mr. W. Latham? Extravagant as the last conjecture appears (and, indeed, as a reading of the inscription nothing could be more absurd,) it is still the nearest to the truth. He was clearly the same Robert as is named in the first inscription,

Robertus me fecit.

There might possibly be some room for discussion as to the character of the person who indited this inscription. Whether some officer of the church claimed the honour of recording his name; or the architect; or, finally, the individual sculptor. On the whole, considering the grotesque character of the work and its unobtrusive situation, merely in the midst of a sculptured capital, over one of the pillars of the south aisle or ambulatory, it seems most probable that the sculptor was only immortalising, and jesting with, himself. In the first inscription he simply recorded his workmanship, as painters and sculptors occasionally please to do: and then, having thus placed an inscription on one of the chevrons, he bethought himself how he should inscribe the other. It occurred to him that he might commemorate himself further, by adding his portrait; and, though little skilled in portraiture, he could at least "make a face." perhaps he had had some practice at the rural and truly Anglo-Saxon game of grinning through a horse-collar. So he carved "a large grotesque head, full-faced, the mouth wide open, shewing the teeth and

tongue, and eyes full and staring; in short (as Dr. Latham, whose particulars I am quoting, justly describes,) a very ugly and disgusting figure;" and then, perfectly satisfied, no doubt, with his performance, he again recorded his name upon the chevron, in a sentence supposed to be proceeding from the mouths of the workmen into whose path he was wandering.

Roberte, tute consule.

The letters TVTE were, by all the sage antiquaries to whom I have referred, read as one word; and Mr. Spence is the first who has thought proper to divide them; whether accidentally or intentionally does not appear. The division suggested to me, I must confess, the interpretation I was about to offer, viz. that *tu te consule* implied *Take care of yourself* but though the verb *consulo*, when signifying *to consult*, takes an accusative case, I can find no authority for such a phrase as *tu te consule*. We must, therefore, suppose the words still to be *tute consule*, a kind of impressive pleonasm. After the word CONSVLE occurs a little cross, to which I am not inclined to attach any meaning, as another is placed in the middle of ROBERT in the first inscription. Then come some letters resembling dS upon which I can offer only a conjecture that they may have been intended for *q's*, and that for a contraction of *querimus*, when the meaning of the whole will be,

Robert, take very great care, we beg.

That this familiar and jocose interpretation is not far from correct is supported by the similar character of another inscription, probably from the hands of one of the same "Company of Masons," on the exterior of the church. Near the door at the southwestern end of the nave, (says Mr. Spence,) "on a buttress, and at some height from the ground, is a kind of corbel, resembling an emaciated head, and, cut in the stone wall beneath, the following singular inscription:

RICARD GASE SEMEMASE.

"What (adds Mr. Spence) its signification may be, it is now impossible to determine; whether it has been the freak of some workmen to caricature

a brother labourer, or whether its import was intended to be of greater moment, will, in all probability, never be decided."

I have been favoured with another reading, which is as follows:—

RICARD: DASE: SETTE: MASE.

Now, this I take to be English in its language: and the carving, like the former, to be rather a good-natured exhibition of the sculptor himself, than a caricature upon others. The difficulty in reading the inscription lies with the letters MASE, which certainly rhyme with DASE. This name may probably have been pronounced *Daisey*; and, if so, the whole may mean

*Here Richard Dase
Set you may see.*

Yours, &c. H.

MR. URBAN, Bolton, Jan. 19.

THE discussion on the subject of Royal Arms in Churches, has clearly elicited one fact, viz. that there is no authority for setting them up; but (as your Correspondent E. I. C. in your last July number, very well observes,) it seems "that the practice was intended as a mark of respect to the reigning sovereign, and is of much older date than the Reformation." In confirmation of this I am happy to have an opportunity of sending you a sketch of the Arms of Henry VIII.* which a friend has kindly communicated to me with his remarks. "They at present form the end of a pew or open seat in the Church of Madron, near Penzance. The supposition is, that the arms were removed to their present site for preservation when the rood loft was destroyed. The letters are so coarsely cut (almost as a boy

* France and England quarterly, surrounded with the garter and ensigned with a large crown. Supporters, Red Dragon for Cadwallader, last King of the Britons, from whom he claimed descent. On the left a Greyhound, argent, collared gules, for Somerset. Badges, the Portcullis (placed below) from his mother of the family of Beaufort; and the white-and-red rose (York and Lancaster united.)



would cut his name on his desk at school) that they may have been cut by some person to denote his seat. Arms, initials, &c. are very common on the old oaken church benches to mark the owner, but they are carved in relief, not added, as these seem afterwards, with a knife. There is no vestige of any blazoning colors."

The Church of Madron is decidedly in the style of Henry the Seventh's reign, and the arms are, no doubt, coeval with the building. As for the letters, to attempt to decypher them, one should see them in situ. They may be the initials of the carver; or W may stand for Warden, and the sort of double H may be H and E, for Henry and Elizabeth. Most probably the original letters were in relief, and formed part of the motto on the garter.

Yours, &c. H. T. E.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Commentaries on the Historical Plays of Shakespeare. By T. P. Courtenay. 2 vols.

THE purpose of this work is to inquire into Shakespeare's *historical* merits; or, in other words, to ascertain whether our great bard adhered strictly to the truth in those plays that were drawn from the History of England, or whether, looking at historical facts as a *poet*, he used them as a basis for his plots, to adhere to, or to depart from, as seemed best suited to the purposes of the poetic creation. Shakespeare was no inventor of plots, and it is said that, with the exception of the *Merry Wives of Windsor*; an original, in the shape of an Italian novel or otherwise, is to be found for every one of his plays. Some of his historical plays were founded, not on history, but on older plays of little worth. W. Schlegel says, that most of Shakespeare's anachronisms were designed for an essential end. Mr. Courtenay says, "that he believes very few *periods* of history could be dramatised with good effect; and therefore, to make a good play, it is necessary to take great liberties, and that, as the construction of a good play was or ought to have been Shakespeare's first object, we shall find reason to *lament* his adherence to historical models, rather than his departure from them." Mr. Coleridge approved of historical plays for the instruction of youth, and yet says, "that only striking and poetical events can be pleasantly dramatised." Our own opinion on these points is, 1stly. That Shakespeare merely used History as the handmaid subservient to Poetry; and felt in no way bound to adhere to facts, circumstances, or dates, further than was *poetically* useful to him, and never thought of making his plays books of history: on this point it is to be observed, that his historical authorities are all of the common and popular volumes; and that he never made any curious researches to settle disputed facts, or to discover latent

truth. 2ndly. We think that a period (not a *fact*) of history, as a reign or the greater part, is not a subject fitted for poetry, or that any certain succession of historical events as they did occur, could make a good poem, better than an exact transcript of some natural scene could make a fine landscape, such as Claude or Poussin *composed* from the materials of Nature. All art requires this, that whatever be the materials which it makes use of, they should not be used in their original state and shape, but should pass through the medium of the art that uses and commands them, should be subject to its influence, and receive the mould and impress of its power. The historical plays of Shakespeare please, not by the combination of incidents, skillfulness of plot, unity of design, and the poetic grouping and adaptation of the whole, but chiefly by the eloquence of the speeches, the spirit of the dialogue, the novelty of the images, and the wisdom and truth of the reflections. They are at once interesting poems and bad plays.

Mr. Courtenay's object is to inquire, "What were Shakespeare's authorities for his history, and how far has he departed from them? and whether the plays may be given to our youth as 'properly historical?'" The result of this inquiry is, that Shakespeare's authorities for historical facts are the popular ones; Holingshed and Hall and More, in English, and Plutarch in the plays that were founded on stories in ancient history. Mr. Courtenay had a mind familiarised to historical inquiry, and he performed his task with ability and judgment. The inquiry in itself would appear to us to be of little importance, and we think might have been settled without the trouble of investigation by any one who had considered it, as such a subject should be considered, as to be settled by the *laws of poetry*; but it is not unimportant if the additional reason is given, that the plays of Shakespeare had become the history

of the schools. It is as well not to teach our youth to *learn* what they will have to *unlearn*,* and as critics were much divided on the subject, Mr. Courtenay has carefully employed his leisure and his learning in bringing the dispute to a termination. For ourselves we must confess that we have read these volumes with much curiosity and interest; pleased with the poetical quotations, the historical authorities, and the critical disquisitions. In his general observations, which close the volume, Mr. Courtenay, after successfully opposing the objections which in a late popular edition of Shakespeare had been made to his plan, enters into more general statements on the habits of composition which governed the poet, and gives the impression he has received of his character.

“ I believe Shakespeare to have been a very *idle* man. His observation was extensive and accurate, his imagination unbounded, his invention fertile, his understanding vigorous, and withal, the whole power of his mind poetical; from these he derived masterly powers of delineation and creation. But he was often indolent in the use of these powers, and if the ‘present popularity and present profit’ which he sought, could be attained by the conversion of the works of others, he was satisfied. *Nullum tetigit quod non ornavit*. Not only could he improve what was good before, but he could raise excellence out of baseness, and turn an utterly worthless piece into a splendid drama. He took little pains except with the language and versification. In amplifying a speech he did not often introduce new ideas, but he enlarged and clothed in more correct language and more stately verse, those which he found prepared for him. Whether he found them in a play or a chronicle, he seldom reconstructed the plot or characters; and if either the unskilfulness of former writers, the mistakes of histories or translations, or the real facts of history had occasioned a want of that consistency, definitiveness or unity

* Mr. Courtenay observes, (ii. 277,) “ that the most popular of our historians has actually stated, as an historical fact, an incident or rather a feeling of a man’s mind, for which he had no authority but a scene in one of these plays.” The anecdote of the Duke of Marlborough is too well known to repeat. See *Edinb. Review*, No. CL. p. 432.

which are as desirable for moral as for dramatic effect, Shakespeare cared not to supply the deficiency. For his historical dramas he had always a model, copious in detail, either in a chronicle or an older play, or both. To these sometimes very unworthy sources he recurred for scenes as well as plots, and it is therefore that in these plays there is less of Shakespeare’s own than in many of the plays of which the borrowed outline was less complete. It will be found that where a mere hint was all his prototype supplied, he was most successful. * * * I have already, in speaking of *Wolsey*, expressed my surprise that Shakespeare did not take the trouble to choose, in his own mind, between the different characters which are assigned to one man. He was content that the dramatic character should remain, as historical characters necessarily must, a matter of doubt and question. If any critic should suggest that herein Shakespeare evinced his knowledge of mankind, for in truth there is not in human minds that absorbing passion and intensity of notice which are thought essential to dramatic excellence, I shall assuredly not quarrel with the criticism, if it were shewn to be by design and not through carelessness, from observation and not from idleness, that our poet sometimes left his heroes with characters that puzzle us. I should readily acquiesce in a suggestion so consistent with a knowledge of the world as it is,” &c.

Mr. Courtenay, after having observed that Shakespeare would have held those in contempt who ascribe to him the *exclusive* power of discriminating and painting human caprices, makes some observations, not unworthy of attention, on the different scope given on this head to the dramatist and the *novelist*. He says,

“ In this power, or rather in the opportunity of using it, the *novelist* has a great advantage over the dramatist; and since persons of great knowledge of the world have applied their minds to the invention of stories in which every sort of character is put into every sort of position, many more complete delineations have been produced. The *dramatist* has not time or space for the multifarious and minute illustrations of character which the *novelist* can furnish, and of which our own day and country have furnished innumerable examples; it is indeed only because such specimens are no longer rare that we hesitate to place the characters of Austen and Scott by the side of those of Shakespeare, Cervantes, and Le

Sage. I am speaking of the delineation and illustration of character, and of that only. I pretend not to name a modern author, in whom a just and striking portraiture of character is connected with so much of splendid versification, so much of lofty and affecting poetry, by turns didactic, descriptive, affecting, tremendous, so many acute and ingenious reflections and precepts, and so much, withal, of dramatic excellence, as in Shakespeare. But I still claim for the *novelist* a superiority, not only in the interest of the story, but in the accurate, varied, contrasted, and curiously shaded discrimination of human character. And this, not only in the characters called purely natural, in which we recognise what we see daily, but in those upon which the art of the poet has been exercised, not so as to make them altogether unnatural, or beyond that which we can easily conceive, but characters that tremble between truth and fiction, and participate in the beauties of both."

That a fuller development of the shades of character may be made on the large canvas on which the *novelist* paints his copies from life, few, we suppose, would deny: it would be difficult, however, to say in what way, successfully, he could give an essential variety or additional and more comprehensive richness to such a character as Falstaff, by unfolding it in a more elaborate manner, and sustaining it through a more lengthened period.

We must not close the page in which Shakespeare's name appears, without giving Mr. Courtenay's vindication of his powers, in another respect, where they have been attacked, and we think unjustly,

"I have had occasion (he says) to speak in high praise of Shakespeare's *rythm*, which appears to me generally to unite strength and beauty, so as to produce an effect highly pleasing and impressive. The place that W. Gifford filled in the history of criticism induces me, who, nevertheless, always thought him an unfair and unpleasing critic, [he might have added *ungenerous*, for he generally attacked the defenceless,] to mention that he, and I believe he only, denies that *rythmical modulation* is among Shakespeare's excellencies, and places Massinger before him in this branch of art; and he quotes as '*rythmical and melodious almost beyond example*,' a speech which to me appears, in that respect, as inferior to Shakespeare

as the *City Madam* is in all respects to the *Tempest*. Gifford has done injustice to Massinger as well as to Shakespeare, for his selection from the former is by no means well chosen. Hallam praises 'the harmonious scale of numbers,' which is assuredly to be found in many passages of Massinger, but not in Gifford's example. Still I know not how much of the *rythm* may be traceable to the pleasure derived in boyhood; but to my ear neither Massinger, nor any other writer, sounds so gracefully as Shakespeare in so many varied styles. 'To him (says Johnson) we must ascribe the praise, unless Spenser may divide it with him, of having first discovered to how much smoothness and harmony the English language could be softened.' But the vigour and dignity of which our mother tongue is unquestionably susceptible, are equally well illustrated by Shakespeare. I cannot imagine how Johnson could say, 'that his declamations or set speeches are commonly *cold* and *weak*;' for his power (he adds) was the power of Nature.' I know not precisely how a set speech is defined, or where the power of Nature is supposed to end. But I have had the pleasure of giving harangues from Shakespeare, both original and adopted, as warm and as forcible as language can be. I think that I have heard it said that Shakespeare did not shine in *narration*. I know not where to find anything finer than the entry of Richard and Bolingbroke into London; and a less elaborate passage, describing Wolsey's death, sounds to my ear as agreeably as the funeral scene in the *Andria*. And so of more familiar life—the conversation at the smith's forge, about Arthur's death,—I could easily and gladly fill a volume with instances of declamation, narrative, and description, equally excellent for the sentiment and the *rythm*; but I am soaring into regions to which I claim no peculiar right, and I must have done. My main purpose has been to tell, in cold narration, the story which Shakespeare has sung poetically; but it is sadly unfair to impute to me the opinion* that Shakespeare ought to have sacrificed poetry to truth. I was almost in childhood bred up upon Shakespeare and the History of England, and I would not now that our youth should, for anything that I write, love *Shakespeare* the less, but that they should study *history* the more."

* Mr. Courtenay alludes to a note in Knight's Pictorial Shakspeare, p. 22, &c.

Sermons preached at the Temple Church and at Cambridge. By Theyre T. Smith, A.M. 8vo.

WE consider these sermons to be recommended by the following qualities: clear and accurate views of the subjects discussed—correct reasoning on controversial points—distinctions acutely seen and well argued—moral and religious duties strongly enforced and eloquently and feelingly impressed on the mind. The language throughout is select and elegant; and, though the prominent character of the discourses is argumentative, yet, as occasion requires, when objections have been removed, and difficulties cleared away, and the main subject rises unimpeded into view; when the preacher passes on, from proving the truth of his doctrines, to the inculcation of their importance, it is in a manner which must produce a very impressive effect upon the minds of his readers; and, to speak our mind fairly and openly upon the subject, we have not lately met with a volume of sermons which has raised a higher estimate in our judgment of the abilities and piety of the author. There are many passages which we have read more than once with increased satisfaction, and many lines of argument which we have turned to retrace, with undiminished conviction of their truth. The two most important subjects discussed, are the expiatory nature of the sacrifice of Christ, and the doctrine of faith and justification; but the remainder are equally worthy of attention, and the *eighth* discourse on "Sufferings a Proof of Divine Goodness," we estimate very highly, believing that it has clearly pointed out a very erroneous view of a leading point of theology, as taken by writers of great eminence and popularity. The first three sermons are on the subject of the "Expiatory Virtue of the Death of Christ," against those who consider the principal benefit of our Saviour's mediation, with respect to our justification before God, as consisting in his having taught the efficacy of repentance, and the availability of a sincere repentance. The author establishes two positions: 1. That there is no ground, on the authority of human reason, to pronounce on

the mode in which the Almighty absolves the guilty; 2. It is a doctrine of scripture, that the penitents are exempted from punishment of sins, not on account of any *relaxation* of the violated law, but in virtue of the expiatory sacrifice. The author then shews the analogy drawn from the administration of justice among men to be imperfect, and this he does conclusively. Punishment must be uncertain, where knowledge is defective. The belief that the divine law has been repealed or relaxed, is shown to be erroneous; on the other hand, it may be observed as advancing in strictness, and making severer demands in *personal* obligation. We shall now quote the author's observations on that view of the death of Christ which is taken by those who dispute its atoning virtue.

"They regard it as an attestation to the reality of his pretensions: but strictly speaking, the consent of Christ to suffer death, could not substantiate his pretensions; his *resurrection* might, and did. His death could attest only the sincerity of his purpose, not the veracity of his sayings. A voluntary submission to the last extremity, as a witness to the truth, exempts a man from the suspicion of *imposture*, but not from the imputation of *enthusiasm*. The single event, however, of the death of Christ, independently of his resurrection, forms a leading topic in the writings of the Apostles a fact, which were not a little extraordinary, if the principal effect and purpose of his dying had been to demonstrate the rectitude of his intentions. For could the glory of martyrdom have shed a peculiar and distinguishing lustre on the memory of Jesus? Could it have magnified the name of one who had uttered his words—wrought his deeds—lived his life? Was it the capital fact in the history of such a personage? of one who had so far transcended the men who had preceded him, as inspired instructors, or who by their miracles had illustrated the power of God? of one who by leaving us an infallible rule of conduct, an unblemished example of rectitude, and a certain assurance of immortality, had improved indefinitely the character and prospects of the human race? and thus had been exalted above all who had ever lived, and placed alone in the records of the world. Would the disciples of such a master,—if we suppose them to be living in a later age,—have judged it essential to his fame, that the taper which burnt

near the tombs of the martyrs, should glimmer in the precincts of his sepulchre?"

The second discourse goes on to prove the death of Christ to be *vicarious*. This leads to a consideration of the sacrifices *under the law*, to which the death of Christ has been likened by figurative allusions. The author shows the essential difference between them, and that the Jewish sacrifice was but a shadow, incapable of existence without the substance from which it is derived—the offered body of Christ. The author at p. 45, points out a most vital and important *distinction* overlooked by the opponents of the established creed, between the *piety of the offerer, and the value of the offering, &c.* The third discourse is on the office of the Mediator, in which the author considers the manner in which those persons account for the designation of Christ as our *Mediator* and *Intercessor*, who deny the vicarious nature of his sufferings: his reasonings are, to our apprehension, perfectly conclusive. The further question, "whether the sacrifice of Christ originated in absolute necessity and the nature of things, or whether mankind might have been saved by any other provision of divine wisdom," we agree with Dr. Butler and Mr. T. Smith in thinking may *possibly contain a great impropriety*, and we are certain that it lies far beyond the precincts of a finite understanding. This discourse ends by some judicious observations on the language used concerning the intercession or advocacy of Christ. The fourth discourse is on the subject of the hope of the first Christians, "that is—their more lively and energetic hope of immortality," amounting, as it would seem, to an actual desire of an easy transition from the present world,—a feature of character abundantly worthy of inquiry and reflection. After considering some opinions entertained on the subject, the author observes, (p. 99), "that the first Christians embraced Christianity with the resolution and the prospect of sacrificing, in a peculiar degree, the happiness of the present state, and consequently were prepared to entertain a more lively as well as habitual impression of a future life." The *fifth* discourse continues the subject, in which it is observed, "that

the sense of obligation to Christ was associated with a feeling of exposure to violence, imprisonment, torture, and death, and consequently thus tended to suppress the growth of early attachments, and to extirpate the love of life." "Having at once and for ever renounced the world, and accounting its pleasures and enjoyments as irrecoverably gone, they fought the evil that was in it, to great advantage." We should perhaps be inclined to *add* to the causes alleged for the strong desire expressed by the early Christians to put off this earthly tabernacle, that of the greater activity of the *imagination*, in calling up and realizing, as it were, those remarkable scenes and persons and transactions which had taken place so recently, and near to them. The termination of this discourse is very eloquently and impressively written, and we will extract a part of it.

"The world passeth away, and the lust thereof, but he that doeth the will of God, abideth for ever.' It is the antithesis in these words which gives them all their impressiveness. That the world should pass away, is no very heavy calamity—let it pass—it may carry with it no very general nor bitter lamentations—so many are sated, though enslaved with its pleasures. And how many are outwearied with its toils—sickened with its friendships—disgusted with its braggart virtues, and its ruling selfishness! How many have survived that ardour which it once inspired, and which care, not time, has quenched! How many barely endure it in disgust and melancholy; many cannot endure it: day after day, or hour after hour, some one is rushing out of the world into desperation, forcing the gates of death, and plunging into the darkness of futurity! The evil of loving the world is, that we sacrifice for it the friendship of God, and forfeit the blessed immortality reserved for those who fulfil his will. The folly, the misery of a sensual and worldly life, is not that it is animated by passions, which expire with the breath that is in our nostrils, and turn to corruption in the tomb: if this be all—if man must wholly perish on the earth—'let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die.' The waste and ruin of such a life is, that consuming the strength, perverting the growth of all Christian virtues, it leaves us destitute of those qualities which meet the approval of the Almighty, which bring the assurance of his realizing mercy, and the forethought of his un-

clouded presence; which make us partakers of the divine nature, and are alone incorruptible and immortal. So when death is coming, there is nothing within us impervious to the stroke,—no faith to fill the world's conception when the mortal eye grows dim—no hope that hastens and erects itself amid the prostration of our earthly affections—no thoughts and feelings that grew strong in agonies, and great in dissolution—unearthly and imperishable as the spirit, by grace springing out of a life that is led with Christ in God," &c.

The *seventh* discourse is on "the Nine Lepers."

"Were those Nine Lepers more deeply tainted with the sin of ingratitude than the mass of our wrathful species? if they were, the distinction between the lepers and ourselves will bring into view a humiliating defect in our own piety, a defect of consideration as objects of the divine beneficence; and this is shown in our want of gratitude for God's goodness to us conveyed through its wonted channel, and in the ordinary course of events; and it is presumed that the uniform appearance and frequent recurrence of objects tend to harden the mind in the impressions which they are adapted to produce, and thus it is urged that we must counteract this deteriorating effect of our familiarity with the ordinary methods of divine goodness by a studious and reflective piety. Shall we (says the preacher) nourish and extol a habit of attention to common and minute appearances, in the search of a merely *speculative* theology and the pursuit of knowledge in general, and neglect to acquire it in the culture of practical religion?" &c.

The *eighth* sermon is on the subject of "Sufferings a proof of divine goodness." This is an important subject, extremely well discussed. After maintaining that sufferings are conducive to the attainment of holiness, the author observes,

"Such an explanation of our pains and sorrows, the afflictive heritage of humanity, supplies a most powerful and conclusive argument for the love of God and a life of rectitude; but, strange as it may seem, divines as well as others have not unfrequently pursued their inquiries into the origin of *natural* evil, as if the Scriptures were silent, or their testimony useless, on the subject; and in their endeavours to reconcile the sufferings of mankind with the perfect benevolence of the Creator, have adopted a mode of reason-

ing, which conducts us to a conclusion at variance with the declaration of the inspired writers, and proceeds on essentially inadequate views of our nature and destination; or, in other words, the reasoning by which it is frequently sought to reconcile the sufferings of our species with the goodness of the Creator betrays a departure from the doctrines of Christianity, and an inattention to the presumptions of natural religion."

Now we think the question is fairly put in the following passage, which, however abridged by us from the development of its full force, contains the main points of the argument.

"The Christian religion assumes men to be in a state of moral degeneracy, and averse to the practice of holiness, and instructs us to regard the afflictions to which they are exposed, as at once the memento and correction of their sin and disobedience. Theologians, however, have endeavoured to reconcile the existence and diffusion of misery with the benevolence of the Creator, without taking into consideration the prevalence of sin, or the means of correcting it at all. For what is the method by which they attempt to establish the goodness of the Deity? do they not almost exclusively consider the proportion which the enjoyments of their life bear to the sufferings? do they not tell, as it were, so many sensations of pleasure on one side, and of pain on the other? do they not compare the items of happiness with those of misery, strike a balance between them, and, finding the former to exceed the latter, infer the prevalence of a benevolent principle in the Creator's mind? In this calculation, they not only forget the depravity of our species, and the instrumentality of affliction in correcting it, but the presumption of our accountableness to the Author of our life, and the dependence of our condition in futurity on the tenor of our conduct as the subjects of his moral government. The amount of pleasure in our earthly lot can furnish no accurate measure of the goodness of God, unless it be an accurate measure of our regard to his will, and an equal degree of preparation for a future state."

Then also comes this argument,

"If it be the preponderance of happiness or misery in the present state which properly demonstrates the divine goodness, we are compelled to regard the pains and sorrows of mankind, or the exceptions to their felicity, as the unavoidably accidental consequences of a system designed for the production of happiness only. Since it were absurd to refer the

causation of misery for its own sake to a purely benevolent being. But it cannot suffice to deduce the goodness of God from the amount of enjoyment distributed among us, unless it be the sum of our pleasures which determines the degree of our gratitude and devotion; but uninterrupted happiness would beget an indifference to the Author of all good, and strong vicissitudes are necessary to renew in our thoughtless minds the ever-decaying impressions of God's beneficence."

Paley is one of the authors who has urged most strongly the *over-balance* of happiness, but he has always taken into his account the animal creation; he expatiates on the enjoyment even of the motes on the sunbeams. As far as man is concerned, certainly there are afflictions that are almost as durable as life itself—that paralyse exertion—that preclude hope; but to a well-constituted mind, we solemnly declare, that we think there is nothing so tremendously appalling, as the *awfulness of an unbroken prosperity*.

Sermon 9, is on Repentance in Affliction. This is an eloquent and touching discourse. At p. 224, we observe this sentence.

"We should shrink from asserting the act of *suicide* to be impossible to a Christian in a state of salvation; and thus applying to the destroyer of himself the awful and worthy judgment which the Apostle pronounced upon the *murderer* of his fellow. 'Ye know that no *murderer* hath a real life abiding in him,' " &c.

Now, on the subject of the *fact* of suicide, we think, in the first place, that it is so much the result of temporary derangement, by a shock communicated by the mind to the body, oversetting and disorganizing the nervous system, that, in a general argument, one could not wait to examine into the fact of some examples arising from other causes; and consequently we think the decisions of juries on this subject not only merciful, but just and sound, and such as would be sanctioned by medical authority: secondly, let us hear what the "Master of Logic" has to say on the *crime* of suicide.

"When a Christian moralist is called on for a direct *Scriptural precept* against suicide, instead of replying that the Bible is not meant for a complete code of laws, but for a system of *motives* and *principles*, the answer frequently given is, *Thou shalt do no murder*; and it is assumed in the ar-

guments drawn from reason as well as those from revelation, that *suicide* is a species of *murder*, viz. because it is called *self murder*; and thus, deluded by a name, many are led to rest on an unsound argument, which, like all fallacies, does more harm than good in the end to the cause of truth. *Suicide*, if any one considers the nature and not the name, evidently wants the most essential characteristic of *murder*, viz. the hurt and injury done to our neighbour in depriving him of life, as well as to others by the *insecurity* they are in consequence liable to feel. And since no one can, strictly speaking, do *injustice* to himself, he cannot, in the literal and primary acceptation of the words, be said either to rob or to *murder himself*. He who deserts the post to which he is appointed by his great Master, and presumptively cuts short the state of probation graciously allowed him for working out his salvation (whether by action or by patient endurance) is guilty indeed of a dreadful sin, but of one not the least analogous in its character to murder. It implies no inhumanity. It is much more closely attached to the sin of *wasting life in indolence* or in *trifling pursuits*—that life which is bestowed as a seed-time for the harvest of immortality. What is called in familiar phrase 'killing time' is, in truth, an approach, as far as it goes, to the destruction of one's own life, for 'time is the stuff life is made of.' " *

The next four sermons are on the subject of faith, on works as necessary to justification, on the declaration of St. James, and on the agreement between the doctrines of St. James and St. Paul. We lament that we have not room to give the *extracts* which we made from these discourses, or even our abridgment of the line of argument; but we recommend them to our readers as very able and satisfactory treatises, and safe guides through a very perplexed and disputed question, and yet one on which every novice in theology, female as well as male, is ready to pronounce the most decisive judgments. The reader should carefully go through the discourses from p. 231 to p. 342. There are two sermons in which the design of our Lord in choosing this vehicle of instruction is shewn, "because the minds of his hearers were so engrossed with temporal and sensible things, that they could not contemplate the truths

* See Whately on Logic, p. 148, ed. 1826.

of Christianity through a clearer medium." Then, at p. 349, an important *inference*, deduced from the text by some, is shewn to be erroneous, and the phraseology of Scripture is explained; and now, with the quotation of a passage, in the spirit of which we fully agree, as the justice of its reasoning we long have felt and expressed, we must conclude our extracts from this able and interesting volume.

"The observations which have been offered relate to the phraseology of Scripture concerning the *divine foreknowledge*. We are aware, however, that many have maintained that the adoptive decrees of God are partially involved in his perfect foreknowledge; that whatever God foreknew he must have predetermined. This is a position which we are far from being prepared to admit; but it was apart from our purpose to inquire into the reasoning on which it is founded. We may observe, however, that those expositors of Scripture, who thus pronounce upon the prescience of the Deity, evince, in this instance, a far higher estimate of the powers of the human understanding than on other occasions, and as believers in the mysterious doctrines of the Gospel, they are commonly willing to allow. It surely argues no small presumption on the reach of the human faculties, to lay down the conditions of God's foreknowledge, to describe the process or state of the infinite mind in its intelligence of the future, as if the path of omniscience were as much within the ken of our philosophy, as the sources and progression of human knowledge. Nay, as if we might trace that path with as much ease or as little diffidence, as though we were following the steps of demonstrative reasoning, and had caught the pure life of science. For our part we conceive *that God's intelligence of the future is a fact not to be explained by the analogy of human knowledge*, and know not why his power of *foreseeing* should come within our comprehension, any more than his power of creating or of bringing the universe into existence," &c.

Two more discourses conclude the volume, the first on Renewal of the Mind, in which the expression of "new creatures" is examined and explained, see particularly pp. 408, 412, 418, 427, 429, 441; and the last on the Love of our Neighbour, on which subject the strong unqualified language of Scripture is explained (see pp. 465, 466), the application of the term neighbour shown to be extensive (p. 478),

and some very useful and important remarks on what is called *universal benevolence* are made. The commentary on St. Paul's words at pp. 466 and 468, "Love wisheth well to his neighbour," is written in a strain of impressive and masculine eloquence, and altogether it is an admirable discourse.

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An Outline of a System of Natural Theology. By the Rev. George Crabbe, A.M.

THE author observes in his preface, that he has confined himself to two branches of the subject of natural theology, considered scientifically, *i. e.* to the proofs of the existence of a Sovereign Intelligence, and secondly, to the evidence of a future state, derived from his works; and he has proceeded on the plan of drawing his proofs of a future life, immediately from the character of God's moral and physical creation, rather than from those attributes, (*i. e.* the wisdom, benevolence, &c. of the Deity) which we must previously deduce from the very same phenomena. The proofs however of a sovereign intelligence are marked in strong characters, some half deciphered, and others more clearly and fully interpreted, from the resplendent lights of astronomical science, to the minutest researches in the structure of the vegetable and insect creation; from the great complex laws of conic sections, in which the planetary orbs revolve, to the simplicity of structure by which life is sustained and its processes evolved in the worm and in the mite: these proofs have, especially of late years, and since the great progress has been made in all branches of natural philosophy, by means of inductive reasoning, been examined and ascertained by men of inquisitive minds and extensive acquaintance with the subject, from the times of Ray and Derham, to the later volumes of Macculloch and the Bridgewater Treatises; so that we may say that all the evidence which research could bring, and all the inferences which ingenuity could suggest, have been brought to bear in illustration of the argument, that the universe was formed by an intelligent designer; and should the present treatise of Mr

Crabbe not have attracted so much attention as from its merits it could justly claim, it must be attributed to the subject itself having been viewed on every side, and submitted to such extensive investigation, that curiosity is satisfied, and perhaps doubts and objections silenced. The Bridgewater Treatises indeed are so copious in their illustrations, and so refined and curious in their proofs, that they may be read as so many distinct and masterly works on different branches of natural history and philosophy: they are magazines of very costly treasures of knowledge, a noble armoury against the weapons of the infidel and the atheist; but as a philosophical treatise, or considered as a theological essay, or as a book of evidence to act upon the public mind, Paley must be considered to maintain the foremost place in merit, as he was prior also in time to the others. In such treatises the proofs and illustrations should be manifestly subservient and auxiliary to the logical argument, should not oppress or overlay it by too redundant a display of their strength and number, because, after all, such works are not designed to be discourses on natural history, nor are they presumed to be written with a view of *adding* to our stock of knowledge on such points; therefore, copious as they may be, they still are insufficient for the learned; and to the common reader, they are fatiguing, by making fresh demands on his curiosity, after the due impression has been made upon his reason, and a conviction of their force and truth produced. In this respect Paley's work appears to us to be eminently successful: his proofs are not numerous, but powerful, selected with sufficient knowledge, brought forward with great skill, and closed as soon as the due purpose was achieved. Let his volume be compared to the mass of curious but half-digested materials in the volume of his predecessor, Derham, and the superiority of Paley's argument will be obvious. In the present treatise Mr. Crabbe observes, that in the management of his argument he has somewhat differed from his predecessor; and "that the proof of the existence of a Supreme Being in his pages is

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founded upon the principle of the original *independence* of multitudes of phenomena in the different departments of nature associated in one system; a principle clearly recognised by natural theologians, but not made the *leading* argument of any treatise on the subject." (Pref. xii.)* The author observes that the argument on the striking display of order and fitness in the works of nature, the one so well exhibited by Paley, does not produce the intended effect, from its being palpably evident, so that atheism itself does not differ from it; but, on the other hand, while it acknowledges it, accounts for it as a primary principle in nature of law or order. It is to supply the defect here mentioned, that Mr. Crabbe brings prominently forward a second argument, "that the constituted parts of this order and adaptation were originally *independent* of each other." This, he says, "is an essential clause in the proof of design: if the several parts were not independent, there could be no indication of intellect in this junction." Now Mr. Crabbe is aware that this argument has previously been advanced, but he thinks not sufficiently impressed; for it may be successfully urged against La Place's nebular hypothesis founded on the principle of necessary connexion, and also against the pantheistical doctrines, so prevalent on the Continent.

The leading principle of Pantheism is, that nature is a great unity. But Mr. Crabbe says,

"A million instances of the nicest correspondence urged alone, do not bear upon this point. One actual independence meets it; a few instances of decreed independence, that is, as many as are necessary to remove the correspondences from all suspicion of a chance concurrence, entirely overthrow it. These circumstances render it expedient to dwell upon the evidence of *independence*, and not correspondence only, in the constituent parts of any combination adduced as an example of design."

* In this preface there is a little inaccuracy in the construction, for the writer sometimes uses the *third* person, "He conceived," &c. and sometimes the *first*, as "I mean to arrogate," &c.

Now, although we do not see how it would be possible to dismiss the proofs of design, which the extended mass of nature discovers to our view, without ever and anon touching upon what Mr. Crabbe calls the evidence of *independence*, inasmuch as some of the most striking phenomena of nature are connected with it, and though we do not perhaps lay *all* the stress on this argument that Mr. Crabbe does, yet we think it to be one which is philosophically just, and one that may also be practically useful; if proofs drawn from the *harmonies* of nature are just and undeniable, those taken from the *independencies* entirely, are not of inferior weight and importance; the author observing that the order and mutual aptitude of independent things must have an *intellectual* cause, as they cannot be accounted for, like the harmonies of nature, on the supposed principle or primal law of unity or pre-established order. The author then proceeds to shew that this independence requires proof, and that it is necessary to define its limits, and therefore to prove that the present order of nature had a beginning. The author then proceeds to mention some of the most valuable *independencies* in the system of nature, as in the phenomena of rain, and thus pursues it though more minute details, as the independent concurrence of light and the eye, of the atmosphere and the ear, of the relation of animal powers to the element in which they live, and other examples of a like nature, not overlooking what we always thought in Paley to be one of the most pleasing as well as the most forcible arguments taken from the *prospective* contrivances of nature; but as we have no further room to spare, let us, in justice to the ingenious and learned author, end our notice of the volume by quoting his own words; and we only further observe, that in this work Mr. Crabbe has shewn that he is well acquainted with the latest discoveries in science in its different branches, that he has applied this knowledge in a close connected chain of argument, and with a logical precision of reasoning, and further that his style of writing is plain, unaffected, and well suited to his subject.

“ Our proposition was this, that if the existing phenomena of nature proceed from physical causes, they are entirely independent of each other; and our inference is, that there must have been an intelligent Creator of causes, which although united by no physical law could yet produce an harmonious system and effect. Now, the preceding examination of the theories of physical causes and of the existing combinations of nature, so far from shewing a probability of a physical connexion in the ultimate causes, demonstrates the absurdity of such a supposition. There are *three* means of physical connexion, either of which being proved, would have accounted for the present combination of heterogeneous things and invalidated the argument of independent correspondence;—mutual derivation, or a common cause, or a connecting cause. For a derivation of the present phenomena of nature, or from another, there is not a shadow of evidence; the only attempt to demonstrate such a derivation, is the theory of Lamarck and that theory, if it were valid, is confined to the correspondence in the organic department. Neither of a common or connecting cause, did we discover the remotest evidence or even pretext, except in the theory of La Place, which is confined to the astronomical department, and in which gravitation, the most general law of nature, fails as a common or connecting cause, to account for the very limited phenomena which the theory embraces. The subsequent examination of the actual correspondences in nature more than confirms the inference from the fallacy of these theories; for instance, mutual derivation, or a common or connecting cause, of the human eye, and the imponderable substance of light, and the compound of two gases forming the atmosphere, is a supposition extravagantly absurd. But if there was no such connexion between the physical causes, of the most complex correspondences, which correspondences had a beginning, as is clearly ascertained by the later formation of organic creations, it is a minute correspondence of total independencies; and the conclusion, that intelligence alone could have caused such correspondence, is much more evident than that the twenty-four letters of the alphabet could never fall by a blind necessity into alphabetical order, and in a straight line,” &c.

We must leave the whole of the second portion of this volume untouched, which regards the “ Proof of a future state, from a comparison between the moral and physical

worlds;" but this, though the argument is very justly pursued, and carefully illustrated, has been repeatedly discussed by previous writers, and necessarily can offer little of novelty, though the importance of the subject, with all its dependent proofs and inferences, must ever command, if well treated, our attention, and be at once an useful exercise of our reason and our faith.

Euripidis Iphigenia in Aulide.
Cantabr. 1840.

(Continued from p. 395.)

IN the spirited scene between the two Atrides, where Menelaus ends his attack on Agamemnon by accusing the commander-in-chief of being a Lord Noodle, and telling him that a general, even if he does not buckle on his armour,* may be every inch a king, provided he does not want for brains; the elder brother, after some previous remarks, replies by ridiculing the uxorious conduct of Menelaus, and alluding to the real reason which, according to Horace, led the Greeks to Troy, says, in v. 312, 3, 4.

ᾠμοσαν τὸν Τυνδάρειον ὄρκον οἱ κακό-
φρονες
φιλόγαμοι μνηστῆρες ἢ δέ γ' Ἐλπίς,
οἶμαι μὲν θεός,
κάξέπραξεν αὐτὸ μᾶλλον ἢ σὺ καὶ τὸ σὺν
σθένος—

literally,—

"The silly marriage-loving suitors swore the Tyndarean oath. But Hope I think indeed, a goddess, and effected this more than you and your strength; whom taking go to war, and you will know the folly of your thoughts. For the Deity is not senseless, but is unable to understand oaths wickedly put together, and compelled by necessity."

Now, though this literal version would be quite enough to shew that the Greek is as nonsensical as the

English, yet we will enumerate *seriatim* all the objections to which the original is exposed, and this, too, with the more readiness, as only one has been noticed by his Lordship. 1. There is a particle wanting to unite ᾠμοσαν with the sentence preceding. 2. The oath proposed by Tyndareus could not be described as "the Tyndarean oath," at least so soon after the event; although it might in after-times, when it had become a matter of traditional history. 3. Ἐλπίς wants its verb, for ἦν cannot be omitted as Bishop Monk fancies, because the verb substantive is neglected only in the case of gnomic sentences, and then only in the present tense; and even if the ellipse of ἦν were found elsewhere it could not be admitted here, because καὶ would thus unite ἐξέπραξε with no preceding verb. 4. The particle μὲν cannot thus follow οἶμαι, introduced parenthetically. 5. Ἐλπίς never is nor could be considered a Deity, for Hope is a passive power and not an active one. On the other hand, Fear, which is an active rather than a passive power, was deified by Menander. 6. The particle γε never follows an imperative, except in passages evidently corrupt, and which have been or may be easily amended.† It is good Greek to say μὴ ποίει τοῦτό γε, "do not this at least," but not μὴ ποίει γε τοῦτο, "do not at least this." 7. Although συνιέναι, to "understand," seems, at first sight, to balance the preceding ἀσύνητον, yet such a meaning would make sheer nonsense here, where the question turns not on the Deity "understanding wickedly framed oaths," but on his doing something to persons bound by such oaths. We might, indeed, construe συνιέναι "to send together;" but this would make just the same nonsense as before, for the gist of the argument is not who sent the oaths, but what mischief they gave rise to. Lastly, from κατηναγκασμένους, or, as Hermann has edited from Theophilus, συνηναγκασμένους,

* The common reading of the text is πόλεος, to which Hermann and Hartung have properly objected; but, as neither could see that Euripides wrote ἄνοπλος, both have penned notes, now rendered useless; and especially the latter, who generally cuts the knot he cannot untie, and throws aside what he ought to unravel.

† We say this advisedly; for we have now before us, we believe, every passage in Greek from Herodotus to Demosthenes where γε is united to an imperative, and, though two or three are rather stubborn cases, yet they have all yielded to a judicious treatment.

one would fairly infer that persons "compelled conjointly by necessity," ought to be pitied rather as unwilling, than punished as willing agents in wickedness.

It must be confessed, however, that even Matthiæ had the wit to see an error, and the ingenuity to propose not a bad emendation by reading ἦ γε δ', for ἦ γε δ', and which Hartung and Seyffert have adopted; while, still more strangely, Hermann has lit upon the very words of Euripides—στράτει ἐγῶμαι, μωρίαν γ' εἶσει.—although he has failed to give the support he might have done to his restoration, by neglecting to quote Soph. Œd. C. 852, χρόνῳ γὰρ, οἶδ' ἐγὼ, γνώσει τάδε. 1197, οἶδ' ἐγὼ, γνώσει κακοῦ θυμοῦ τελευτήν.

Silly suitors, wedlock-loving, well to Tyndareus swore an oath,
But their senses Venus maddened; and of deity the power
All accomplished, more than thou didst, or than any strength of thine,
These then take and war; the folly of your plans, I guess, you'll know,
For the deity is not senseless; but in ruin all can join,
Who by wicked oaths are fettered, and have wickedness embraced.

This, in Greek, would be

ἄμωσαν δ' εὖ Τυνδαρέῳ τιν' ὄρκον οἱ κακόφρονες
φιλόγαμοι μνηστῆρες ἢ δὲ κύπρις ἔμηνέ νιν, θεὸς δ'
ἐξέπραξε πάντα μᾶλλον ἢ σὺ καὶ τὸ σὸν σθένος.
οὐς λαβὼν στράτευ' ἐγῶμαι, μωρίαν γ' εἶσει φρενῶν
οὐ γὰρ ἀσύνητον τὸ θεῖον, ἀλλ' ἔχει συνολλύναι
τοὺς κικῶς παγέντας ὄρκοις καὶ κάκ' ἠγκαλισμένους.

With regard to the alterations requisite to produce light out of darkness, they are almost too trifling to merit mention; nor need a reader of taste be told that εὖ is here spoken with a sneer, as *probe* is in the celebrated line of Terence,

"Probe fecisti; multo sum incertior quam dudum,"

and the same remark applies to τιν', while κύπρις ἔμηνέ νιν, the restoration of a scholar of 20, whose work is mentioned by Bishop Monk, has been supported by an elaborate note of the same critic in Bailey's *Hermesianax*, p. 79, to which we refer the inquisitive reader. Suffice it to say here, that the author of the emendation has quoted most aptly from Suidas—ἦ καὶ σὴν κύπρις ἔμηνε φρένα, and from Apollon. Rh. I. 1232, τοῦδὲ φρένας ἐπτοίησε κύπρις, and, what settles the question, from this very play itself, "Ἐμηνε δ' Ἀφροδίτη τις Ἑλλήναν στρατὸν in v. 1264 (1129 M.) for so Lobbeck on Aj. 705, has properly corrected

Theogn. 1171, Ἐκ κακεταιρείης κακὴ γίγνεται εὖ δὲ καὶ αὐτὸς γνώσει: and though W. Dindorf, who generally shuts his eyes and opens his mouth to seize what Hermann sends him, has refused for once to take the good his god provides him, yet Bishop Monk has surely too correct a taste to reject a reading so supported, and too little of self-love to prefer his own unfortunate εἶσοι δ' εἶσι, for never by such an allusion to the readiness of the chieftains to follow, where Menelaus might lead, could Agamemnon parry the arguments of his brother.

In lieu then, of this heap of nonsense how easy is it to see that Euripides wrote something to this tune—

Μέμηνε—στρατῶ, which Bishop Monk did wrong to retain, instead of adopting ἔμηνε, found in Eurip. Ion. 520. Εὐφρονεῖς μὲν, ἢ σ' ἔμηνε θεοῦ τις εἰς ξένη, βλάβη. Then, as regards συνολλύναι, had the editors remembered the words of Euripides in Suppl. 514, Ἡ νῦν φρονεῖν σ' ἀμεινον ἐξάυχει Διός, Ἡ θεοὺς δικαίως τοὺς κακοὺς ἀπολλύναι, or of Æschylus in S. Th. 606, Ἡ σὺν πολίταις ἢ ν' δόρασι δίκαιος ὦν Ἐχθροζένοισ τε καὶ θεῶν ἀμνήμοσι—πληγεῖς θεοῦ μάστιγι παγκοίνῳ δάμη, or of Horace, "Sæpe Diespiter neglectus incesto addidit integrum," they would have seen that the train of thought manifestly requires συνολλύναι "to destroy together," not συνιέναι "to understand," or "send together," while, in lieu of κατηναγκασμένους the words of Agamemnon, a little above, where he ridicules the wife-sick husband—ἐν ἀγκάλαις Εὐπρεπῆ γυναῖκα χρήσεις-ἔχειν, prove that the author wrote καὶ κάκ' ἠγκαλισμένους; for thus the perfect passive is found in an active sense in Heraclid.

40, ὑπηγκαλισμένη; while κακὰ, applied to Helen and ἡγκαλισμένους to the Chiefs, would imply that the faithless wife had granted her favours to more than her loving lord and Phrygian paramour.

Such are the remarks suggested by only four lines of the Iphigenia in Aulis; and the reader will, perhaps, believe us, when we tell him that we could spin as long a yarn upon almost every tetrastich of a play, which, after all that has been written upon it, is in a most wretched plight.

But, though it were an easy task and one most delightful to our individual feelings to verify this assertion by discussing some other difficult passages, where his Lordship has been more fortunate, yet we have already exceeded the limits within which we are compelled to confine our notice of such works. We cannot, however, dismiss the volume without calling the reader's attention to v. 1047, which his Lordship has thus edited—

βρέφος δὲ τοῦμόν σῶ προσώρισας πάλῳ
and thus translated into Latin,

“ Parvulum meum tuæ sorti adjecisti,”

words, we confess, we cannot understand, although Hartung, perhaps, can, for he has proposed the very same reading, without being able to shew that προσορίζω either is or could be united to πάλῳ. Euripides, we feel confident, must have written

βρέφος δὲ τὰμόν ζῶν ωροσούδισας βαλῶν,
where ζῶν is due to Musgrave, προσούδισας to Scaliger, and βαλῶν to ourselves; for thus προσούδισας βαλῶν is well supported by Ὁ δὲ ἄρας μετέωρον προσουδίζει τε καὶ ἀποκτείνει, quoted by Suidas in Προσουδίζει from some author, who alluded to Herodot. v. 92, λαβόντα τὸ παιδίον προσουδίσαι, to which may be added, from Hesych. Ἐ ποτούδιζε· κατέβαλεν εἰς γῆν, a gloss taken from some Doric writer, who used Ἐ for αὐτόν. His Lordship indeed seems shocked at the idea of Agamemnon dashing the child of Clytemnestra to the ground, forgetting that this very cruelty was practised on Astyanax, the prince Arthur of Trojan story, and that a similar custom is alluded to in Psalm 137, and that even Lady Macbeth says she could beat her

sucking child in the same manner if its life stood in the way of her ambition; while, as regards the fact of Agamemnon marrying Clytemnestra after the murder of her child, it may be paralleled by the story of Richard III. marrying Lady Anne, whose husband he had murdered.

With regard to the other passages where his Lordship has either satisfied or disappointed us, we refer the reader to the subjoined list,* and as in all critical cricketing the *byes* are more numerous than the *hits*, his Lordship must not wonder that during his long *innings* he has been able to score so little off his own bat. In fact the ground is far too rough for a player to venture upon who cannot shift himself to meet each difficulty as it arises.

Nor must we omit to mention the peculiar claims this volume has to the attention of the future editors of Euripides in the detection of various interpolations by which this beautiful play is disfigured.

This point was first mooted by Porson, who, led by the numerous violations of metre to be found in the speech at the end of the play, asserted that the whole of the finale was a forgery. Eight years afterwards Boeckh endeavoured to prove that the entire play was the production of the younger Euripides, a son or nephew, for authors differ—of the elder dramatist; whereas the fact is no doubt, as suggested by Bishop Monk, that the younger Euripides merely brought out the Iphi-

* The passages where his Lordship has adopted the wrong readings are 32, 52, 75, 76, 179, 288, 323, 371, 525, 605, 609, 633, 643, 706, 714, 796, 872, 1315; and where he offers an incorrect interpretation or defends a fault in the syntax or metre, are 104, 118, 277, 284, 285, 639, 710, 768, 788, 817, 836, 849, 853, 854, 861, 875, 880, 896, 1137, 1144, 1159, 1230, 1264, 1322, 1327. In the following passages his Lordship, we think, has proposed incorrect alterations or neglected some obvious errors, 232, 254, 257, 294, 302, 303, 389, 441, 461, 477, 492, 561, 635, 692, 767, 919, 990, 1119, 1337, while he appears to have hit the mark in the following, 70, 339, 548, 716, 717, 885, 926, 943, 1027, 1137, 1175, 1258, 1396.

genia in Aulis, one of the Alcmæons, and Bacchæ, after the death of the author, and that the passage quoted from this play by the Schol. on Aristoph. *Barp.* 1309, belongs to another now lost. So too Valckenaer in Not. MSS. refers to a lost drama, the fragment preserved by Ælian, H. A. vii. 29, (which Musgrave believed to be a part of the original prologue of the existing play,) and conceives that a similar error has been committed by Hesychius, as the author of the tragic Lexicon, which he transcribed in attributing to the Iphigenia in Aulis, the gl. *Ἀθραυστα ἀπρόσκοπα*, which Hemsterhuis wished to introduce into v. 57, a conjecture that Hartung might indeed adopt, but which Tiberius should not have made; for it is evident at a glance that *Ἀφραυστα* is merely an error for *Ἀφραστα*, is not thought of *ἀπρόσκοπα*: for *φράζω* is "I speak," but *φράζομαι*, "I speak to myself," or "I think." The next attack made on the hapless Iphigenia was by the present Bishop of London, (who, we are sorry to hear, is severely suffering from a bunion,) who conceived that the whole of the Anapæstic opening was the refiction of the original Iambic one, a notion that coincides in part with our own; for we conceive it was written by Euripides, to disprove what his detractors had asserted doubtless in his life-time, and Aristophanes after his death in the *Frogs*, that the tragedian could not commence a play except with a formal prologue.

Here the question rested, until it was resuscitated by Hermann, who, in 1818, asserted that the whole of the Parodus was the production of a poet, a little later than the time of Euripides. But with his usual fickleness, in 1831, he admitted the genuineness of the first half of the Parodus, which, by the aid of sundry supposed *lacunæ*, he has supplied with Greek even worse, if possible, than his poetry, he has tortured into a Strophe and Antistrophe.

Between, however, the appearance of Hermann's bulky book on metre, and his slim edition of the Iphigenia in Aulis, Bremi had, in a German periodical, attempted to prove the whole of the Anapæstic prologue a forgery. But as one part of the prologue had been parodied in a fragment of the

comic poet Machon, and another alluded to by Cicero, and a third translated by Ennius, and a fourth quoted by Plutarch and Stobæus; the theory of Bremi was left all alone in its absurdity, after it had been exposed by Hermann, in another German review, where, however, Sir Godfrey perpetrated sundry miscalled corrections, of which he was subsequently so ashamed as not even to allude to them in his own edition.

Previous however to the appearance of Hermann's Iphigenia, Ludwig Dindorf had edited the whole of Euripides; when he dissected the Epode of the Parodus, which Hermann has subsequently put together again, and preserved like a skeleton, in his museum of metrical specimens. But, not content with a single operation, the slashing Ludwig left for amputation, since performed by his brother Wilhelm, the Senarians of the Servant, and the Anapæsts of the Chorus, relating to the arrival of Clytemnestra and her children at Aulis. Now, though Sir Godfrey is quite ready to give up the Anapæsts, he will not sacrifice the Senarians at the bidding of the brother anatomists; while bishop Monk, who, fighting under the shield of Hermann, defends the Senarians, contests single-handed for the Anapæsts; and, with the aid of Seidler, has arranged them into a Strophe and Antistrophe. On the other hand his lordship has discarded from the dialogue thirty-one lines as spurious, and of Choric entire verses or hemistichs not quite so many, taking credit to himself for being the first to impeach the whole of the latter and two-thirds of the former; while Wilhelm Dindorf condemns the whole of the first Iambic speech of Agamemnon, and though Aristotle has quoted a line from the rejected portion, yet Dindorf coolly asserts the passage in the Rhetorics to be interpolated; while as regards the quotations in Stobæus, all we can infer from them, says the wily Wilhelm, is "that the interpolation is of an older date than the time of that collector of elegant extracts in prose and verse;" and he will probably say as much in the case of Chrysippus, a fragment of whom was discovered not long since by Letronne in a papyrus roll; and where an Anapæstic distich

is quoted from Iph. A. 48. So determined is Dindorf, to justify the sneer of Volcmar Fritzsche, who says on Aristoph. Them. 225, of Dindorf's doings in Aristophanes, that "if he continues as he has begun, to cut out all he cannot understand, whole plays will become fragments, and the fragments a farce." But even Wilhelm Dindorf, who has detected as he fancies, some 173 spurious lines in the other plays of Euripides, is unwilling to go the whole hog with Hartung; who has repudiated about 153, in the Iphigenia alone—to say nothing of the whole of the finale, and sundry half-lines to boot. In a few instances, however, Hartung has shown himself an acute critic, as he has anticipated the unedited remarks of John Pierson, the author of the *Verisimilia*, and the published ideas of bishop Monk; who says of the Grecian of Erlangen, that his text presents a specimen of greater violence done to an ancient, than his lordship has almost ever witnessed; while to the greater part of Hermann's most daring alterations, received without stint, many of his own of a still harsher character are added: and though he can find no fault with some verses his lordship has condemned, he proscribes others that exhibit as strong and characteristic features of the style of Euripides, as are to be found in the remains of the dramatist.

The History of Banbury, including copious Historical and Antiquarian Notices of the Neighbourhood. By Alfred Beesley. 8vo.

IN our review* of the first part of this publication, we expressed the pleasure it would give us, to see so fair a sample of its quality successfully extended to conclusion; our wishes have not been disappointed.

We are gratified to observe, that two or three incidental hints which we gave in that preliminary notice, of an etymological nature, have been received by the author with courtesy and attention; † it is always a pleasing task to us to contribute such information as we may chance to possess in aid of the elucidation of doubtful points in history or topography.

* Jan. 1841, p. 68.

† See Addenda—Notes on the Terms Dobuni—Rollrich Stones—and Branavis, pp. 606, 607, 609.

We cannot leave the British and Roman antiquities of Banbury, without one or two more particular notices of the most remarkable described by Mr. Beesley. The Roman Amphitheatre

"is in a field called Berry‡ moor, adjoining the town on the right of the turn to Bloxham. It is a semicircular work, open to the north, and is cut in the concave face of a steep hill, the summit of which overlooks the town. The arena measures 134 feet in breadth, and rising above it on the face of the hill are three broad terraces made for the spectators of the combats, which terraces are respectively 25, 39, and 59 feet (measured on the slope above the arena). These are calculated to afford a view of the sports to more than two thousand persons." p. 25.

The careful tracing of the line of the ancient Portway, is characteristic of that attention to accuracy of detail, which is one of the best qualities of a topographical writer.

"The Portway was an ancient trackway which traversed Northamptonshire and Oxfordshire. It ran from or crossed the Watling Street at a part between Tripontium (Dove Bridge) on the borders of Leicestershire, and Benaventa a British site, or Isaunavaria a Roman one (Borough Hill near Daventry in Northamptonshire), and entering Oxfordshire at Souldern, it proceeded nearly southward by Kirtlington, which latter place is situated on the line of the Akeman Street, four miles and a half west of the Roman *Ælia Castra*, (Alchester in the parish of Wendlebury near Bicester, the fancied British *Alauna*). Between Isaunavaria and *Ælia Castra* there was a station called *Brinavis*, recorded in one of the itinera of Richard of Cirencester." p. 26.

Blacklands piece or Blacklands surlong, now called Blackland, was in or near the course of the Portway; this very remarkable spot is three quarters of a mile north of the village of King's Sutton, three miles south-east of Banbury.

"It is a piece of arable land, of a very dark colour, as compared with the red land around it, and situated on a high hill commanding a view of Nadbury Camp on the Edgehill range, Crouch hill, and the vale of Cherwell southward."

Blackland is renowned for the quantity of Roman Coins, the *kistvaens*, urns, skeletons and ashes,

‡ Innumerable instances occur of the term Bury being applied to Roman sites.

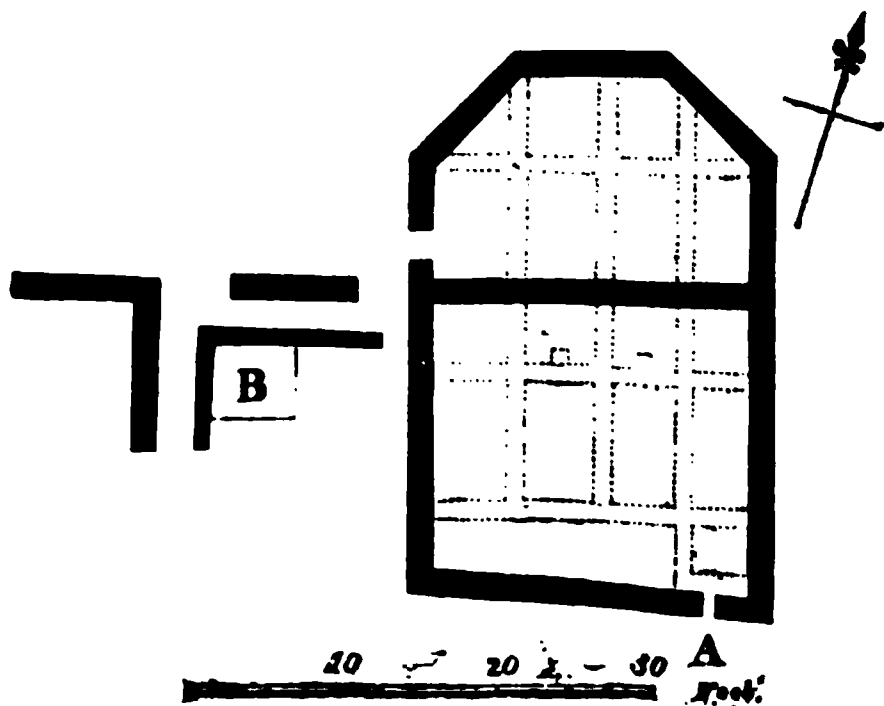
which have been found within its limits, of which discoveries the editor gives some interesting details.

Its site was guarded by the long line of embankment which extended at least from Aston-le-walls in the north to Kirtlington in the south, a distance of nineteen miles direct. This mode of defending a line of country by a long extended earthen wall or vallum, of which we need not refer to other examples remaining in Britain, is we believe decidedly Roman.

We have a very striking instance of such a fortification in that earth work, nineteen miles long, which Cæsar drew from Lake Lemano to Mount Jura, in order to restrain the irruptions of the Helvetii—*Ea legione quam secum habebat, militibusque qui ex Provinciâ convenerant à lacu Lemano quem flumen Rhodanum influit, ad montem Juram qui fines Sequanorum ab Helvetiis dividit millia passuum decem et novem murum in altitudinem pedum sexdecim, fossamque perducit.** In which passage *murus*, as in other parallel instances, meant a mound or agger.

Of the camps, always considered British, composed of terraces rising in circular arrangement one above the other, a fine example is pointed out as existing at Gredenton, and delineated in plate III. of Mr. Beesley's volume.

At Wiggington, 5½ miles S.W. of Banbury, extensive foundations of Roman construction, a hypocaust, &c. exist, the plan of which is subjoin^{ed}.



* Comment. de Bello Gallico, Lib. 1. Cap. VI.

In the chamber of semi-octagonal form, was a pavement; the small tesserae which composed it were of four colours, white, yellow, blue, and red. The guilloches and scroll work of this elegant pavement, indicate an early period of Roman art (see the Plate). How readily and tastefully may such be transferred to modern oil cloths for halls, &c. The walls of this chamber remained to the height of two feet above the pavement, and were buried about one foot below the surface of the earth. Some perfect pieces of mineral coal were found in the flues of the hypocaust, a proof that the Roman-Britons employed that substance for fuel. Copper coins of Victorinus, Constantine, Valens, discovered, shewed that the building was inhabited till the later period of the Roman occupation of Britain.

Skeletons found in Roman villas generally indicate that the inhabitants had been put to the sword. That at Wiggington, however, appears (if we understand the passage, p. 42, rightly) to have been interred under the tessellated floor of the crypto-porticus of the villa.

We pass on to Banbury Castle, which in all probability was erected early in the twelfth century, by Alexander de Blois, Bp. of Lincoln, nephew of the celebrated Roger Bishop of Salisbury himself a great castle builder, at a time when those strongholds became intolerable instruments for maintaining the tyranny of feudal lords. In Banbury were the Roman Branavia; the site of its castle was probably that of a Roman fort—such a Castrensian amphitheatre as that before described was the frequent appendage of a strong garrison—and this we observe is Stukeley's opinion, not always to be rejected because he occasionally like Whitaker, launches out into the region of antiquarian imaginings to mount an antiquary on his hobby in that truly open plain, and no one can predict the extent or vagaries of his course. The strength of Banbury Castle may be inferred from the memorable siege which it underwent in the year 1644, which lasted from 10th July to 15th Oct. of that year thirteen weeks, and which ended for that time in the repulse of the rebellious Parliamentarians. The circumstances

of the siege are detailed with interesting minuteness by the author, in the quotation at length of numerous contemporary newspapers and original letters.

In the year 1646, the Parliament forces again beleaguered the grey old towers and deep foss works, and after a siege of fifteen weeks the castle surrendered the 6th May, 1646, by an honourable capitulation: the garrison was 400 strong.

"This castle, says a contemporary writer of the Puritan faction, though old through time, yet was recovered and revived by art and industry into an incredible strength, much beyond many places of greater name and reputation, and often had our forces been defeated before it; and but that it was now *God's time and season* for the rendition of it, no other success could have been expected by these forces, the castle standing in its full pride and strength, being well recovered of all its wounds and batterings received in former assaults, and having impregnable works about it, and great variety of invention bestowed in it." P. 421.

Of the memorable battle fought on Sunday 23rd October, 1642, between the King's and the Parliament forces, (in the valley under that commanding line of hills which overlook the vale of Red Horse,) known in history as the battle of Edge Hill, Mr. Beesley has given ample and curious details, as the battle field was within a few miles distant from Banbury. An excellent little wood-engraving affords, at a glance, a clear idea of the King's position on the edge of the lofty chain which he left to attack the Earl of Essex's army at Kineton. The indecisive result of that engagement, so honourably and successfully begun by the royal cavalry, is well known, and stands an example in military tactics, shewing that even decisive and signal advantage may be pursued too far if it should divide the forces of the conquerors, and the enemy still possess an unbroken reserve. Our readers will not be displeased with Mr. Beesley's graphic sketch of the view from Edge Hill, one of those noble sites so often occurring in English landscape, which spreads the country as an illuminated map under the eye, till the whole expanse melts and blends into the far distant blue horizon.

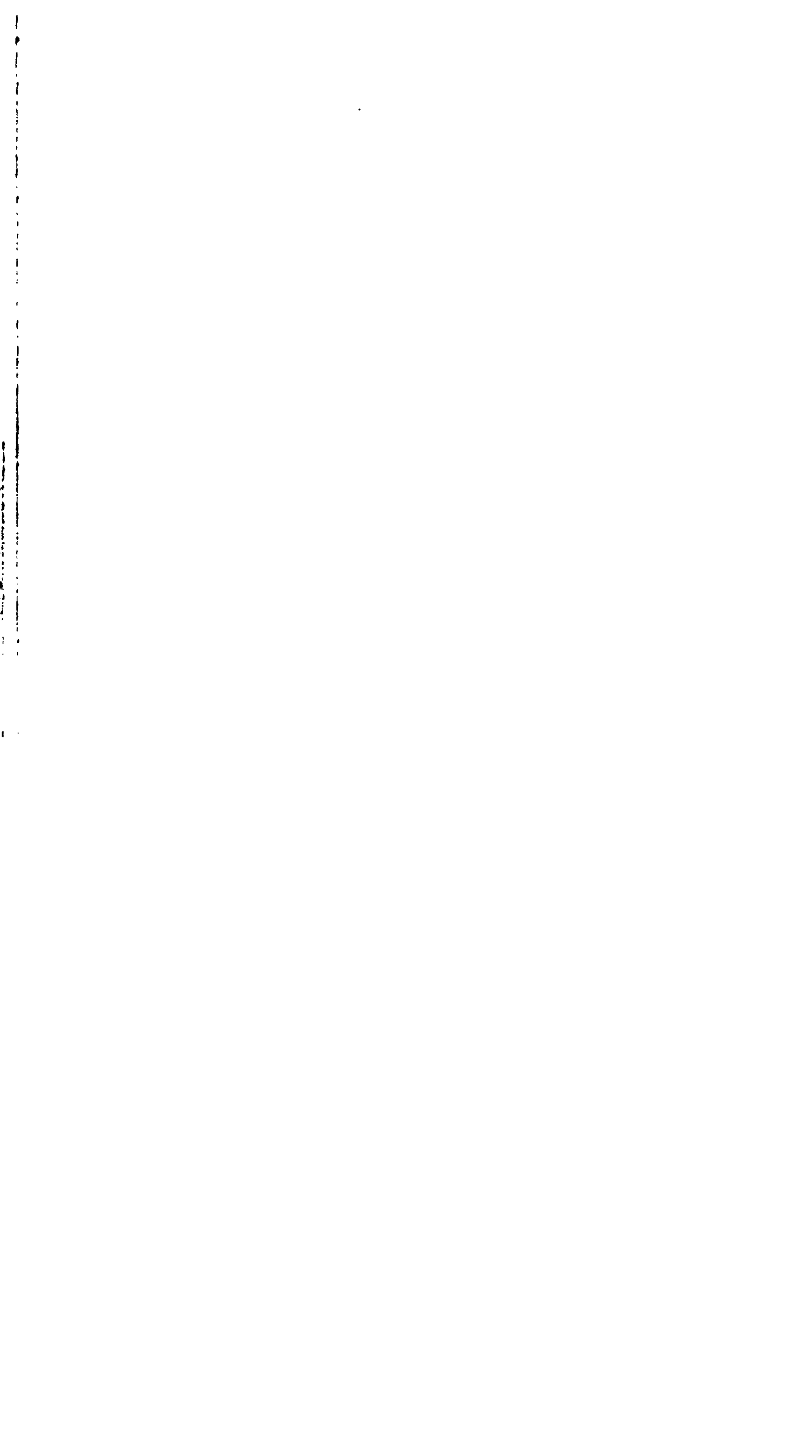
GENT. MAG. VOL. XVII.

"Edge Hill is situated seven miles from Banbury, and near the southern extremity of the county of Warwick. It is the face or edge of the table land of the north of Oxfordshire, elevated high above the vale of Warwickshire.... The outline of the figure of a horse cut in the red loam on the side of the hill, gives the name of the Vale of Red Horse to the plain below. From the brow of the hill is to be seen the great midland plain of England, extending from the Malvern Hills on the borders of Herefordshire to the hills of Charnwood Forest in Leicestershire."

The line of the King's march to his position may be plainly traced from Edge Hill; the distant towers of Worcester Cathedral, the smoke of the coal districts of Staffordshire, the course of the Avon defined by the evening mists which rise from its surface, the spires of Coventry, Warwick, Stratford-upon-Avon, are all comprehended in this magnificent view. On the Dasset hills, which project into the Vale of Red Horse, is a beacon tower,* fired by the Parliamentarians after the battle of Edge Hill, to give notice of their assumed but unacknowledged victory.

When spots like these have been distinguished by remarkable events of history, how is their charm redoubled, and how fully do we feel disposed to yield to the idea that there is a silent voice even in the scenery of Nature, which proclaims them to be designed eternal monuments of passages to be chronicled in the imperishable page of history! The explanation simply is, that the boldest, most defensible, and commanding grounds are chosen for military positions, so that the topography and landscape of battle grounds are ever highly interesting to the minute investigator. Tradition points out the ascent of the present turnpike road from Kineton towards the brow of Edge Hill as one of the hardest fought points of the day; and the number of balls found there, and the name of *bullet hill*, which is given to this part of the steepest ascent, serve to confirm the tradition. Here, on the field, the pious, valiant, and rebellion-harassed monarch of the line of Stuart passed the night, a cold and frosty one, by the side of a fire made of brakes and brushes torn from the battle ground;

* See plate XIX. of the work.



the year very likely to be distinguished by the northern lights. Indeed, in the year 1631 it is recorded that they appeared over Banbury, and the superstitious *subsequently* did not fail to pronounce them an omen of the civil bloodshed which had taken place.

The antiquary has every where throughout England to lament the havoc which was committed by the soldiery of the fanatical Parliament during the civil war. The churches were desecrated as military store-houses, stables, or bivouacs for piquets. The mutilation of the ornaments and monuments of the sacred buildings was most reckless, malicious, and extensive. Of sixty coats of arms, which before the war were in the windows of Banbury Church, only 12 or 13 remained in the reign of Charles 2nd, and the monuments were greatly defaced (see p. 425). The rencounters in the streets of Banbury between the sallying parties of the castle garrison and the besiegers, are evidenced by the following circumstances :

“Several years ago a great number of musket balls were found lodged in the wainscot or partition of a shop fronting the market-place situated at the eastern end of the Butchers' Row In 1835 several bullet holes and a bullet were found in the door of the opposite corner house of the Butchers' Row.”

If Banbury Church was desecrated, as we have shewn, by the fanatics of the 17th century, a worse fate awaited that fine old gothic pile, the largest parochial church in Oxfordshire, in days of more loyal feeling and one might have hoped of better taste. The protests of some of the correspondents of Sylvanus Urban in 1790, against the purposed demolition of the sacred edifice, are cited by the author, and its accomplishment in the same year is recorded in our Magazine for 1790. The following authentic details are given by Mr. Beesley.

“When the work of demolition was begun, it was soon found that a harder task than usual had been assigned to the workmen. The lead was, however, stripped from the roof, and the rain was let in upon the walls, which stood as firmly as they had done for centuries.”

We cannot here refrain from pointing out the similar barbarism which has deprived the metropolis, within

these few years past, of the fine old nave of St. Saviour's Church, Southwark. Zeal and veneration and good taste preserved and renovated the eastern parts of that noble building, whilst an execrable radicalism and desecrating spirit unroofed and finally demolished the western, and left a stigma on the perpetrators, which will outlast their lives. To resume—

“The noble tower [of Banbury Church] stood nearly in the centre of the building, supported on its old Norman pillars and arches. Timber and wedges were applied beneath it, to give it temporary support, and then the pillars were partially knocked away; fire was applied for twenty-four hours to consume the timbers, which had been substituted, and at the expiration of that time the noble pile fell down, bringing the parts beneath it amid its ruins! But even after this execrable work had been so far accomplished, much of the building remained to be destroyed. Those parts of the walls which had fallen, lay on the ground in masses, so well had the stones been cemented and cramped together, and much of the exterior of the edifice was yet standing. To the head of the great western window of the nave, a team of ten horses was fastened; and in their efforts to remove it, the spring was so great that several of the horses were lifted from the ground; other parts of the building were destroyed by gun powder; and at length by such means as these, and to the lasting disgrace of the town, the venerable church was made a heap of ruins.”

The whole circumstances of the above narration prove how unfounded the reports of certain of the parish surveyors were, that the ancient edifice stood in any danger of falling. That part of the certificate of Mr. Dalton in 1785, “which declared the Church (of Banbury) *as safe as St. Paul's Church in London*,” might have been trusted to the letter, and thus spared the inhabitants of Banbury the eye-sore of the clumsy edifice which has been substituted in its room.

“The exterior of the (new) church, from its huge cubical form, topped by a slated roof, which falls off from the centre to each of the four sides, is exceedingly gloomy and inelegant; a writer in the Gentleman's Magazine, dating August 1800, complains, that the new church is more like a gaol than a Christian temple.”

It is strange that the inhabitants of a populous and respectable old town should never have considered how much the removal of a lofty church, in the beautiful old English perpendicular style, must injure the appearance, nay almost to the eye destroy the identity of their township. What can Banbury be now as a feature in the smiling rural landscape, to Banbury of the feudal times—with its embattled Norman Castle, its spacious church and lofty central tower, and its light and elegant public cross. What a church the Banburghers have lost, Plate XIII. of Mr. Beesley's volume will sufficiently shew.

Banbury Bridge is one of the few gothic structures of the kind of which sufficient of the original features remain to mark its age and the pleasing character of its design.

“At Easter, in the 22nd year of Edward 1st (1294), is recorded an assize of novel disseisin taken at the head of the bridge of Banebir in the county of Northampton. This is, as far as I can discover, the *first mention* made of Banbury bridge; it refers to the present fabric, which is a work of the 13th century, and is one of the best specimens now remaining of bridges of the middle ages. Originally it formed a perfectly level way across the valley of the Cherwell, and was about 258 feet in length, exclusive of the approaches. The level has now been lost at that end of the bridge which is nearest the town, by the erection, towards the close of the last century, of a disgraceful brick arch, of higher elevation than the ancient fabric across the canal.”

The two arches represented in the engraving (*see Plate,*) are built across the mill stream, and afford the most perfect specimen extant of the original architecture of Banbury bridge. The parallel ribs of these arches are similar to those of Old London Bridge now removed; of the bridge over the north side of the moat at Eltham Palace; and of an ancient bridge of five pointed arches at Bury St. Edmund's of elegant proportions, and till the year 1840, when we saw its last stone removed, in excellent preservation. The winter torrents of five centuries had done nothing to affect its stability.

The author gives descriptive sketches of the churches and chapels contiguous to Banbury. Without a personal acquaintance with the locality, our at-

tention is arrested by the name of one of these, *Bodicot*, not only as it may seem to confirm what we have already said of the etymology of the term Boduni or Dobuni, but as it appears altogether a British compound, *Bód y coed*, the dwelling in the wood. We shall be content to refer this suggestion to the local knowledge of Mr. Beesley, who can judge how far it may be entertained.

The Weeping Cross, of which the annexed wood-cut is a representation, stood by the way-side, two miles from Banbury, one and a half from Adderbury. The author conjectures that it was erected in the 15th century, but gives us no particulars of its history; we therefore conclude none are extant. Way-side crosses are, we believe, in many instances of very high antiquity, sometimes preceding the establishment of a parochial church. The primitive British pastor's grave was often distinguished by a way-side pillar, formed into or marked with a cross, bearing his own name perhaps, and that of his parent. At these crosses the laity assembled to receive pastoral instruction, just as they also did at the old stone circles, and cromlechs, of the abolished Druidical rites. *Weeping crosses* are said to be so called, because penances were finished at them, and the last tears of the kneeling delinquent shed on their steps. Observing that there were remains of a round column or shaft at the weeping cross of Banbury, we should have been disposed to ascribe to it a higher antiquity than the 15th century. In later ages the top of this shaft supported a sun-dial, as seen in the print.

With these specimens of the very numerous, spirited, and well executed wood-cuts, which adorn Mr. Beesley's pages, we close our notice of his work. Within the compass of an octavo volume, he has managed to collect a mass of curious, useful, and authentic information; it is true that he has not gone far in the tracing of the descent of manorial property, and in this respect, his work greatly differs from Mr. Dunkin's, on the history of Bicester and Ploughley, which we have already cited; but, if Mr. Beesley has rejected the heavier part of topographical details, he has in its stead

substituted most careful notices of every remarkable object in the district round Banbury. His neat and accurate plans of the numerous ancient military earth works, which crown the surrounding hills, form a valuable collection of different modes of castrametation; his local maps place before the eye at a glance the situation of these forts, and the course of the roads ancient or modern. He has evidently spared no pains in making the survey, nor cost in communicating the result to his readers.

Traversed by so many lines of communication, protected by so many airy citadels, great must have been the fame of the Branavian district, in the Romano-British times. Its pastures and its arable lands invited, and maintained in all probability, a numerous population. Hence, in after ages, arose the glory of the cheese, which was manufactured at Banbury; but which is now so much on the wane, that the particular kind can be but doubtfully identified. Here Shakspeare may help us out; we think it must have been that rich cream cheese, not more than an inch in thickness, which is still made at Banbury. When Ancient Pistol called Master Slender "a Banbury cheese," it was in contempt of his bodily substance. Slender was all rind. He was an anatomy of skin and bones; if pared, there would be nothing of him left! As to the Banbury cakes, their reputation is "higher than ever; they are exported to our colonies, even to the utmost corner of the southern hemisphere." In the month of August 1841, Mr. Samuel Beesley, the proprietor of one of the Banbury cakeshops, sold 5,400 weekly.

The estimation in which this volume will be held, will we doubt not repay the writer for his toil, and inspire him perhaps to larger and more extended topographical undertakings. He will be consulted as a popular literary guide to the northern part of Oxfordshire. Every one who describes with taste, judgment, and research, the historical monuments of his country, deserves well of his countrymen; for he turns the attention to the retrospection of those things on which memory delights to dwell, and all inquiring minds to be acquainted with.

"These heaps of stones, these old walls which
ye see
Were first enclosures but of salvage soil,
And these brave palaces which maistred be
Of time, were shepherds' cottages somewhile.
These walls, these arks, these baths, these
temples hie,
Judge by these ample ruins' view the rest,
The which injurious time hath quite out
worn."*

The Manuscript Rarities of the University of Cambridge. By James Orchard Halliwell, Esq. F.R.S. &c. &c. Scholar of Jesus College. London. 8vo. pp. 175.

IT is, we believe, about three years ago that Mr. Halliwell issued a prospectus and solicited subscribers' names for a catalogue of all the manuscripts in the various libraries of the University of Cambridge, which work he now appears to have abandoned. In a somewhat ungrammatical preface to the present volume, he assigns, as a reason for his change of purpose, that,

"Upon consideration," he "concluded that it would not be well for a private individual to undertake the accomplishment of such a work, unless it were published under the immediate superintendence of the University authorities. A Catalogue of the Cambridge Manuscripts, by a member of the University, would be liable to imperfect criticism out of doors, as proceeding from and sanctioned by the University itself. I was unwilling to subject my Alma Mater to the possibility of any attack being instituted on the ground of [whose?] not performing its (?) undertakings with proper effect. I was fully aware that I could not effectually guard against such an attack, and I have therefore preferred to offer the following pages to the reader as mere rough notes of a few of the inestimable treasures in the department of manuscripts which our noble and ancient University possesses."

We do not quite see the force of this reasoning, nor can we exactly agree in the "conclusion" drawn. It is a novel and somewhat startling position that either venerable University is to be held responsible for the work of an Undergraduate. If it be true, Oxford and Cambridge have much to answer for.

From the title "Rarities," and the

* Spenser.

words "a few of the inestimable treasures" which we quote from the preface, we naturally supposed that, having abandoned all idea of a mere catalogue, the compiler had acted on the principle of selection, and that the choicest manuscripts possessed by the University would be brought to our notice. We find, on the contrary, that Mr. Halliwell's change of purpose applied only to the extent of his work, and that he has contented himself with the cheap labour of a list of the MSS. contained in three presses in the Public Library alone.* Why these particular presses are selected does not appear, nor are we told why the Codex Bezae, the Saxon Gospels, or the Wickliffite version of the Bible, and other MSS. which we could name, are omitted from the list of "Rarities;" now Hamlet was not omitted from the play but "by particular desire." *En revanche* Mr. Halliwell gives a hundred or two of such titles as

"A Catalogue of books."

"Collectanea Medica."

"A Law Common-place book."

"A Collection of Papers and Letters from the collection of Sir Henry Spelman and Bishop More, but containing nothing of any general interest."

It is certainly not Mr. Halliwell's fault that the Public Library contains so many worthless manuscripts, but we must except against his calling them "Rarities" and "inestimable treasures;" the collections, however, of Sir Henry Spelman and Bishop More are not likely to be devoid of interest.

We have used the words "cheap labour" as applied to this work, for we believe that in the Public Library of Cambridge there is, accessible to all, but as yet unprinted, a full, true, and particular account of its MSS. drawn up by Nasmith, whose excellent catalogue of the C. C. Coll. manuscripts proves his capabilities for the task. In how far Mr. Halliwell is indebted to this work he does not tell us; from him we learn of its existence only by four passages, of which three are too curious not to be allowed

* The Presses here described are those marked Dd, Ee, Ff. Are there no MSS. in Gg, Hh? We know that there are in Ii, and Mm.

to speak for themselves, premising that in the first case, Mr. Halliwell's description of the MS. occupies *three lines*, in the second *two lines*.

"I may here observe that most manuscripts of this class are very minutely and laboriously described by Dr. Nasmith, much more so than the nature of their contents appear [appears] to require." p. 109.

"Dr. Nasmith, in his manuscript catalogue, has been at the pains of making an analytical list of the contents of this volume, giving a description of five hundred and sixty-eight articles. It is almost unnecessary to observe, that such minuteness of detail, which has been given by Dr. Nasmith in his account of this and other cartularies in this library, is wholly uncalled for, and it would be ridiculous to pursue his plan in any catalogue destined to be comprised within reasonable limits. The unequal manner in which Dr. Nasmith's work has been prepared, renders this note somewhat necessary."

This last note, on which we will make no remark, is appended to Mr. Halliwell's *two lines* descriptive of the Chartulary of Christ Church, Canterbury, A.D. 1285—1327! In point of fact, Mr. Halliwell's descriptions are generally in an inverse ratio to the value of the MSS. Thus we have the space of three pages (taken collectively) devoted to Dowland's tunes of "Kemp's Jiggs," "Nutmegs and Ginger," "the Shoemaker's Wife," "Green Garters," &c., &c., and descriptions, in one brief line, of Greek MSS. *e. g.*

"Pselli et aliorum opera varia."

As there were many writers of the name, the title here given is about as definite as would be that of "the works of Smith and others." Again we have

"A very ancient Greek manuscript on vellum, containing various theological tracts which are severally enumerated in Nasmith's Catalogue."

No doubt of it, and well described too.

Of course, no index could be made to such a catalogue, and there is none: a reader must wade through the whole.

In history it is the same; we have a dozen or twenty MSS. the descriptions of which, taken together, do not fill a couple of pages, *ex. gra.*

"A folio volume containing papers relating to Mary Queen of Scots."

and other volumes of State Papers, a list of the contents of which would have been very acceptable. Scarcely in any case is a name or a date supplied, even where it is of the greatest importance: thus

“ A brief state of the honours, manors, and lands within the Queen's jointure which are demisable,” &c. xvii. cent.

may apply to Anne of Denmark, Henrietta Maria, Catharine of Portugal, or Mary of Modena.

Two more specimens are exquisite.

“ The Declaration, &c. of Colonel Cecill.”
“ Richardi Sadleri de procreandis, &c. liber.”

These are certainly “ rough notes” of “ rarities,” and “ inestimable treasures:” To quote a phrase used several times by the author, they are “ *Vix illius (ullius?) pretii.*” Had Mr. Halliwell edited Nasmith's Catalogue, however incorrectly, we should have thanked him; had he given a correct list, however meagre, of the MSS. we should have thanked him; but he has done neither. He has indeed given us, as his own, a list, and a meagre list, but more inaccurately and more injudiciously compiled than any other with which we are acquainted. It is of the very essence of a good catalogue, that names, dates, and facts, should be given as correctly as possible, for without these all identity, and consequently all value is lost. Here we have G. de Columna for G. de Columnis, Zonaras for Zonaras, Μοχοπουλου for Μοσχοπουλου, Andyavensis for Andegavensis, James Mornix de Sancto Alegondio, for Jacques Marnix de Ste. Aldegonde, Tittleton for Littleton, the *Emperor* Frederick V. 1620, meaning we conjecture, Frederic the *Electeur Palatine*, Ebrardus Bitumensis for Ebrardus Betuniensis, Ellavis for Ellwis, the Archbishop of L'Ambrun for Embrun,* &c. &c. Now if these

errors meet us in the face, what would an actual comparison of the MSS. be likely to produce? The language too is, we are sorry to add, very slovenly; we meet with false concords, genitives for nominatives, nominatives wanting, and other blunders not attributable to the printer, who on his part, has enough to answer for.

This volume is not the work of a tyro, but of one who, in his own estimation at least, is qualified to instruct others. Two or three years since the same author published “ Hints to Novices in Manuscript Literature,” a pamphlet which would have been only silly had he not commented in it upon several writers in the following language:

Catal. MSS. Angliæ.

“ Most wretchedly executed.”

Ayscough's Catalogue of additional MSS. in the British Museum.

“ This is an absurd attempt at a classed catalogue, and without exception is the very worst failure at a classification that has ever come within the notice of the learned world; the principal information that can be got from it is, that the author (who appears to have been a man more fitted for making an index to Mr. Dickens' *Pickwick*, than any thing else; and I question whether a more low literary labour could be pointed out), was not able to read a page of an old MS. correctly.”

Haenel. Catalogi librorum manuscriptorum.

“ Of all the execrable works that ever any mortal had the maximum impertinence to place before the view of a civilized literary world, this is by far the very worst. Not a single MS. is properly described; the majority are without dates, while *miscellanea varia, volumes of old English poetry, opuscula, &c.* occur in every corner.”

Of the good or bad taste of these observations, we do not speak: of Mr. Halliwell's own abilities in the art which he criticises in others, our readers may judge from what we have said.

Henry de Pomeroy; or, the Eve of St. John: a Legend of Cornwall and Devon. By Mrs. Bray. 3 vols.

IT is not at all necessary to remind our readers of Mrs. Bray's former works, and of their various

* This is in one of Morland's MSS. Mr. H. does not appear to be aware that there is a full catalogue of these MSS. in Dr. Gilly's *Waldensian Researches*, who does not commit this error, and who gives an account of those of Morland's MSS. which were stolen from the Cambridge Public Library, and which Mr. H. does not mention. The Archbishop of Embrun was Rostagne d'Ancesune.

merits, in order to awaken their attention to the present, which will stand firmly in its own unsupported strength. Indeed, we recollect none of Mrs. Bray's tales of fiction in which the variety of her powers is more strongly exhibited than in the volumes before us. In all matters connected with antiquity—in the description of the dress, habits, manners of earlier ages, and of the days of our forefathers, she is almost without a rival. Several such pictures might be selected, if we had room, from the present pages, the accuracy of which would be unimpeached by the antiquary, and their force and effect acknowledged by the reader of taste. There is also a playfulness of fancy, and much quaint and pleasant humour, seen in the sketches of Patch, and especially of Grace Belt, and of Sir Simon the Curate. The leading characters are drawn with precision and force; while the narrative is relieved by contrasts and by description alternating with action. Perhaps a little more incident in the early part of the work might be expected; but there is also a defect in too crowded a narrative, which Mrs. Bray has avoided; and we should have been sorry to have lost the pages of descriptive lore—the portraits of the Abbot and the Archdeacon—the feasts in the refectory—the ordeal of the cellarer, and all the other sketches of monastic life.

The story was suggested by a legend attached to the ruins of the castle of Berry Pomeroy near Totness in Devonshire: a castle founded by one of the friends and followers of William the Conqueror, and subsequently bestowed by Henry the Seventh on Sir Piers Edgcombe. The impressive event that belonged to the history of the castle in the times of Richard the First was communicated to Mrs. Bray by a little maiden of the name of Mary Chaff; another tradition, regarding the same Sir Henry de Pomeroy, is preserved in Cornwall, in the neighbourhood of St. Michael's Mount; and by a union of the two, Mrs. Bray has composed the fabric of her interesting story. The chief characters introduced are Baldwin the Abbot of Tavistock, Sir Henry de Pomeroy, Sir Simon the Curate, Lady Alicia de Beaumont, the mistress of Welsworthy castle, Lady Adela de Marmontier, her

ward, Walter the Palmer, Grace Belt, the miller's daughter, Cædmon, the Saxon page, and Patch the fool. As regards the story itself, we do not think it quite fair to the author to communicate it in *our* pages to the public, when they can read it so much better in *hers*; and shall only say, that, though at its commencement it moves, perhaps, rather more slowly than we could wish, yet during its progress it speedily increases in interest, in variety of circumstance, development of character, and rapid changes of adventure. The first incident of consequence is the appearance of Henry de Pomeroy in the monastery of Tavistock, as a friend of John Earl of Montaigne (afterwards King John), in his way to raise levies in Devonshire and Cornwall, to enable John to seize the sceptre then apparently hanging loose in the hands of the absent and imprisoned Richard. The Abbot is of the same party; but, being a man of the world, had mixed up a few private affairs with the public good, and had recommended his friend at once to enrich himself and strengthen his party by laying siege, not to King Richard's castles, but to a pretty little tenement called the fair Adela, to which a good deal of land was attached in Normandy and England. When Henry de Pomeroy gained this desirable prize, the Abbot, for his assistance, was to have a mitre, and defy the bishop. While this very moral and disinterested scheme was concocting, a person called Walter the Palmer arrives at the monastery—a silent and severe man, doing penance for his sins; but as to what took place the night after his arrival—his midnight visit to Pomeroy—the history of the silver spear—the penitential vow at the shrine of St. Michael—the awful warnings regarding Adela—the denunciations of misery attending Pomeroy's alliance with her; these things are not to be revealed to the uninitiated by us in our slight and careless pages, but to be well pondered in the original volume, the first part of which here closes. The second volume introduces us to the castle and presence of Lady Alicia de Beaumont, which is described at once with picturesque force and scientific detail—to a hunting match by the Abbot's hounds on Lady Alicia's domain, which is narrated with great

spirit and truth, and which introduces us to a new character, Geoffrey de Malduit, a rejected suitor of the Lady Adela. Sir Henry's attachment gains fresh strength, in spite of the Palmer and his warnings, very rapidly; and Lady Alicia's character is partially developed, and some mysterious circumstances relating to it are told, so as to excite further curiosity, without anticipating the result of the story. It is at this point, we think, that the stirring interest commences. Henry Pomeroy's suit is rejected by Lady Alicia—Adela is doomed to take the veil—tremendous hints are given of the danger of an alliance between the lovers. An interview in one of the chapels of the abbey church takes place between Lady Alicia and the Palmer, of the most awful nature; and a fearful confession to Abbot Baldwin is the result, and the immediate departure of Adela for her convent at St. Michael's Mount resolved on; while the good Abbot forms a plan for appropriating all her broad lands and fine possessions to himself and his church. Geoffrey de Malduit, informed of Adela's projected journey, resolves to waylay and carry her off to his own castle; but his nefarious scheme is defeated by Cædmon the page, and Sir H. Pomeroy. In the meantime, Adela is expecting that her lover would make some attempt for her deliverance; for the eve of St. John arrives, while she is still a prisoner in the Mount, and the celebrated festival of

the Baptist commences. Sir Henry now appears with his followers, for the double purpose of delivering Adela and fulfilling his promise to appear at the chapel of the Mount on St. John's day, to meet the Palmer. But for that which took place on the memorable day—the successful abduction of Adela—the scene at the marriage altar in the chapel—the appearance of the Palmer to forbid the alliance—the betrayal to the enemy—the flight across the stormy causeway to the main land—and the death of Adela, are told with all Scott's vigour and all Crabbe's fidelity. It is a powerful and masterly description—followed by one still more awful and appalling—the revelation of the great incident on which the history is founded, and the events which occurred at the consummation of the story. *These it is not our intention to reveal*, though they would do ample justice to the skill and talent of the author, both as regards the judicious selection of her subject, the arrangement of the composition, and the rich and varied colouring with which it is embellished and illustrated; and we must in justice say, that in the latter volume of this work, Mrs. Bray has exceeded, in our judgment, any of her former inventions, formed on local histories, both in the description of nature, and in the delineation of human action and passion; her descriptions are elaborate without tediousness; and her scenes of passion are energetic without extravagance.

A Visit to the Indians on the Frontiers of Chili. By Capt. Allen F. Gardiner, R.N. 12mo. pp. 194.—The author of this volume is well known by his interesting account of the Zooloos in South Africa. In consequence of the mission to that people being suspended, he has turned his attention to the Indians on the frontiers of Chili, concerning whom little is known. The account which he gives of his travels is very curious, and when we quote the words of Mr. Hugh Murray, (Encyc. of Geography, p. 1427) *Chili has been called the garden of South America*, we think our readers will wish to know what Capt. G. has said of it. The book is illustrated by a map and some lithographic views.

Notices of the Reformation in the South-west Provinces of France. By GENT. MAG. VOL. XVII.

R. F. Jameson. 12mo. pp. xv. 207. The subject of this little volume is an episode (but a very important one) in the history of the French Reformed Church. The narrative is drawn up with care, and, without any affectation of research, conveys much solid information. We recommend it to the divine who wishes to study the Romish controversy historically; to the individual Christian who delights in edifying examples of piety; and to the traveller who purposes visiting the South-western parts of France. Why the word Bearnois is generally printed Bearnoise, we cannot tell, but the error does not affect the narrative.

A Sermon preached in the Parish Church of Tormoham, on Friday, November 5th 1841. By the Rev. J. Blackmore, M.A. Printed by request. 8vo. pp. 15.—

It is impossible to notice a tenth of the single sermons that are printed, either as preached on festival occasions or at visitations. This, however, has as fair a claim as most that we have seen. It reminds us, for vigour of language and doctrinal fulness, of some of our great Lightfoot's sermons on the same subject; nor are we over-rating its qualities when we say that we hope to see the author's name in the title-page of a volume. Tormoham is the parish commonly called *Torr*, in the bay of which (Torbay) the Prince of Orange landed. The text is from Psalm 100, verses 3 and 4. We quote the opening sentence as a specimen: "Piety is the nurse of patriotism; the love of God, instead of extinguishing, heightens and refines the love of one's country; so that the truest Christian will be the truest Patriot: he will most faithfully desire, most effectually promote, and most fervently rejoice in his country's welfare. And knowing that nations, like individuals, are dependent on God, and assured that *righteousness exalteth a nation*, and that true religion is a nation's best possession,—the Christian will thankfully acknowledge and prayerfully seek God's mercies and blessings for his country, especially in matters pertaining to the maintenance of true religion and righteous practice."

A Poem on the New Church at Gally Hill in the Parish of Crondall, Hants. By Thomas Alston Warren, B.D. Rector of South Warnborough. 4to.—The object with which this short poem was written is to aid the subscription for building and endowing a new church in the parish of Crondall, a locality known to the antiquary as containing remains of the Roman period, although little known to the general tourist, from the deep seclusion in which it lies near the road leading from Farnham to Odiham. The versification is pleasing; that portion which is descriptive of the scenery of the locality graphic and faithful. The author, viewing the consecration of the church as offering a new and not unapt subject for poetical embellishment, heightened by the picturesque locality, vividly describes the scenery; and, thinking the various and important uses for which it is intended, might be best elucidated by a reference to the liturgical sources which its consecration extended to, has made a forcible and beautiful allusion to these important objects. With these views and these feelings he determined on publication, and we have only to add that he has carried out his design in a pleasing and agreeable style.

Thoughts on the abuses of the present system of Competition in Architecture, &c. By Henry Austin.—In the shape of a letter to Earl De Grey, President of the Royal Institute of British Architects, the author proposes a plan for the remedy of the evils resulting from the present system of competition; the principal feature in the plan being the submission of the designs of every building, to be competed, to the Institute. It is unnecessary to enter fully into the details, as it is so very improbable, that any set of men will be found who are likely to give up their own rights into the hands of any society, however constituted. The conduct which has been pursued so universally in competitions for buildings, during the lapse of the last ten years, has been sufficiently brought into public notice, to shew the real character and motives of the parties, who have been the managers of such schemes. If men will not be honest, we know of no earthly power strong enough to make them so.

For ourselves, we are not so wedded to the five orders, or to the architectural profession, to be inclined to submit to the scale of the one, or the judgment of the other. We believe, that, excepting the merely mechanical part of the profession, more knowledge of the science is possessed, and a better judgment of a design would be formed, by every well-educated man, who has personally investigated original structures, than by the mere architect who would reduce all beauty in the science to his rule and compasses.

A Guide to the Holy Eucharist. By William E. Bennett, M.A. late Student of Ch. Ch. Oxford, and Minister of Portman Chapel, St. Marylebone. 18mo. 2 vols.—In this work, Mr. Bennett has contributed no slight addition to our theological literature, already so rich in its various departments. Indeed it would be no easy task among the numerous manuals which we possess, for the use of those who are desirous to partake of the Holy Communion, to find one more calculated to promote its peculiar object, more complete in its different divisions, or which more fully redeems the promise with which it sets forth. Mr. Bennett not only enters at considerable length into the practical part of this most holy ordinance of our faith, but also treats of the doctrinal and historical parts as well; and each of these portions he handles in a manner at once striking, original, and impressive. His object has been to take the whole of the Eucharistic Service from beginning to end, as set forth in our

Prayer Book, and out of that service to develop and explain the several doctrines and usages of our Holy Church. The first volume, entitled, "Meditations," is intended for the use of the communicant at home, and contains a course of preparation and self-examination. In the two first chapters, the "Warning" and "Exhortation," as given in the Prayer Book, are analysed and explained, and are followed up by prayers and meditations. The second volume is intended for the use of the communicant at church, and contains explanations of the several parts of the service appointed for the Holy Communion, in the exact course in which it proceeds, showing, as the author observes in his preface, "the antiquity of the ritual, the peculiar beauty of the prayers, the significancy of the ceremonies, the doctrines inferred; and, above all, a personal direction all through the service, as to the way in which the communicant should be occupied, together with the reasons of all that is said and done."—This, it will be seen, is a most excellent and comprehensive design, and it is but justice to the rev. author to say that he has executed his task in a manner quite worthy of its grave importance. The clear, forcible, and eloquent style in which these volumes are written, the weighty and persuasive arguments which they contain, and the truly devotional spirit and sincere and pious strain of feeling displayed in every page, will entitle them to take a place amongst standard English Divinity.

Parochial Sermons. By the Rev. W. Gresley, M.A. Prebendary of Lichfield. 12mo.—Mr. Gresley is one of the few writers who appear able to excel in every species of literary exertion which they attempt. Distinguished as he had already been in his own peculiar walk, namely that of a writer of delightful narratives, combining the best and soundest lessons of morality and religion; if we are to judge from the volume before us, he is scarcely inferior in the composition of sermons. A remarkable clearness of style, a manly and dignified strain of eloquence, strong and persuasive appeals to the reason as well as the feelings of the reader, and a line of argument intelligible by persons of every capacity, are all exhibited in this series of discourses. Where all are so good, it becomes of course difficult to make a selection, but we should be inclined to point out "Diligence in our Christian Calling," and "The Moral Harvest," as particularly excellent; the latter indeed is one of the best examples

of what a sermon ought to be, that it would be easy to find.

Short and Simple Letters to Cottagers. Part 1. *The Village.*—Parts 2, 3. *The Village School.*—By William Charles Cotton, M.A. Student of Christ Church, Oxon; a Lover of his Church and Country. 12mo.—This is a delightful little work. It ought to be in the hands of the clergyman, the landowner, the farmer, the peasant, indeed of all classes alike, for all may profit by the lessons which it conveys. The simple, easy, natural, and unaffected style in which it is written, and the perfect familiarity of expression, removed as far as possible from vulgarity of manner, will be sure to win for it the attention of its readers, and will render it equally pleasing to the most refined and uncultivated mind. The series (it appears) is to consist of the following subjects. "The Village Parson;" "The Village Parson's sister;" "The Village Parsonage;" "The Village Church;" "The Village Church-yard;" "The Village Sunday;" "Forms of Prayer," &c. This is a very promising list, and if the succeeding numbers are at all equal to those which have already appeared, we are sure they will deserve a very extensive circulation.

Time and Time-Keepers. By Adam Thomson. 12mo.—Those who wish to know the construction of one of the most useful and beautiful of human inventions—a watch namely, will find much interesting information contained in this small volume, which gives a concise and very complete history of the art of clock and watch-making from the earliest period down to the present day, illustrated with many curious anecdotes, and embellished with numerous engravings of celebrated clocks and watches, and of the different escapements and movements used in the formation of these machines. The author, we understand, is a London watchmaker of some celebrity, who is therefore well qualified to speak of his art, not only theoretically but practically.

Life of William of Wykeham. By the Rev. John Chandler, M.A. Vicar of Willey. 18mo.—The life of one who was so great a benefactor, not only to his own but to all succeeding generations, as William of Wykeham, will be sure to interest all those who revere the memory of the eminent and good of past ages. The little work before us is very elegantly executed, as regards its typography, and the tasteful engravings with which it is

adorned, and possesses considerable merit on account of the useful information and interesting matter which it contains. Mr. Chandler possesses the true spirit which should animate a biographer; he endeavours to throw himself back as much as possible into the times of which he is writing, and paints the scenes and events which were then enacted not only in that point of view in which they should be considered by his readers, but also under that aspect in which it is most probable that they were looked upon by their contemporaries. We only regret that Mr. Chandler has not extended his memoir to a greater length; his subject was quite worthy of it, and we are sure the task would have been well executed.

Moral Agency, and Man as a Moral Agent. By W. Mc Combie, author of *Hours of Thought*. foolscap 8vo. pp. 230.—Metaphysics partake more of the nature of an arena than of an orchard; we mean that they rather afford a field for the display of intellectual prowess, than any large return of fruit. But with this reservation as to the subject in general, we think this little volume is cleverly written, and in a proper spirit of seriousness. It is partly directed against the writings of M. Cousin, and the recent physiologists. If the author could have kept clear of Calvinistic and Arminian questions, or have transferred those portions to the appendix the book would have rather gained. He justly observes, (p. 147), that "the true theology of the Bible is any thing but open to precipitate or indolent minds,"—a remark which applies to truth of every sort. He concludes (p. 172,) "that free choice and free action are not precluded, nor in any way interfered with, by the Divine foreknowledge." At p. 187 he says, that "exertion and dependence [i. e. on divine aid] should be correspondent and reciprocal," a sentiment which we have not seen so well expressed before.

History of the Great Reformation of the Sixteenth Century, in Germany, Switzerland, &c. By J. H. Merle D'Aubigné. vol. 3, 8vo. pp. 653.—The two former volumes of this work have already been reviewed, nor is it necessary to say much more of this, than that it sustains the reputation of its precursors. The new materials from which this volume is drawn up, are the MSS. of the Library of Pastors at Neufchatel (which include those of Farel), others in the libraries of Paris, and one of Bullinger's, which has since been printed, together with a MS. life of Farel, written by Choupard, which

belongs to the Seigneur of Meuron. The author has treated in some detail the early progress of the Reformed opinions in France, as other writers have treated the subject slightly, and Beza devotes but four pages to the period contained in the twelfth book. This volume begins with Luther's abode at Wartburg, and ends with the journey of Marguerite (the sister of Francis I.) to Spain. Among the most interesting parts, are the illustrations furnished by that estimable person's poetry, the account of the youth and childhood of Calvin, the oppression of Erasmus by the more violent Romanists, the effect of the Reformation on Literature and the Arts, and the revolt of the peasants. M. D'Aubigné has also elucidated many points by his judicious reflections, as Luther's marriage, the real character of the Reformation (distinct from Romish and fanatical extremes), the partial reforms of Romanism, the benefits arising from the marriage of the clergy, the vibrating character of the Gallican church, the rise of Socinianism (which the author refers to an *aversion to the doctrines of free grace*), and the employment of popular language in religion.* We would observe, that Louise of Savoy was not *Queen Mother* (p. 596); that at p. 648, *fell under* would be better than *sunk under*, as the latter term implies instability of principle; and that at p. 597, the expression *at the same time*, occurring twice in one sentence, reads unpleasantly. At p. 565, *yourselves* appears to be a misprint for *yourself*. Some of the translations from Marguerite's poetry are defective in rhyme.

Confessions of an Apostate, 1842.—We do not approve the spirit in which this work is written, and we do not agree in many of its conclusions. Whatever is erroneous in the tenets of the Oxford divines, should be opposed in a different manner, nor is it fair to collect the scattered opinions of different *independent* writers, and then attack them as *one system*.

Village Church Sermons, on subjects taken from the Old Testament. By Rev. F. Jones, M.A. 12mo. 1841.—Mr. Jones observes, "that the congregation to whom these Sermons were addressed, comprised many who were supposed to have derived their love of religious feeling from *schismatical* remarks. "Without incurring the imputation of uncharitableness, it may be said, that persons of this class (especially among the lower orders) are apt to sub-

* We may add, the authorship of the *Heptameron*, attributed to Marguerite.

stitute religious feeling and talking for religious practices; and it appeared that the revelation of God's moral government of the world, exhibited in the history of the Old Testament, was calculated to force upon the mind the conviction that men are to be judged by their **WORKS**—a conviction which, however assimilated into the moral constitution of church-educated persons, appears to be lost sight of by the different class above referred to." This plan we think judicious and correct; of the evil complained of we have no doubt, having seen its existence among both church and *chapel-going* people, of the lower orders; nor are the ranks above them, or what may be called the *lower-middle* class, at all free from it. Mr. Jones's Sermons are well calculated to be useful under such circumstances; the subjects are well chosen, they are written with simplicity and fervour; the two last "Work, not speculate," and "The Abuse of Knowledge," are preeminently good.

Meteorography, or the Perpetual Weather Warner, 1841. By John Henderson—The author has given 46 plates of the different appearances of the sky, as different indices of the state of the weather ensuing. The clouds are divided into 1. Simple Modifications. 2. Intermediate Modifications. 3. Compound Modifications. In the *first* division are the Cirrus—the Cumulus—and the Stratus. In the *second*, Cirro-Cumulus, and Cirro-Stratus. In the *third*, Cumulo-Stratus—Cumulo-Cirro-Stratus or Nimbus. For this classification of clouds, we are indebted to Mr. Howard, who has rendered great service to this branch of physics. We will give the author's description of the Cumulo-Stratus, p. 21. "The Cumulo-Stratus is a composed modification, and being a common gradation between those clouds which indicate fair, and those which bring rough and rainy weather, it is frequently seen in all those countries subject to sudden and atmospheric changes. It consists of Cirro-Stratus, blended with Cumulus, and frequently appears as vast banks of cloud with overhanging masses. We have often found amusement in the days of childhood, and in riper years, in tracing the outline of well-known forms in burning embers; but these do not furnish half so prolific a field for the exercise of the imagination, as the Cumulo-Stratus. Here are pictured in bold determined outline the ruined tower, with its heroes and demigods, the majestic mountains, giants, fairies, and scenes of by-gone-days; but who can attempt its description?

"Sometimes we see a cloud that's dragonish,
A vapour sometimes like a bear or lion,

A turned citadel, a pendant rock,
A forked mountain, a blue promontory
With trees upon't, that nod unto the world,
And mock our eyes with air,
That which is now a house, even with a
thought,
The rock dislimns, and makes it indistinct,
As water is in water."

The Cumulo-Stratus gives a very majestic character to mountain scenery, and Mr. Harvey accurately describes its appearance to an observer when he said it resembled a curtain dropping among the hills, and enveloping their summits, the hills themselves reminding us of the many Egyptian columns which support the flat-roofed temples of Tentyra and Thebes. The usual appearance of this cloud, however, is that of a fungus with a thick stem. Its appearance may sometimes incline a casual observer to expect the speedy fall of rain, but it is a well-ascertained fact, that rain never falls from the Cumulo-Stratus.

Fragments of Italy and the Rhine Land. By Rev. T. H. White, A.M.—A volume that has highly pleased us, not for the information it conveys, not for the correctness of its criticisms or the vastness of its researches, not for its classical or antiquarian lore, nor yet for its scientific discoveries; but for the enthusiasm and feeling and poetic taste through the medium of which every object is surveyed and estimated. The author appears *strongest* in architecture, but it is not even in this that we are to look for much information; but rather to take up the volume as the joyous outpouring of a youthful and animated mind, when it first found itself among those scenes, long associated with all that is venerated in antiquity and all that is beautiful in Nature; and when it recorded, with a quick and transitory touch, the rapid impressions which crossed it. That he does not follow in the common track of opinion is evident on several occasions. P. 15. He sees nothing in Vesuvius or its prospect. P. 161. He *does not like Raphael!* he never did nor shall like Raphael! Murillo beats him hollow. Guercino is the great favourite. P. 275. He hates the old winged lion in St. Mark's Place. Monks *wicked*. He stays at Naples a few days, and wishes to remain a month at Ghent. He sees nothing at Mentz, but compensates by his intimate affection for Venice. In short, Mr. White is a very amusing, clever, enthusiastic, paradoxical, Will-of-the-Wisp kind of traveller; but while we have grumbled at Forsyth and fallen asleep over Eustace, we have accompanied him always in a spirit something like his own.

FINE ARTS.

ROYAL COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS.

In order to encourage artists to make preparatory essays for Fresco Painting, Her Majesty's Commissioners have given notice, that three premiums of 300*l.* each, three premiums of 200*l.* each, and five premiums of 100*l.* each, will be given to the artists who shall furnish cartoons, which shall respectively be deemed worthy of one or other of the said premiums, by judges to be appointed to decide on the relative merit of the works.

The drawings are to be executed in chalk or in charcoal, or in some similar material, but without colours. Their size is to be not less than ten, nor more than fifteen feet in their longest dimension; the figures are to be not less than the size of life. Each artist is at liberty to select his subject from British history, or from the works of Spenser, Shakspeare, or Milton. The finished drawings are to be sent in the course of the first week in May 1843 for exhibition, to a place hereafter to be appointed.

The competition will be confined to British artists; and the judges, hereafter to be appointed to decide on the relative merit of the works, will consist partly of artists. It is further intimated that the judges will, it is presumed, be disposed to mark their approbation of works which, with a just conception of the subject, exhibit an attention to those qualities which are more especially the objects of study in a cartoon, namely, precision of drawing, founded on a knowledge of the structure of the human figure; a treatment of drapery, uniting the imitation of nature, with a reference to form, action, and composition; and a style of composition less dependent on *chiaro scuro* than on effective arrangement.

SCHOOL OF DESIGN.

Female classes have been added to the School of Design, of which Mrs. M'Ian has been appointed superintendant.

The corporation of Norwich has voted the sum of 75*l.* towards the establishment of a School of Design, in connexion with the London school.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITURE ON PAPER.

Through the calotype process likenesses are now produced by the camera obscura, upon paper prepared with chemical combinations of silver. The lightest part of the object is thus represented by black on the paper in the camera, whilst the darkest part makes no impression on the pa-

per. This reversed picture (for such it is) is laid on another prepared paper, and is submitted to the influence of light, which passing through the first, blackens the paper underneath in those parts which had not been affected in the camera operation, and the result obtained is an exact reverse of effect. These likenesses, which are produced by Mr. Collen, of Somerset-street, may be multiplied to any extent.

John Broughton, the Prize Fighter.—

This lithograph is after the original painting by Hogarth, lately in the possession of the Marquess Camden, and now of Henry Ralph Willett, esq., to whom the public are obliged for this faithful copy, the same size as the original painting, 16½ in. high by 11½ wide. Broughton was originally a waterman, was patronized by the Duke of Cumberland, had an *academy* in the Haymarket, and was for many years the champion of England; till his glory was eclipsed in a fight with Slack, (see Nichols's Hogarth, 4to. III. 161—163,) after which he did not appear in the ring. His patron the Duke of Cumberland got him appointed a yeoman of the guard, which place he held till his death at Walcot place, Lambeth, Jan. 8, 1788, in his 85th year. He was buried in Lambeth Church on the 21st; and his funeral procession was attended by all the capital boxers of that day. He was said to have accumulated 7,000*l.* Broughton is represented in this print baldheaded, and has a smiling confident countenance. In his right hand he holds a quarter staff, and in his left a round hat.

MONUMENT AT WARSAW.

On the 29th of November last was consecrated a monument of cast iron, erected by command of the emperor of Russia to the memory of seven Poles who fell in defence of the Russian power, at Warsaw, on the 29th Nov. 1830. The plan is that of the architect Corazzi, chosen from among ten competitors. The octagonal base is of native marble; eight bronze lions support an iron pedestal, above which are four eagles of gilt bronze, their wings outspread; a shield is on the breast of each, on which is inscribed a map of Poland; from the pedestal springs an obelisk of cast iron. The proportions given in German ells seem immense indeed: the octagonal marble base is 30 ells in diameter; the pedestal 8½ ells in height by ten in diameter; the obelisk 25 ells in height, 6 in diameter at the base, and 4 at the top. The iron and bronze were both cast in Warsaw. It is placed on the Saxon Plaz.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

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A History of the Orders of Knighthood of the British Empire, and of the Medals, Crosses, and Clasps, for Naval and Military Services. To which is added, a History of the Royal Order of the Guelphs of Hanover. By Sir HARRIS NICOLAS, G.C.M.G., &c. 4 vols. 4to. 7l. 17s. 6d. Heightened in gold 10l. 10s.

Biographia Britannica Literaria, arranged in Chronological Order, and commencing with the Anglo-Saxon Period. By THOMAS WRIGHT, M.A. F.S.A. (Under the Superintendance of the Royal Society of Literature.) Vol. I. 8vo. 12s.

Reminiscences of his Own Time. By Col. TRUMBULL. 8vo. 18s.

The Annual Register; or, a View of the History and Politics of the year 1840. 8vo. 16s.

Lives of the Queens of England, comprising the Queens of Henry VIII. By AGNES STRICKLAND. Vol. IV. 10s. 6d.

Chronicles of England—a new Metrical History. By G. RAYMOND. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

The History of Holland and Belgium. By Miss JULIA CORNER. (Being the 11th volume of the Historical Library, and the completion of that work, as respects the History of Europe.) 2s. 6d.

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War and Peace: the Evils of the first, and a Plan for preserving the last. By WILLIAM JAY, late a Judge of the Supreme Court of New York. 12mo. 4s.

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History of the French Revolution, with special reference to the Fulfilment of Prophecy. By the Rev. F. Fysh, M.A. 8vo. 12s. 6d.

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THE SHAKESPEARE SOCIETY.

April 26. The first Anniversary Meeting of this Society was held at the rooms of the Royal Society of Literature, J. Payne Collier, esq. F.S.A., Director, in the chair.

The present number of members of the Society was mentioned to be 660. The Earl of Powis and Earl Howe were added to the Vice-Presidents of the Society, and the following gentlemen to the Council, in the place of its retiring members:—Baron Field, esq., Henry Hallam, esq. F.R.S. V.P.S.A., J. Oxenford, esq., T. J. Pettigrew, esq. F.R.S. F.S.A., and J. R. Planché, esq. F.S.A.

The volumes already issued by the Society are seven in number, making in the whole more than 1300 octavo pages. The following are their titles:—

GENT. MAG. VOL. XVII.

1. Memoirs of Edward Alleyn, the Actor, Founder of Dulwich College. By J. Payne Collier, esq. F.S.A. (Reviewed in our Magazine for July.)

2. The School of Abuse: By Stephen Gosson. First printed in 1579.

3. An Apology for Actors, &c. By Thomas Heywood, 1612.

4. Ludus Coventriæ: a Collection of Mysteries, formerly represented at Coventry on the Feast of Corpus Christi. From a MS. in the British Museum of the reign of Edward IV. Edited by Jas. O. Halliwell, esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., &c.

5. The Debate between Pride and Lowliness, pleaded in an Issue of Assize, &c. By Francis Thynn. Black letter, before 1592.

6. The pleasant Comedy of Patient Grissell. By Thomas Dekker, Henry Chettle, and William Haughton. 1603.

7. Extracts from the Accounts of the Revels at Court in the Reigns of Queen Elizabeth and King James I., from the original Office Books of the Masters and Yeomen. With an Introduction and Notes, by Peter Cunningham, esq.

And the following are now ordered for press, without more delay than is consistent with the convenience of the respective Editors.

1. The old Play of Timon of Athens, which preceded that of Shakespeare, and from which he adopted the banquet scene, and other circumstances in his drama. Edited by the Rev. Alex. Dyce, from the original manuscript in his possession.

2. A Collection of all the Documents which have reference to the Events of Shakespeare's Life. The Will edited by Sir Frederick Madden, F.R.S., F.S.A., with Fac-similes of the Signatures; the Marriage Licence, transcripts from the Registers at Stratford-upon-Avon, and all the other Documents, by John Bruce, esq. F.S.A.

3. The Conversations between Ben Jonson and Drummond of Hawthornden, in the year 1619. Edited by David Laing, esq. F.S.A.

4. The first sketch of Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor, printed in 1602, 4to. With a collection of early tales, upon which the play is supposed to have been founded. By J. O. Halliwell, esq. F.R.S., F.S.A., &c.

5. The Diary and Account Book of Philip Henslowe, between 1590 and 1610, By J. Payne Collier, esq., F.S.A.

6. Die Schöne Sida. An early German Drama, thought to be a translation of an English Drama from which Shakespeare derived the plot of "The Tempest." With an English translation, by William J. Thoms, esq. F.S.A. To be

portation is quite enormous; foreign editions are printed, in fact, avowedly to supply the market of England; the foreign demand alone being far too limited to repay their cost. 6. English publishers, finding a greatly decreased demand for their own genuine editions, are obliged to make proportional deductions from the sums paid to authors. 7. The means of employing labour are also narrowed by this clandestine importation, inasmuch as foreign paper-makers, printers, and publishers are employed in the publication of works that would otherwise be printed in England. There cannot, in truth, be a doubt that the great number of printers at present without employment, and the depressed condition of the paper trade, are mainly ascribable to this importation. 8. But without taking the smuggling, which it covers and encourages, into account, the permission to import "single" copies, entails a grievous injury on English authors. Nothing, in fact, can be more erroneous than to suppose that this is a "trifling" matter. It is to be remembered that hundreds, and even thousands, of passengers sometimes come over in a single week from the Continent; and it makes no difference to the English publisher, whether 500 copies come over singly, or in one bale. 9. An eminent author has ascertained that 1200 sets of various of his works were brought into one port (*not London*) by passengers from the Continent within a few recent months. 10. It is further to be observed, that the more a publisher spends in advertising, the more he promotes the sale of the foreign edition; and the better and more elaborate and valuable the book, the greater is the temptation to import the foreign edition. 11. Good works of all descriptions, whether of research or fancy, are reprinted abroad: among others may be specified those of Alison, Lord Mahon, Hallam, M'Culloch, Rogers, Moore, Byron, Scott, Dickens, Bulwer, Wordsworth, Southey, Milman, Campbell,

James, and Lingard. The evil, indeed, falls wholly on those authors who have done most to extend the literary glory of the country, and who deserve best to be protected. Works of merit only are reprinted. 12. The circumstances under which the legalised permission to import single copies was granted in 1814, have totally changed in the interval, from the introduction of steam navigation, and the vast and wholly unlooked-for increase of communication with the Continent, America, &c. 13. The legalised importation of modern English works, printed abroad, is contrary to the principle acknowledged and assented to by the legislature in agreeing to a general international copyright treaty; and is indeed, in so far, a legalised invasion and total subversion of the author's right of property. 14. The law of France does that justice to authors and literature denied by the law of England; for it prohibits the introduction, even of a single copy, of any foreign edition of a French work. 15. Three thousand guineas were paid for the copyright of Mr. Moore's "*Lalla Rookh*." Is it surprising that the French who pay nothing for copyright, should reprint and sell this work for a few francs? But the existing law, and the abuses which it necessarily occasions, have made it impossible for any publisher to pay, at present, such a sum for any work of moderate compass, how excellent soever.

LONGMAN & CO.

London, April, 1842. JOHN MURRAY.

We have been recently informed that even single copies of foreign reprints, to pass in travellers' luggage, must now be old and used. Cutting of leaves, or writing names on the outside, will no longer do; and hundreds of copies, so endeavoured to be introduced, have already been stopped. This is all very well, but we think a complete prohibition of the importation of mere piracies would be perfectly justifiable.

ARCHITECTURE.

CALCUTTA CATHEDRAL.

The Bishop of Calcutta has forwarded to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge a report, containing many interesting particulars relative to the Cathedral in course of erection for that diocese. The Bishop says, "It is hoped that in little more than two years from the present time, perhaps on the feast of the Epiphany, 1844, the Cathedral may be

ready for consecration. The style of architecture originally proposed has been adhered to, except where the climate and soil of Bengal have interfered. It is Gothic, or, as Mr. Britton terms it, Christian, modified by the circumstances just alluded to; that is, Indo-Gothic, or Indo-Christian, if such words may be allowed. The extreme length of the building, including the buttresses, will be

247 feet (being 50 feet longer than in the plan of October, 1839), and its width 81 feet, and at the transepts 114 feet. The height of the tower and spire from the ground will be 201 feet, and of the walls to the top of the battlements 59 feet. The internal dimensions of the main body of the cathedral will be 127 feet in length by 61 feet, the height 47 feet. The 127 feet will probably be subdivided into a choir, a chancel, and a holy table precinct. The body of the cathedral, if fully pewed, will accommodate about 800 persons, and if galleries should be added hereafter, and chairs occasionally placed

in the aisles, as is done in all the Calcutta churches on the great festivals, 1,300 or 1,400. The transepts also, lantern, and western verandah, should they ever be wanted for congregations of catechumens or Sunday schools, would furnish above 400 additional seats. The capacity of the cathedral will not be less, therefore, than for 1,700 persons. But the arrangement of the sittings will be ruled by circumstances and the convenience of the congregation, as all the stalls, pulpits, reading-desks, pews, and benches, are intended to be movable."

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

April 7. Hudson Gurney, esq. V.P. in the chair.

The following gentlemen were elected Fellows: Samuel Carter Hall, esq. of Old Brompton, barrister-at-law; William Skey, esq. of Dublin, M.A. and M.D.; and Walter Hawkins, esq. M.N.S. of Fowkes buildings, Tower Street.

Thomas Charles, esq. of Maidstone, communicated an account of various discoveries of Roman remains in the neighbourhood of that town, the most important of which was made on the apex of the hill, above the well-known cromlech called Kit's Coty House, and which seem to shew, from the extensive series of coins found there, together with urns and other relics, that this elevated situation was appropriated to funeral rites by the Roman inhabitants of the district, for a considerable period of time, as the coins range from Claudius to Gratian. Many of the coins, apart from the consideration of their topographical illustration, are highly interesting. Among those enumerated were several of the Britannia type of Pius and Hadrian, a denarius of Diadumenianus, and some of a Gaulish or British type, which seem peculiar to Kent. The town of Maidstone, Mr. Charles considers, from the almost total absence of Roman remains, to have been of much later origin than some antiquaries are inclined to admit.

April 14. Mr. Gurney in the chair.

The Bishop of Worcester exhibited a Roman bronze or bell-metal spear-head found in a fen near the Car Dyke in Lincolnshire, buried three feet deep in the alluvial soil.

Dr. Bromet, F.S.A. exhibited some rubbings from an equestrian figure of the thirteenth century, and from other inlaid bas-reliefs formerly placed in the pavement of the church of Notre-Dame, at

St. Omer: he also communicated a paper descriptive of the costume of the figure, in comparison with English works of the same date, and added some incidental allusions to the early origin and succession of armorial bearings.

J. Gage Rokewode, esq. Director, presented casts of some figures in *alto-relievo* from one of the doors of Kilpeck Church, Herefordshire (recently published in the volume by Mr. G. R. Lewis.) Two of these are of knights habited in a singular costume, the bodies and arms being enveloped in what appears to be a kind of chain or ribbed armour, and the legs in loose trousers; over the right shoulders they hold a sword or mace. The two other figures represent ecclesiastical personages, supposed to be apostles. These sculptures closely resemble the works of the Byzantine artists, and may be considered of the eleventh or twelfth century.

It was announced at this meeting that the President had nominated Philip Viscount Mahon to be one of the four Vice-Presidents.

On the 21st of April there was no meeting, in consequence of St. George's Day falling in the same week: when the following Council was elected for the ensuing year [the names of new Members are in italics]:

George Earl of Aberdeen, K.T. F.R.S. President; Thomas Amyot, esq. F.R.S. Treas.; Richard Lord Braybrooke, *John Bidwell, esq., John Bruce, esq., William Burge, esq., Hugh Lord Bishop of Carlisle, Nich. Carlisle, esq. K.H. F.R.S. Sec.; C. L. Eastlake, esq. R.A.; Sir Henry Ellis, K.H. F.R.S. Sec.; Hudson Gurney, esq. F.R.S. V.P.; H. Hallam, esq. F.R.S., V.P.; J. O. Halliwell, esq. F.R.S.; W. R. Hamilton, esq. V.P.; Philip Hardwick, esq. F.R.S.; Henry Gally Knight, esq.; Philip Viscount Mahon, V.P.; John H. Merivale, esq.; John Gage Rokewode, esq. F.R.S. Director; Albert Way, esq.; and W. A. A. White, esq.*

About sixty members dined in the

evening at the Freemasons' Tavern, Hudson Gurney, esq. V.P. in the chair.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

March 24. J. Y. Akerman, esq. Secretary, made a communication from M. de Longpérier, of Paris, with some observations of his own by way of illustration, relative to a remarkable gold coin of Offa, considered to be the long-sought for *mancus* of the Saxons. The name, as well as the coin itself, is derived from the Arabic, the word *mancush* signifying generally a coin, whether of gold, silver, or copper. Ruding supposes the word *mancus* to be of Italian origin, and speculates on the probability of the coin, as well as the name, being imported, but without suspecting their Arabic origin. The *Mancus*, according to Archbishop Aelfric, was equal in value to thirty pennies, and is thus estimated in the laws of Henry I. Now, the weight of the gold penny of Henry III. (the first gold coin struck in England), is a little more than forty-five grains; it was current for twenty-pence, and subsequently for twenty-four pence. The weight of the gold Arabic dinars of this period is about sixty-six grains, or one-third more than that of the gold penny; a fact which seems to set at rest all doubt that an Arabic coin with the name of Offa, communicated by M. de Longpérier to the Numismatic Society, and engraved in the Num. Chronicle, is really a specimen of the *Mancus*.

2. Notes by Mr. Samuel Birch, on two coins of Cochin China. One reads, "*Kea lung nêeh tsaou. Tzing yin yihleang. Chih tsien kung kwan püh pih? Chung ping*" One tael of pure silver, made in the year of the epoch Gia Long, A.D. 1801—19. Worth 800 cash. The other, "*Ming ming nêen tsaou.*" Reverse, "*Y Kwan yin san tseen.*" "Made during the epoch Ming ming, three *mas* of government silver." The emperor, called by the Cochin Chinese Menh Mehn, has reigned from A.D. 1819 to the present time. The weight of this is 525.5 grains.

3. Notes by Mr. C. R. Smith, on five Gaulish or British coins, in brass, found, together with coins of Claudius, Hadrian, and of the Lower Empire, near the remains of a Roman building, in a valley called the Slade, at Boughton Montchelsea, in Kent (see our report of the Society of Antiquaries, p. 78.) All these coins appear to be unpublished.

1. *Obv.* — Defaced. *Rev.* — Victory, holding a wreath.
2. *Obv.* — Centaur. *Rev.* — A Victory.
3. *Obv.* — Defaced. *Rev.* — Figure standing.
4. *Obv.* — A boar standing to the right;

below, a label, in which traces of letters are discernible. *Rev.* — An eagle.

The above are concave and convex.

5. Is quite flat on both sides, which exhibit rows of festoons, or successions of those semicircular objects often found as ornaments or secondary types on Gaulish coins.

The boar on No. 4, usually recognised as a type peculiar to Gaulish coins, may have also been used on the British. In coins engraved in Ruding, the hog is associated with the word CVNO, and in the badly preserved specimen, No. 4, the letters CV are apparently traceable. With the exception of No. 5, they possess points of resemblance one to another, and also to others found in Kent.

4. The concluding portion of the account by Edward Hawkins, esq. Vice-Pres., of coins found in Cuerdale, on the banks of the river Ribble, on the estate belonging to W. Assheton, esq. of Downham hall. The substance of this and former readings is as follows:—

This hoard consisted of about 975 ounces of silver in ingots, ornaments, &c. besides about 7000 coins of various descriptions, viz.

ENGLISH.		A. D.	A. D.
2	Æthelred, East Anglia	860	
23	Ethelstan	870 to 890	
2	Ciolwlf, Mercia	874	
857	Alfred	872—901	
45	Eadweard	901—925	
1770	St. Eadmund		
1	Archbp. Ceolnoth	830—870	
59	——— Plegmund	891—923	
2	Sitric		
FRENCH.		A. D.	A. D.
34	Louis	814 to 928	
727	Carolus	840—923	
7	Carloman	879—884	
197	Eudes or Odo	888—898	
11	Lambert	894—898	
13	Berengarius	883—924	
27	Oriental.		
304	Sigfred		
486	Ebraice or Evreux		
23	Quentovici or Quanlage		
1860	Cunnetti		
1	Alvaldus		
315	Various		

The coins of Ethelred resemble one, till this time supposed unique, which had been attributed to the King of the East Angles, who reigned in 750; but the author states at some length his reasons for removing them from this king to some other of the same name, who held dominion in that country during the troublous times of the middle and latter end of the ninth century, not many years before these coins are supposed to have been interred.

The coins of Ethelstan are next considered, and are assigned to the King of the East Angles, rather than to the sole monarch of that name, from their resemblance in workmanship to some of the coins of Alfred, with whom he was strictly contemporary, from the names of the moneyers, which are the same upon the coins of each king, and from a peculiarity in the phraseology which is seen only upon the coins of these two princes.

One of the coins of Ciolwlf is of the same type as that figured by Ruding, pl. vii. 2, and, as these coins were not interred until after the death of Alfred, it most probably belongs to the second king of that name, who was Alfred's contemporary. The other coin of this short-lived king is exceedingly remarkable from its type, which is a close imitation of the gold coins of the Roman emperor Valentinian and his immediate contemporaries, who lived about 400 years before the time of Ciolwlf. The name upon one coin is Ciolwlf, upon the other Ceolwlf; and, as there is not much doubt of their both belonging to one king, it is clear that the *e* and *i* were used indifferently.

The coins of Alfred are so numerous that they must have formed the chief circulation of the country at the time this find was deposited. The greater part of them (about six hundred and thirty) are of what has been considered the least rare type of this king's coins, except his Mercian coins, of which it is remarkable that not a single specimen is found in this hoard; they have his name on one side, and on the other his moneyers', of whom a list is given, by which it appears that the greater part of them were hitherto unknown. Of the Canterbury type, about one hundred and ten specimens are mentioned, and of the Oxford fifty-four; of those with the head of the king and the London monogram there are twenty-three specimens; of the other known type with the king's head there are only six specimens; but the author describes several others of types perfectly unknown till this time, for a particular description of which we must refer to the paper itself, and it will be perceived that Exeter, Lincoln, and Winchester, were mints of Alfred.

Of the halfpence of Alfred there are seven, like the most numerous of the pennies, and five much resembling them, but very much blundered in the reading. Of the Canterbury type three; of the Oxford only one, and also one only with the head of the king and the London monogram.

The pennies of Eadweard the Elder are only forty-five in number, of which six only bear his portrait; thirty-six are of

his most usual type; and the remaining one is of a type entirely new, and remarkable as giving him this title of King of the Saxons, and having the name of the mint, Bath, the first notice of a mint having been established in that city. Only one halfpenny of this king was found in this hoard.

The most numerous of English coins found here are those of St. Eadmund; they are of the usual type, but affording a very long list of moneyers, whose names are given at full length by Mr. Hawkins, with every variety of orthography, with the view of shewing "by one such list how infinite are the blundered readings upon some Saxon coins, and of giving the collector a clue to the reducing to a right reading the strange inscriptions which he will occasionally find upon ancient coins."

It has been generally supposed that the coins of St. Edmund were struck at the mint of the abbots of St. Edmundsbury, to whom this privilege appears to have been granted at the time of the canonization of St. Eadmund. The discovery of so many of these coins intermixed with those of Alfred would be presumptive evidence that they were contemporary, but the fact is proved by four coins found in this hoard bearing on one side the name of Alfred, and on the other that of Eadmund. The coins of Plegmund present some peculiarities. One variety is remarkable from the union of the name of the contemporary monarch with that of the archbishop; another presents a somewhat new type, having DORO for Dorobornia in the centre of the obverse, instead of the usual type of a cross. Those reading SITRIC COMES the writer is disposed to attribute to Earl Sitric, who married the daughter of Eadweard the Elder.

The difficulties attending the correct appropriation of some coins are surpassed in attempting an explanation of many that remain, which appear up to the present time to elude the sagacity of all numismatists. The coins of Siefred, with the reverse of <CR-EN, a cross and crosslet with pellets, amount to upwards of two thousand specimens. No approximation has yet been made to a satisfactory solution of the meaning of this reverse. Some have read the legend ACR TEN, and interpreted it A CHRISTO TENEO, but it appears on other coins with MIRABILIA FECIT or DNS. DS. REX, on the other side, and it is not probable that a coin should occur with two religious legends without any indication of the person by whom, or the place at which, it was struck. Various other interpretations have been given, equally unlikely to be correct. The writer is disposed to think that the A and T are

a corrupt representation of the Alpha and Omega, so often found on cotemporary coins, and that the pieces with this type and legend are imitations of coins which had been struck by some acknowledged power, but research has hitherto failed in discovering their prototype. The author finishes his examination of the Anglo-Saxon coins by stating his opinion that this great mass of coins was deposited about the year 910, and that the above portion, with one or two exceptions, was struck within forty years of that date.

He next proceeds to discuss the French division of the treasure, and to point out peculiarities which may elucidate the obscurity in which the appropriation of these coins seems involved, chiefly from the circumstance of there being several kings who bear the same names, as Louis and Charles, and from some of each bearing sometimes the title of King, sometimes that of Emperor.

Mr. Hawkins's observations may serve materially to alter the present classification of the coins of these monarchs, and to remove many from Charles le Chauve to Charles the Simple.

Among this treasure were some pieces of Cufic money of the ninth century. The discovery of this Arabic money with European coins is not difficult to account for. Charlemagne and his successors are known to have entertained friendly relations with Haroun Alraschid and his successors; commercial intercourse also existed between Alexandria and France, and between the East and Europe through Russia, and Naval warfare was often carried on by the northern tribes of Europe against the Moors, so that these Cufic pieces may have found their way into this collection through either of the above circumstances.

After a minute examination of the numerous coins containing the names EBRAICE, CVNETTI, QVENTOVICI, &c. Mr. Hawkins considers them to be of French origin, though some French numismatists suppose them Anglo-Saxon. The names EBRAICE and QVENTOVICI are acknowledged names of French towns; CVNETTI (which has been supposed to have referred to Cunetio, or Marlborough, in Wiltshire: see an article in our March Magazine, p. 308,) may be another French town: it occupies the exact place of EBRAICE upon coins similar in type and workmanship, and some specimens of both bear the monogram of Charles precisely as it appears upon undoubted French coins. Religious legends are common to French, unknown to Anglo-Saxon coins; moneyers' names

are rarely omitted upon English, seldom, if ever, inserted upon French coins. Under these and other circumstances it may be safely contended that these coins owe their origin to France, and were intended for circulation in that country, that they were struck by some of those northern warriors who, by force of arms, obtained temporary possession of some portions of France, and also had sufficient connexion with England as to employ English workmen in the fabrication of some of these coins, thereby introducing some peculiarities of the English mint and blundered imitations of French names, types, and legends.

In concluding his elaborate examination of this extraordinary hoard, Mr. Hawkins referred to an impression from a rare plate in Harl. MSS., 1437, which records the discovery in the year 1611 of a small quantity of coins at Little Crosby, in Lancashire. This find consisted of 11 coins of St. Peter, more or less resembling Ruding, xii. 8—14; 1, Archbishop Plegmund; 6, Aelfred; 1, Aelfred of the Oxford type; 8, Eadweard; 4, St. Eadmund; 1, Cunetti; 1, Berengarius; 1, Hludovicus; and 1, Carlus Rex Fr. Total 35.

With exception of coins of St. Peter, the two hoards of coins closely accord; their interment was probably contemporaneous, and the singular union of French and Cunetti coins with those of Aelfred, Eadweard, St. Eadmund, and Plegmund, may be deemed as almost evidence that the owner of the smaller hoard was one of that same band of strangers who probably brought into Cuerdale the larger mass. It is singular that in the small number of thirty-five pieces there should be eleven of St. Peter, which may be accounted for under the supposition that the proprietor had been a straggler from the main body of adventurers, and had in the course of his wanderings added to the little stock originally about his person these few pieces of the currency of that part of the country. The Cuerdale treasure appears to have been deposited immediately upon the arrival of the party who brought it into the country, which the author satisfactorily concludes must be referred to a period not long posterior to the death of Alfred, and probably not later than the year 910.—Mr. Hawkins's memoir has been printed in the XVIth Part of the Numismatic Chronicle, illustrated with engravings of the most remarkable coins.

ROMAN GRAVESTONES AT HABITANCUM
IN NORTHUMBERLAND.

MR. URBAN,—Mr. Richard Shanks of Broadgates, near Risingham, who has for

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

March 28. Royal Artillery, Major Gen. Alex. Watson to be Colonel Commandant.

March 31. Col Sir H. G. Macleod, Bart. now Lieut.-Governor of Trinidad, to be Governor and Commander-in-chief of that island.

April 1. Major-Gen. W. F. P. Napier to be Lieut.-Governor of Guernsey, vice Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Douglas.

April 18. The Rt. Hon. John Pirie, of Chamberwell, co. Surrey, Lord Mayor of London, created a Baronet—Knighthood, James Campbell, esq. Lord Provost of Glasgow, Henry Thomas de la Roche esq. F.R.S. Director of the Ordnance Geological Survey of Great Britain, and of the Museum of Economic Geology, Department of Woods, &c., Win Drysdale, of Pitlochry, co. Fife, esq., and Major George Gunn Munro, of the Roxburgh Militia, and of Poyntisfield, co. Cromarty—George Phillip Lee, esq. to be Lieutenant of Her Majesty's Guard of Yeomen of the Guard, vice Sir Edwin Pearson.

April 14. John Ashford, esq. to be one of Her Majesty's Hon. corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms.

April 15. The Hon. Helena, wife of the Rev. F. G. Trench, of Kilmorony, Queen's county, sister to the Earl of Egmont, to have the same precedence as if her late father, Charles Lord Arden, had succeeded to the Barony—6th Light Dragoons, Col H. R. H. Prince George of Cambridge, K.G. to be Lieut.-Colonel—4th Foot, Major John Michel to be Lieut.-Colonel, Capt John Crofton to be Major—5th Foot, Major R. P. Douglas to be Lieut.-Colonel, Capt C. B. Eaton to be Major. 7th Foot, brevet Col Roderick Macneil to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice Lt.-Col M. G. T. Lindsay, who exchanges to the 91st—2d West India Regt. Major F. Perry to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Major James Jackson to be Major.—Unattached, Capt John Fane, from 91st Foot, to be Major—Brevet, Major-Gen. George Marquess of Tweedale, K.T. to have the local rank of Lieut.-General in the Presidency of Madras, Captains A. B. Stranham R.M. Charles Grant 47th Foot, John Bonner 71st Foot, Sam. Pollock, Rifle Brig., and Duncan Macpherson, to be Majors in the Army.

April 16. H. R. H. Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha to be Lord Warden of the Bannaries and Chief Steward of the Duchy in the counties of Cornwall and Devon—The 28th Foot to bear upon its colours and appointments, in addition to the distinctions heretofore granted, the word "Coronata," in commemoration of the gallantry displayed by the regiment at that place on the 16th Jan. 1809.

April 20. Royal Artillery, brevet Lieut.-Col. Francis Rawdon Chesney to be Lieut.-Colonel, brevet Major William Bell to be Lieut.-Colonel, brevet Major G. B. Fraser to be Lieut.-Colonel.

April 22. 9th Light Dragoons, Lieut.-Col. John Scott, from 4th Light Drag., to be Lieut.-Colonel, Capt J. Hope Grant to be Major.—Unattached, brevet Major Robert Kilis, from the 12th Light Dragoons, to be Major by purchase—Brevet, Captain Henry Jackson Clever, of the 9th Light Dragoons, to be Major in the Army.

April 23. The Rev. Charles Atmore (Anglican), M.A. to be Regius Professor of Pastoral Theology, and the Rev. Robert Hussey, B.D. to be Regius Professor in Ecclesiastical History, in the University of Oxford.

April 24. John Marquess of Dube to be High Commissioner to the Gen. Assembly of the Church of Scotland.—Francis Merwether, esq. to be Immigration Agent in the territory of New South Wales, J. D. Finnoch, esq. to be Dep. Registrar in the district of Port Philip N. S. Wales.

April 26. Scots Fusilier Guards, Field Marshal H. R. H. Prince Albert, K.G. from 11th Light Dragoons, to be Colonel—11th Light Dragoons, Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. B. Clifton, K.C.B. to be Colonel—17th Light Dragoons, Col. H. R. H. Prince George of Cambridge, K.G. to be Colonel—20th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. R. Burns, K.C.B. to be Colonel—40th Foot, Lt.-Gen. Sir A. Woulford K.C.B. G.C.M.G. to be Colonel—Rifle Brigade, Lt. Gen. Sir D. L. Gilmour, K.C.B. to be Colonel Commandant of a Battalion.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Cardigan.—Pryse Pryse, esq. declared duly elected, vice Harford.

Longford Co.—Anthony Lefroy, esq. duly elected, vice White.

Waterford.—Rena Hampden, esq. duly elected, vice Sir W. B. Clayton, Bart.

Montrose, &c. Berghs.—Joseph Home, esq.

Walsford.—The Hon. Wm. S. Lonsdale duly elected, vice Holdsworth.

Weymouth.—Ralph Bernal, esq. and Wm. D. Christie, esq. duly elected, vice Vinc. Villiers and Hope.

Wigan.—Charles Standish, esq. duly elected, vice Cross.

[The election of F. Villiers, esq. and D. O. Dyce Noddy, esq. for Sudbury, has been declared void, and the borough recommended to be disfranchised.]

[The election of Rigby Watson, esq. and George Hennie, esq. for Ipswich, has been declared void, and the issue of a new Writ is suspended on account of the bribery at their election.]

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. W. F. Raymond, to be Archdeacon of Northumberland.

Rev. T. S. Bowstead, to be a Prob. of Lichfield.

Rev. H. F. Gray, to be a Prob. of Wells.

Rev. D. Alexander, Bickleigh cum Shapton V. Devon.

Rev. J. R. Alsop, Westhoughton P. C. Lanc.

Rev. H. Bell, Long Houghton V. Northumb.

Rev. C. Hallen, St. George's P. C. Chorley, Lancsh.

Rev. J. Byron, Kittingholme cum Haburg V. Lanc.

Rev. C. Carpenter, Zeal Montcharum P. C. Devon.

Rev. R. Cousins, Loughburton V. Dorset.

Rev. F. Field, Reepham cum Hardiston R. Norfolk.

Rev. O. Fox, Stoke Prior V. Worcesterah.

Rev. P. Gilpin, Elsdon R. Northumb.

Rev. W. Gray, Upton Lovell R. Wilts.

Rev. J. S. Green, St. Mary-le-Dow R. Dur-

ham.

Hon. and Rev. F. Grey, Morpeth R. North-

umberland.

Rev. R. E. Hall, Congerston R. Leic.

Rev. G. Hambledon, Theydon Bois P. C. Essex.

Rev. R. Hildyard, Winstead R. Yorksh.

Rev. G. T. Hudson, Stiffkey R. Norfolk.

Rev. W. Jones, Frisby-on-the-Wreak V. Leic
 Rev. H. Leeder, West Barsham V. Norfolk.
 Rev. H. Milward, Paulton P. C. Somerset.
 Rev. J. Males, Bittadon R. Devon
 Rev. J. P. Manby, Hovingham, P. C. Yorksh
 Rev. H. Palmer, Crickert Malperby R. Som.
 Rev. R. Robinson, Ravenstonedale P. C.
 Westmoreland
 Rev. W. M. Rowland Bishop's Castle V. Salop.
 Rev. J. Saakey, Stony Stanton R. Leic
 Rev. B. Serjeant, St Swilton R. Worcester
 Rev. T. R. Shipperdon, Woodhorn V. Nthbid.
 Rev. H. C. Smith, Trinity P. C. Plymouth.
 Rev. G. Stone, Bondleigh R. Devon
 Rev. W. B. Thomas, Aberedwy R. Radnorsh.
 Rev. C. Thompson, Kirk-Ella V. Yorksh
 Rev. H. A. Tyndale, Tatsfield R. Surrey
 Rev. F. Webber, St. Michael's Penkeville R.
 Cornwall
 Rev. T. West, Orchard Portman R. Somerset.
 Rev. J. Wharton, Milburn P. C. Westmoreland
 Rev. J. C. Wodsworth, Talk o'-th-Hill P. C.
 Staffordshire.

CHAPLAINS, &c.

Rev. A. Grant to be Bampton Lecturer.
 Rev. G. Cotton, to the Duke of Cleveland.
 Rev. H. Grylls, to Lord Vivian.
 Rev. B. May, to the Earl of Radnor.
 Rev. J. N. D. Merest, to the Duke of Cleveland.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. N. Germon to be Head Master of Manchester Free Grammar School
 Rev. J. Wilson, to be Second Master of the Manchester Free Grammar School
 Rev. J. Woolley to be Head Master of the Cathedral School, Hereford.
 Rev. T. Walker, to be Master of Clapstone School, Northamp.

BIRTHS.

Sept 6. At New South Wales, the wife of John Walpole Willis, esq. one of her Majesty's Judges of that colony, a dau

20 At Nice, the wife of Crofton T. Vandeleur, esq. late Capt 34th Regt. of Moyvella, co. Galway, a son and heir. 28 In Park-st the wife of John Kennedy, esq. Sec. of Legation at Naples, a son.

March 18. At Hill Place, Hants, the wife of Chas. Millett, esq. a son.—18. At Formosa Cottage, the lady of Capt. Sir G. Young, Bart. R. N. a son. 20. At York, Lady Harriett Duncombe, a dau.—21. In St James's-st the wife of Charles Phelps, esq. of Brigams Park, Herts, a son. 22. At Aix-la-Chapelle, the wife of H. B. G. Whitgreave, esq. a son and heir.—23. At Aqualate, Lady Boughey, a son. 24. At Wimpole, the Countess of Hardwicke, a son.—28. In Carlton Gardens, Lady Marian Alford, a son and heir.—In Hyde Park Gardens, the wife of John Shaw Lefevre, esq. a dau.—29. At Rome, the wife of Arthur H. Elton, esq. eldest son of Sir Charles Elton, Bart. of twin daus.—30. At Alveston, Glouc. the wife of the Rev. Aug. W. Noel, a son.—31. At Fernick Castle N. B. Lady Macgregor, of Macgregor, a son.

Lately. At the rectory, Mitchelmersh, the Hon. Mrs Maurice, a son.—At Exmouth, the Hon. Mrs Osborne, a dau.—The wife of A. C. Fleming, esq. co. Clare, late of King's Dragoon Guards, a son and heir. At Ardbraccan Glebe, Ireland, the lady of Hon. Archdeacon Pakenham, a dau. In Portman sq the Hon. Lady Stirling, a dau. At Charleville, the seat of her father the Earl of Bath-down, Lady Georgiana Croker, a son.

April 1. At Walford House near Taunton, the wife of R. King Meade King, esq. a son.—2. In Charles st. Berkeley sq the Hon. Mrs Baillie, wife of H. J. Baillie, esq. M. P. a son. At Teanmich, Ross-shire, the lady of the Hon. George Spencer, a son.—At Champ-ton Grove, the wife of Frederick Cozens, esq. a dau.—At the Master's Lodge, St Peter's Coll. Cambridge, the wife of the Rev. Dr Hodgson, a dau.—4. At East Shren, the wife of Francis Ommanney, esq. a son.—5. At Ogwell House, the lady of Sir Richard Plasket, a dau.—In Baker st the wife of Lieut-Colonel Griffiths, a son.—At Castle-cotte, the Countess of Belmore, a dau.—7. In Hyde Park st the wife of Major-Gen. Caulfield a son.—8. In St. James's-sq Lady Georgiana B. C. Grey, a son.—11. In Curzon-st Lady Ernest Bruce, a son.—12. In Berkeley sq the wife of T. Peers Williams, esq. M. P. a dau.—At Elm Grove, Southsea, the Hon. Mrs. Harris, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 4. At Sidney, N. S. Wales, James Chambre, esq. of 14th Light Dragoons, nephew of the late Judge, Sir Alan Chambre, to Eliza-Catharine-Forrester, only dau. of William Foster, esq. Barrister-at-law

Jan 8. At Bombay, Archibald Hugh Hope, esq. 3d Madras Cav. only son of the late Hugh Hope, esq. Bengal Civil Serv. to Caroline-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Lieut Gen. Sir Richard Jones, K. C. B.

10. At Darjeeling, G. F. Cockburn, esq. Bengal Civil Serv. son of the Hon. Lord Cockburn, to Sarah-Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late Col S. P. Bishop, Bengal Army.

19. At Chittagong, T. S. Kelsall, esq. of Calcutta, to Harriette-Elizabeth, dau. of the late G. Richardson, esq. Bengal Civil Service.

Feb. 5. At Calcutta, Alfred Turnbull, esq. Civil Service, to Marian-Pamela, eldest dau. of James Shaw, esq. Civil Serv. Bengal Estab.

10. At Agra, Thomas Kirkman Lloyd, esq. Bengal Civil Service, to Ann-Eliza, eldest dau. of the late Capt James Haig, of Bedford.

15. At Belgaum, Capt Thomas France, H. M.'s 4th Regt second son of Major-Gen France, C. B. to Augusta Sophia, eldest dau. of Major-Gen Delamotte, C. B.

March 3. At Parsonstown, Ireland, Capt. Sutton, 47th Regt son of the late Adm Sutton, to Mary Ogden, second dau. of Major-Gen. T. Evans, C. B.

10. At Bath, the Rev Arthur Whalley, second son of Charles Whalley, esq. late of Calcutta, to Anne-Georgina, second dau. of the late Major Andam, 16th Regt

12. At St Mary's, Bryanston-sq John Milner, esq. of Melbourne, Port Philip, to Elizabeth, second dau. of Edmund A'Beare, esq. of Grays, Henley on Thames.

14. At St. Giles's, G. W. Dunsford, esq. of Mornington crescent, 1. Ann-Hale, widow of the Rev R. D. Mackintosh, B. A. of Chidd-wall, Lancash. only dau. of James Monro, esq. of Lymington. At Kellington, Yorksh. the Rev Charles Perry, M. A. of Donhead St. Mary's, Wilts, to Eliza, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Joshua Mann, of Clapham

15. At St Mary's, Bryanston-sq Henry James Story, esq. third son of J. S. Story, esq. Clerk of the Peace for Hertsh. to Emma, second dau. of John Wright, esq. of Pall Mall.—At Charlton, Kent, John Charles, of the Inner Temple, esq. to Hannah Frances, eldest dau. of Rear Adm Sir James A. Gordon, K. C. B. John Gurney, esq. of Earlsbam, near Norwich, to Laura Elizabeth, dau. of the Rev. George Pearce, of Norwich. At Bath, the Rev. Thomas Langhorne, to Eliza-Catherine, third surviving dau. of James Wintle, esq.

16. At Paris, Capt. John Furdyc, Bengal Art. to Maria-Louisa, youngest dau. of the late B. G. Alroy, esq. of Barbadoes.—At Stratton St. Michael's, Near Edward Howe, esq. of Lincoln's-Inn, Fellow of Trinity Coll. Camb. eldest son of the Rev. George Howe, of Spixworth, to Agnes-Maria, eldest dau. of Richard Gwyn, esq. of Stratton St. Michael.—At Oxford, Newell Stowers, esq. of Aldin-st. Hyde Park, son of Thomas Stowers, esq. of Ewell, to Ellen-Sprakman, dau. of C. Webb, esq. of Oxford.

17. At Bovington, Chas. George Hall, esq. M. D. of Pockham, Surrey, to Susanna, dau. of the late Aske Rickmers, esq. of Hadding, Suffolk.—At Marybone Church, Thomas Ritchie Greenie, esq. of Halifax, Nova Scotia, to Mary-Jane, second dau. of Frederick de Lisle, esq. of York-sh.—At Devonport, James Dillon Macnamara, esq. of Ayn, Clare, Ireland, to Jane-Louisa-Mary-Ann, only child of Capt. Grant, R. N. of Stoke Damerel.—At Fiddington, Capt. J. Deowarigg Brittain, 9th Regt. Nat. Inf. Bombay Army, to Louisa, dau. of the late William Kames, esq.—At Bath, Robert, eldest son of Jeremiah Osborne, esq. of Bristol, to Elizabeth-Martha-Jane, youngest dau. of F. P. Hutchinson, esq. M. D. Gwynsey.

18. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Henry Nash, esq. of Woburn-pl to Miss Anderson, of Russell-sq.—At Pageton, Devon, Arthur Bernard Hreazley, esq. to Sarah-Maria, second dau. of the late Andrew Brice Kerr, esq. of Kippelw, Roxburgh-sh.—At Melcomb Regis, William Atkins, of Ashcott House, Somersetsh. to Elmer-Catharine, second dau. of the Hon. J. F. Ward, and niece of the late Viscount Bangor.

19. At Albemarle-st. Sir Robert Wilmot, of Osmaston, Bart. to Margaret, widow of Robert Alroy, esq. and youngest dau. of the late Rev. Andrews Kemsterman, of Brunchley, Kent, and Rector of Bermondsey.

20. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Henry Walmisley, esq. to Ann, relict of C. Wilkinson, esq. and only dau. of the late T. W. Hodgson, esq.—At St. Andrew's, Robert Meidstone Smith, esq. M. D. Oxon, to Jane-Anne, only dau. of Dr. Mullis.

21. At Southam, the Rev. Thomas Sanders, eldest son of Thomas Sanders, esq. of Deventry, and Vicar of Moulton, near Northampton, to Jane, second dau. of Richard Spraggell, esq. of the Abbey, Southam.—At Sackville, Constantine Yeoman, esq. to Mary, eldest dau. of the Rev. Dr. Crigan, Rector of that place.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Archibald Robertson, esq. son of the late George Robertson Scott, esq. of Henholme Castle, N. B. to Mary, dau. of the Very Rev. the Dean of Carlisle.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Rev. Edward Moore, son of the Rev. George Moore, Preb. of Canterbury, to the Lady Harriet Montagu Scott, youngest sister of the Duke of Buccleuch.—At Gloucester, William, second son of T. Wiggins, esq. of Harton-st. to Frances-Kenna-Rice, dau. of the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Gloucester.—At St. Marybone, Richard Lather Watson, esq. of Calgarth Park, Westmoreland, to Louisa-Anne, only dau. of the Rev. Francis Hawkins Cole, of Peterley House, Berks.—At Chatteris, William Robert Chapman, esq. youngest son of Aaron Chapman, esq. M. P. to Caroline-Berch, eldest dau. of J. Fryer, esq. of the former place.—At Munich, the hereditary Prince of Modena, to the Princess Aldergonds of Bavaria.

22. At St. Pancras, Henry Johnson, esq. of March, Cambridgesh. to Lucy-Carolina, eldest dau. of William Henry Follard, esq. of Avonham, Herefordsh.—At St. George's

Hanover-sq. Joseph Shepland, esq. of the Middle Temple, to Susan, youngest dau. of the late George Hales, esq. of Cradley, Heref.—At Lanchester, the Rev. Edward Evans, M. A. to Margaret, dau. of the late David Evans, esq. of Wharfedale.—At Ashm-moor-Mersey, Joseph St. John Yates, esq. of the Inner Temple, son of the late Joseph Yates, esq. of Post Hall, to Emily-Augusta, fourth dau. of David Scott, esq. of Cross-street, Cheshire.—At East Budleigh, the Rev. Henry Philippi, M. A. of Queen's Coll. Oxford, to Margaret-Eleanor, eldest dau. of the late Major Vowell, 8th Inf. of Killowan, co. Cork.—At Northiam, Sussex, Edw. Young, esq. Barrister-at-Law, to Eliza, youngest dau. of the late Rev. James Collins, LL. D.—At Rochester, the Rev. Allen Cooper, M. A. Minister of St. Mark's, North Audley-st. to Harriet Green, youngest dau. of the late Sir J. G. Shaw, Bart.

23. At Great Yarmouth, the Rev. Jacob North, M. A. Vicar of Carbrooke, to Henrietta-Maria, eldest dau. of Genl. Dutton, esq. of Yarmouth.—At Chelsea, the Rev. T. Tunstall Smith, M. A. Vicar of Wharfedale, Lind. to Lucy-Mary, youngest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Le Blanc, of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea.—At St. George's Hanover-sq. the Hon. Octavius Duncombe, M. P. to Lady Emily-Caroline-Campbell, eldest dau. of the Earl of Cowley.—At the same church, William Grant, esq. of Berkeley-st. and Litchborough, N. York. to Fanny-Simpson, second surviving dau. of the late R. Pack, esq. of Fife House.—At Sandbury, the Rev. G. Jones, of Tetney, Linc. to Elizabeth-Caroline, third dau. of Charles-Dobson Gilchrist, esq.—At St. James's, Wilbraham Taylor, esq. 5th son of Edw. Taylor, esq. Secretary of Hiron, Kent, to Jennie-Anne, youngest dau. of Sir William Gosset, B. C. L. &c. &c. At Hackney M. E. Just, esq. of Manchester, to Mary Ann, eldest dau. of J. G. Lacy, esq. of Mansford Hill.—At Haverley, the Rev. John Hayes, A. M. Incumbent of Harpuckey, Manchester, to Emma James, fourth dau. of the late James Potter, esq. At Reuben, the Baron D'Arville, Capt. in the 1st Regt. of the 1st Light Dragoon, youngest son of the Rev. Harry Phillips.

24. At the Cape of Good Hope, Frederick Cuthlington, esq. Capt. R. M. 6th Regt. third son of the late Nicholas Cuthlington, esq. of Meath, to Jane de Vaux, youngest dau. of the Hon. Col. Treloar, Governor of St. Helena, and niece of Sir William Treloar, Bart. At Paris, Matthew Hughes, esq. of Waterford, to Eliza, eldest dau. of Thomas Osborne, esq. of Verulam.—At Bath John Alexander, esq. aged 80, to Miss Henley, of the same name, aged 65, grandniece to the last-named.—At Symondsbury, Stephen Henry Gummer, esq. of Newport, son of the late Col. Stephen Gummer, to Lucia Anne, youngest dau. of the Rev. Fras. Oakley.

April 2. At Penicowen, Lane. Andrew Hamilton, esq. of Stratham Common, to Frances-Maria, dau. of William Fielden, esq. of Penicowen, M. P. for Stockbury.—At St. Marybone, Capt. T. Simpson, 2nd Bengal Regt. to Marion, second dau. of the late Henry-Henry Tyler, esq. of Newton Linnody, Ireland.

3. The Rev. George Weight, M. A. of Magd. Hall, Oxf. to Charlotte, eldest dau. of Thos. Sheppard, esq. of Wappenhams, co. Northamp.—At Coventry, the Rev. Daniel Veyde, to Anne, dau. of the late Ven. Archdeacon Watson.—At St. George's Hanover-sq. James Park, youngest son of Matthew Harrison, esq. of Cambridge-sh. to Julia-Anne, eldest dau. of Sir. Benjamin Heath.

OBITUARY.

THE DUKE OF NORFOLK, K.G.

March 16. In St. James's-square, aged 76, the Most Noble Bernard Edward Howard, 12th Duke of Norfolk (1483), Earl of Arundel (1139), Earl of Surrey (1483), Earl of Norfolk (1644), and Baron Fitz-Alan, Clun and Oswaldestre, and Maltravers (by writ, 1330, inherited from the ancient Earls of Arundel), the Premier Duke and Earl in the peerage of England next the Blood Royal, hereditary Earl Marshal of England, K.G., a Privy Councillor, F.R.S. and F.S.A.

His Grace was born at Sheffield, Nov. 21, 1765, the eldest son of Henry Howard, of Sheffield, esq. (who died in 1787), by Juliana, second daughter of Sir William Molyneux, of Wellow in Nottinghamshire, Bart. He succeeded to the Ducal honours of his house and to its ancient estates on the 16th Dec. 1815, upon the death of Charles, 11th Duke, to whom he stood in the relationship of third cousin, the one being descended from Charles the fourth, and the other from Bernard the eighth son of their common ancestor, Henry-Frederick Earl of Arundel.

By a special act of the legislature his Grace was restored, in 1824, to the exercise of his hereditary office of Earl Marshal, from which he had been excluded by his religion; and, after the passing of the Roman Catholic Relief Bill, he first took his seat in the House of Lords, April 28, 1829. Upon the accession of William the Fourth, the Duke was sworn of the Privy Council; and he was elected a Knight of the Garter, on the 13th August, 1834.

His Grace was educated in and adhered to the religious creed of his ancestors; and, in consequence of the penal laws of that period, the early part of his life was passed in comparative privacy, securing, however, by the unostentatious display of private virtues, the sincere attachment of a numerous circle of friends.

The grave never closed on a nobleman of more amiable and unaffected character, nor on one more attached to his own religious principles, while no one contributed more largely by his munificent donations to promote the interests of the Established Church. Few were acquainted with the extent of his private charities; but many will mourn the loss of a generous benefactor.

His zeal for the cause of public freedom was nobly evinced by the firm and constant support he gave to the measures for

the reform in parliamentary representation, although at the sacrifice of much political influence; nor was his Grace less to be respected for his encouragement of the arts and sciences, especially agriculture, by which he gained the affections of a numerous tenantry, who universally acknowledged the liberality and generosity of his character as a landlord.

The deceased Duke married, April 23, 1769, Lady Elizabeth Belasyse, third daughter and coheiress of Henry last Earl of Fauconberg. They had issue only one child, the present Duke. The marriage was annulled by Act of Parliament in 1794, and Mrs. Howard was remarried to Richard Earl of Lucan, by whom she had issue a numerous family. She died in 1819. The Duke did not marry again.

The funeral of this lamented nobleman took place in the Fitzalan Collegiate Chapel annexed to the church of Arundel, on Thursday the 24th of March. The body was removed from Norfolk House on the morning of the 23rd. Among the numerous carriages that closed the procession, immediately following those of his Grace's family, were those of the Duchess of Kent and the Duke of Sussex. The procession passed through Dorking, where the inhabitants had closed their shutters, and a large body of them, preceded by the High Constable and Headboroughs of the town, met the cavalcade and accompanied it some distance on the road to Horsham, where it rested for the night, and proceeded on the following morning to Arundel, reaching the church at three o'clock in the following order; viz.

Household Officers with staves.
The State Horse, rode by Mr. Stickland,
the Duke's Valet, bearing the
Coronet and Baton on a cushion.

The Hearse, drawn by eight horses and decorated with escocheons of the armorial ensigns of the deceased, followed by six Mourning Coaches and six, and many private carriages.

At the entrance of the church-yard, the Mayor, Robert Watkins, esq., and the Corporation of Arundel were assembled, and with the Officers of Arms who were in waiting at the gate, fell into the procession, which was then formed and entered the church in the following order; viz.

Household Officers with staves.
Churchwardens of Arundel.
Mayor and Corporation of Arundel.
Officers of Arms; viz.

Portcullis, Rouge Croix,
Rouge Dragon, Bluemantle,
Lancaster,
Windsor, Richmond.

Rev. C. Wagstaff, Curate.
Rev. J. C. Green, Officiating Minister.

Chester Herald, carrying the Coronet
and Baton on a cushion.

Deputy Garter (York Herald).

The BODY,

Covered with a black velvet pall, adorned
by escocheons of arms.

Supporters of the Pall:

Henry Howard, esq. Lord Howard,
Hon. Capt. E. Howard, Hon. C. Howard,
Hon. Capt. H. Howard, Visc. Andover.

CHIEF MOURNER,

The present Duke,

Lord Edward Howard, Earl of Arundel.

Earl of Albemarle, Earl of Suffolk.

Rev. M. A. Tierney, his Grace's Chaplain.

M. Ellison, esq. E. Howard Gibbon, esq.

Robt. Abraham, esq. Charles Few, esq.

John Musket, esq.

On reaching the chancel, the Mayor
and Corporation were conducted to their
seats, and the Officers of Arms stood
right and left of the coffin, upon which
was placed the coronet and cushion.

The mourners being conducted to their
seats, the service was read by the Rev. J.
C. Green, and that part preceding the
interment being concluded, the several
persons before named resumed their
places, and proceeded with the body to
the chapel, where the remainder of the
service was performed as soon as the
body was deposited in the grave. At
the conclusion of the service Deputy
Garter pronounced his Grace's styles,
and immediately afterwards the staves
were broken and delivered to Deputy
Garter, who then threw them into the
grave.

A whole-length seated portrait of the
late Duke of Norfolk, by Pickersgill, has
been engraved in a large size by Sanders,
and is just published. We believe the
only one previously engraved, is a small
one in Sir George Naylor's "Coronation
of George the Fourth;" but Mr. Howard,
in his "Memorials of the Howard Family,"
enumerates three unpublished: 1. by
Oliver, about 1790, at Arundel; 2. in
Hamilton's picture of "The Feast of
Solomon," at Greystoke, copied in a
painted window at Arundel; and 3. by
Pickersgill, three-quarters, at Greystoke,
and another copy, late at Worksop.

The present Duke was born in 1791;
he was elected M.P. for Horsham in
1830, and afterwards for West Sussex;
but in 1841 was called up to the House
of Lords in his father's barony of Mal-

travers. Under the late administration
he was Treasurer of the Household, and
afterwards Captain of the Yeomen of the
Guard. He married in 1814 Lady Char-
lotte Leveson Gower, daughter of George-
Granville first Duke of Sutherland, and
has issue Henry-Granville now Earl of
Arundel and Surrey (late Viscount Fitz-
alan), and M.P. for Arundel, two other
sons, and two daughters. The Earl of
Arundel and Surrey married in 1839
Augusta Mary Minna Catharine, daughter
of Sir Edmund Lyons, Bart., K.C.H.,
Her Majesty's Minister at Athens, and
has issue a daughter, Alexandrina-Victoria,
to whom her Majesty was sponsor.

THE DUKE OF CLEVELAND, K.G.

Feb. 5. In St. James's-square, aged
75, the Right Hon. William Henry Vane,
Duke of Cleveland (1833), Marquess of
Cleveland (1827), third Earl of Darlington
and Viscount Barnard (1754), Baron
Barnard of Barnard Castle (1699), and
Baron Raby of Raby Castle (1833),
K.G.; Lord Lieutenant and Custos
Rotulorum of the County and Vice-
Admiral of the coast of Durham, Colonel
of the Durham Militia, &c. &c.

His Grace was born on the 27th July,
1766, the only son of Henry second Earl
of Darlington, by Margaret daughter of
Robert Lowther, esq. and sister to James
fifth Earl of Lonsdale. His tutor
was the Rev. William Lipscomb, late
Rector of Welbury, near North Allerton
(and father of the Bishop of Jamaica),
who was also tutor to the present Duke
and his brother Lord William Powlett,
and is still living.

Whilst still Viscount Barnard, he was
returned to Parliament in 1789 for the
borough of Totnes, and in 1790 for
Winchelsea. When only twenty-six, he
succeeded his father as Earl of Darlington,
on the 8th Sept. 1792; and in the
same year he became Colonel of the
Durham militia.

His first and chief ambition was to
shine as a sportsman. He spared no
expence in the splendour of his kennels
and stables, and he stood first on the roll
of masters of fox-hounds. Every thing in
Lord Darlington's stud was managed with
order and method; his coverts and his
fences were constantly watched, and
some estimate may be made of the ex-
pense he was at in preserving foxes, by
the single fact of his paying 300*l.* a year
to his own tenants for rent of coverts
north of the River Tees.

Lord Darlington's bounds were usually
divided into two packs—one called the
young, and the other the old pack, al-
though, of course, there were some old

hounds in the former. He was fond of large hounds, and he succeeded in breeding them up to the top of the standard; bigger, indeed, on his own admission, than any his country requires. The speed of these, however, with a scent, was quite proportionate to their size; their speed was undisputed, nay, were allowed by all to be the speediest in England. Sir Bellingham Graham used to say that he never hunted with a finer pack; brighter skinned hounds perhaps were never beheld.

From the time he began to keep fox-hounds, the Earl of Darlington was daily in the habit of sitting down, after every hunting-day, and entering the proceedings of the day in a book. This his Lordship did in a style peculiar to himself, and in good language. At the end of the season this volume was printed, and sold for the benefit of a faithful servant.

Seven years have now elapsed since his Lordship was actively engaged in the field. Owing to his advanced age, he gave up his sporting pursuits in 1835, at which time the celebrated pack of hounds, called after his name, were divided between himself and his son-in-law, Mark Millbank, esq., and the country was subdivided between them at the same time for sport.

Lord Cleveland was a practical sportsman of the old school, ready for all winds and weathers. For thirty-eight seasons uninterruptedly, and with high reputation to himself and the sportsmen who hunted with him, he went through an unexampled course of fine-spirited fields and chaces. His Lordship, in addition, was not an illiterate man, or one of the mere squire Westerns of the day, but a man of cultivated acquirements. He spent his summers on the Continent, and had a turn for the polite arts.

He took a just pride in the magnificent castle of Raby and its domains, and many alterations, perhaps necessary to the modernised tastes of the day, were undertaken under his supervision and command. His father made the entrance leading to the hall. This hall is uncommonly grand; the roof is groined and supported by columns; at one end is a flight of steps leading to the presence-chamber, music-room, billiard-room, &c.; over this is a spacious apartment in which ancient festivals are supposed to have been held. The antient kitchen is still in use, having narrow passes cut out in the massive walls, through which provisions were conveyed to the banquet.

The present Duchess (late the Countess of Darlington) has taken especial delight in ornamenting Raby Castle; and the object

of her peculiar care has been to enrich a museum of natural history, which has been collected with great skill and attention, and to which the late Duke's sporting propensities added in many cases materially.

The Duke's riding and hunting stables were erected by him a few years back on a most extensive scale, and the park and pleasure-grounds in which they are situated, together with the new plantations formed by the noble owner, correspond in their beauty and extent to the dignity of the castle. On the estate also is an extensive farm, to which his Grace devoted much of his attention, and which always afforded a fine specimen of his agricultural and sporting tastes.

The Earl of Darlington was advanced to the title of Marquess of Cleveland by patent dated Sept. 17, 1827, and raised to the Dukedom by patent dated Jan. 14, 1833. This title was derived from his representation, through his grandmother, the wife of the first Earl of Darlington, of the family of Fitzroy Duke of Cleveland and Southampton, she being Lady Grace, daughter of Charles the first Duke of Cleveland, one of the natural sons of Charles the Second, and coheir to her brother William, second and last Duke of that house. The Duke was elected a Knight of the Garter the 17th April, 1830.

In his political conduct the Duke of Cleveland was ever a staunch Whig; and so jealous was he of his character in this respect, that when a rumour was circulated in March, 1835, that he had become converted to the views of the Conservative party, he addressed a letter to the Newcastle Journal, conveying his positive denial of the truth of a statement that had appeared to that effect, "excepting that part which alludes to the support I gave to the Duke of Wellington's government when the Test and Corporation Act was repealed, the Emancipation of the Catholics granted, and the liberal Foreign Policy of Mr. Canning continued."

His Grace was twice married. The first Countess of Darlington, to whom he was married on the 19th Sept. 1787, was his maternal cousin, Lady Katharine Margaret Powlett, second daughter and coheir (with Mary Henrietta Countess of Sandwich,) of Harry, sixth and last Duke of Bolton. Her mother was Margaret sister of James first Earl of Lonsdale. By this lady he had issue three sons and five daughters: 1. the Most Noble Harry now Duke of Cleveland; 2. Lady Louisa Catharine Barbara, who was married in 1813 to Francis Forester, esq. brother of the first Lord Forester, and died in 1821;

3. Lord William John Frederick Poulett, who has taken that name instead of Vane, and married in 1815 Lady Caroline Lowther, fifth daughter of William now Earl of Lonsdale, K.G. but has no issue; 4. Lady Caroline-Mary, who died an infant; 5. Lady Augusta-Henrietta, married in 1817 to Mark Milbanke, of Thorpe Hall, co. York, esq.; 6. Lady Laura, married in 1823 to Colonel William Henry Meyrick; 7. Lady Arabella, married in 1831 to the Hon. Richard Pepper Arden, only brother to Lord Alvanley; and 8. Lord Henry George Vane, born in 1803, but unmarried, late Secretary of Legation at Stockholm, and now M.P. for the county of Durham.

After the death of the Countess of Darlington, June 17, 1807, the Earl married secondly, July 27, 1813, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Robert Russell, now the Duchess Dowager, by whom he had no issue.

It is said that the new Duke of Cleveland has only the entailed estates, which may be worth 50,000*l.* per annum. In these are included the great bulk of the Shropshire property, and Raby Castle, in Durham, with the domains immediately adjoining that princely seat. But the main territory in Durham, being one of the very finest possessions in England, and comprising the northern banks of the Tees for nearly thirty miles, has been severed from the dukedom, and divided among the younger branches of the family. Lord William Poulet has a legacy of 560,000*l.*, and Lord Harry another of 440,000*l.* There is a legacy of 200,000*l.* to a grandson. The town mansion in St. James's-square, Newton House in Yorkshire, and the manors in that vicinity, worth 10,000*l.* a year, are left at the absolute disposal of the Duchess Dowager; with the whole of the plate, &c. excepting, of course, heirlooms. A large portion of the unentailed estates in Durham goes to one of his daughters. His Grace, it is said, had 1,250,000*l.* in the Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Consols, besides plate and jewellery to the value of a million sterling. The Newton property was purchased by him.

The late Duke desired that his funeral might be privately conducted, and the only exception to its being a strictly family funeral was made in the case of the tenants, who attended on horseback, in large numbers.

In the first of the mourning coaches were the present Duke, the now Dowager Duchess, Lady Augusta Henrietta Milbanke, and Lady Arabella Arden; and in the second were Lord William Powlett, Lord Harry Vane, Mark Mil-

banke, esq. and the Hon. Colonel Arden, of Pepper Hall, Yorkshire. The other coaches contained G. B. Wharton, and — Metcalf, esqrs., two of the executors; T. F. Scarth, esq. and other gentlemen connected with the family. The body was deposited in a vault of Staindrop Church.

The present Duke married in 1809 Lady Sophia Powlett, eldest daughter of John fourth Earl Powlett, but has no issue.

There is a portrait of the late Duke (when Earl of Darlington) engraved in 8vo. by Fry.

THE MARQUESS OF HERTFORD, K.G.

March 1. At his town residence, Dorchester House, Park Lane, in his 65th year, the Most Hon. Francis Charles Seymour Conway, third Marquess of Hertford and Earl of Yarmouth (1793), Earl of Hertford and Viscount Beauchamp of Hache (1750), and fourth Lord Conway, Baron of Ragley, co. Warwick (1703), all titles in the peerage of England; also Baron Conway of Killultagh, co. Antrim (1703), in the peerage of Ireland; K.G., G.C.H.; Knt. of St. Anne of Russia; a Privy Councillor; Custos Rotulorum of the county of Antrim; Warden of the Stanneries, Steward and Vice-Admiral of the Duchy of Cornwall, and Chief Commissioner for managing the affairs of that Duchy; Lieutenant Colonel Commandant of the Militia corps of Cornwall and Devonshire Miners, Vice-Admiral of the coast of Suffolk; M.A. &c. &c.

The late Marquess of Hertford was born March 11, 1777; he was the only surviving child of Francis Ingram Seymour the second Marquess, and K.G., and the sole issue of his mother, the second wife of that Marquess, the Hon. Isabella Anne Ingram, eldest daughter and co-heir of Charles ninth and last Viscount of Irvine, of Scotland. He was a member of the university of Oxford, where he entered at Christ church in 1794, and subsequently removed to St. Mary hall, as a member of which society he took the degree of M.A. Nov. 14, 1814. Immediately upon attaining his majority, viz. in 1798, he was returned to Parliament for the borough of Orford, in Suffolk. From the year 1802 to 1812 his Lordship, then bearing the courtesy title of Earl of Yarmouth, sat for Lisburne, (which his cousin, Captain Meynell, now represents) and from 1812 to 1820 he was returned for the county of Antrim. From the latter date, until his father's death on the 17th of June, 1822, he sat for Camelford. While Earl of

Yarmouth, his Lordship was a Captain in the Warwickshire militia.

In his early days, Lord Yarmouth made a prominent figure in fashionable life, and enjoyed the society and friendship, though he did not participate in the public politics, of the Prince of Wales.

Happening to be at Paris, on the breaking out of the war, after the peace of Amiens, he was with his lady detained by the arbitrary tyranny of Buonaparte. Lady Yarmouth was allowed to reside in Paris; but his Lordship was removed, with most of his countrymen, to the fortress of Verdun. In this exile, so irksome to his feelings, and so injurious to the natural prospects and pursuits of his age and station, he remained above three years, notwithstanding all the interest which his family and friends could make for his release. At length, however, on the accession of the Whigs to power, in 1806, the Prince of Wales requested Mr. Fox, then Secretary of State for Foreign affairs, to obtain, through the interest of M. de Talleyrand, with whom he was in private correspondence, the liberation of Lord Yarmouth. This application of Mr. Fox led the French Government to suppose that his Lordship was a personal favourite with the English minister, and Lord Yarmouth was consequently invited from Verdun to Paris, where M. de Talleyrand *verbally* communicated to him Buonaparte's overtures to treat with us on the ground of *uti possidetis*, and authorised him to proceed to London to repeat them to Mr. Fox. Lord Yarmouth arrived in London on the 4th June 1806, and was very shortly sent back to Paris with the acceptance, by the English ministry, of the proposed basis, and with full powers for himself to treat for peace on that basis, as a Minister Plenipotentiary. In the meanwhile, the French had pursued their secret negotiations with Russia, and with so much success, that when Lord Yarmouth had returned to Paris, and presented his credentials, he found that, elate with the success of their intrigue with M. D'Oubril the Russian envoy, the French government had raised their demands. This protracted and materially changed the course of the affair; and in August the British ministry thought it advisable to give more solemnity to the negotiation (which had hitherto been kept secret) by sending publicly an accredited mission to Paris; and the Earl of Lauderdale was accordingly joined with Lord Yarmouth in the more extensive and complicated discussions which had now arisen. In the end both the Russian and the English treaties broke off, and it appeared that

Buonaparte, without any sincere intention of peace, had prolonged the negotiation with the sole object of disuniting the Allies. Both the English plenipotentiaries were considered to have fully vindicated their conduct, when called to account in Parliament.

In Sept. 1809, Lord Yarmouth was second to his cousin Lord Castlereagh, in his political duel with Mr. Canning. In 1810 he succeeded to the greatest part of the disposable property of the rich and eccentric Duke of Queensberry,—the putative father of his wife. He left "to the Earl of Yarmouth for life and that of Lady Yarmouth, and then to descend to their issue male, 150,000*l.* the two houses in Piccadilly and the villa at Richmond, with all their furniture. His Lordship is also named residuary legatee, by which it is supposed that he will eventually derive a further sum of 200,000*l.*" (*Gent. Mag.* vol. LXXX. ii. 659.) In 1811, on the discussion of the Regency, he naturally, from personal gratitude, as well as probably from his political judgment, took part with those who advocated a more extended authority for the Prince of Wales than the ministers proposed; and when His Royal Highness's first household, under the unrestricted Regency, was formed in March 1811, Lord Yarmouth was appointed to the office of Vice-Chamberlain, and his father to that of Lord Chamberlain. When, on the death of Mr. Perceval, an attempt was made to introduce Lords Grey and Grenville into the Cabinet, one of the greatest difficulties arose from the Prince's presumed unwillingness to allow of certain changes in his household, which would have included the removal of Lords Hertford and Yarmouth. The result was the continuance of the Liverpool administration.

In August following (1812) Lord Yarmouth resigned the place of Vice-Chamberlain for the far more lucrative, and permanent, office of Lord Warden of the Stanneries. He was then sworn a member of the Privy Council.

On the visit of the Allied Sovereigns to England in 1814, his Lordship was appointed to attend the Emperor Alexander, and accompanied his Imperial Majesty in his visits to all the objects of interest in and about London, to Oxford, Portsmouth, and, finally, to Dover. On parting with Lord Yarmouth, the Emperor conferred on him the order of St. Anne.

On the 17th June 1822 he succeeded, on his father's decease, to the peerage and the large family estates. He was elected a Knight of the Garter on the 22nd Nov. 1822.

In consequence of the death of Earl Craven, the Marquess of Hertford was elected Recorder of Coventry, in Sept. 1824: and he was previously Recorder of Bodmin; but, on the enactment of Municipal Reform, he resigned both those offices in 1832.

In 1827, prior to the dissolution of Lord Liverpool's cabinet, he accepted a mission as Ambassador Extraordinary to convey the Garter to the Emperor Nicholas. He sailed for St. Petersburg in the Briton frigate, and the magnificence which he displayed on this occasion, made a sensation even in a court which outshines all European royalty, and partakes indeed rather of Asiatic splendour.

The Marquess of Hertford supported the government of the Duke of Wellington; and on the accession of William the Fourth, it was understood that a great Household office was offered to him, but declined on account of ill health. He was indeed so severely and habitually afflicted with gout, as to be obliged to pass his winter abroad, at the baths of Aix, and in the genial climate of Naples; but he was wont to return in the Spring, and by the number and splendour of his entertainments, to compensate the fashionable world for his temporary absences. His villa in the Regent's Park was, for its taste and elegance, one of the ornaments of the metropolis; it contains many fine specimens of art, and some remarkable Roman antiquities, particularly the *meta* of the Campus Maximus.

With a large share of fashionable vices, it is said that Lord Hertford was possessed of great taste and accomplishments; that he was extensively read in ancient and modern literature; that his judgment was remarkable for its solidity and sagacity; and his conversation enlivened by much of the refined and quaint pleasantry which distinguished his near relation, Horace Walpole. He was a distinguished patron of all the arts; and those who were more intimately acquainted with his private life, gave him the still higher praise of being a warm, generous, and unalterable friend.

The Marquess of Hertford married, May 18, 1798, Maria Fagniani, supposed to be a daughter of William fourth Duke of Queensberry. The Marchioness, who survives him, had issue one daughter and two sons: 1. Frances Maria, married in Feb. 1822, to the Marquis de Chevigné, and died in the following November; 2. the Most Hon. Richard now Marquess of Hertford; and 3. Lord Henry Seymour, born in 1805.

The present Marquess was born in 1800, and is still unmarried. He has been an officer in the army.

The will of the late Marquess of Hertford is said to be one of the most remarkable documents ever bequeathed to posterity. To his widow the Marchioness is left 3,000*l.* and 20,000*l.* His son, the present Lord, is left all the landed estates, and residue, which latter gift is reckoned equivalent to 100,000*l.* at the least. The late Admiral Sir Richard Strachan left his three daughters, then very young, to the guardianship of Lord Hertford, and they chiefly resided with him till their marriages; these three young ladies are the most prominent objects of his Lordship's bounty, viz. to Charlotte, Countess Zichy, who constantly resided with him, he has left 86,000*l.*; to Matilda, Countess Berthold, 80,000*l.*; and to Louisa, Princess Antimo Ruffo, 40,000*l.*; and to each successively, a life interest in the villa in Regent's Park; which, after them, returns to his own family. To Lady Strachan is left a life annuity of 700*l.* and 10,000*l.* To a Mrs. Spencer, (the person who has been called, but it is believed erroneously, "Lady Strachan's maid,") a life annuity of 1,000*l.* and 5,000*l.* To his Lordship's numerous servants several sums estimated at from 16,000*l.* to 20,000*l.* To his executors 5,000*l.* each; to Sir Horace Seymour, 8,000*l.*; to Lord George Seymour, 5,000*l.*; to his cousin, Captain Meynell, 4,000*l.*; to Mr. Wilson Croker, 21,000*l.* and his wine, which, from his Lordship's having latterly lived so little in England, is not reckoned at more than 500*l.*; to Mr. De Horsey, 3,500*l.*; to Mr. Raikes, 2,000*l.* These are the principal bequests; but the codicils by which they are made are said to be near 30 in number, and liable to various legal questions which may affect and alter some of the legacies, at least as to their amounts, and perhaps some other testamentary papers may be yet found; but, on the whole, the foregoing is believed to be a pretty accurate statement of the affair as it at present appears on the face of the documents hitherto discovered.

A portrait of the Marquess of Hertford, painted by Sir Thomas Lawrence, is engraved by William Hall, 1833, in Fisher's National Portrait Gallery.

THE EARL OF MACCLESFIELD.

March 20. At his house in Conduit-street, aged 87, the Right Hon. George Parker, fourth Earl of Macclesfield, co. Chester, and Viscount Parker of Ewelme, co. Oxford (1721), Baron Parker, of Macclesfield (1716), a Privy Councillor,

Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Oxford, High Steward of Henley, D.C.L. and F.R.S.

He was born on the 24th Feb. 1755, the elder son of Thomas the third Earl, by his cousin Mary, eldest daughter of Sir William Heathcote, the first Baronet of Hursley.

At the usual age he was sent to Eton, and in due course to the University of Oxford, where he completed his education. In 1777 he was returned to Parliament for Woodstock, and re-elected in 1780. He was not in the Parliament of 1784; but to that of 1790 he was returned as member for Minehead. In 1787 he was appointed a Lord of the Bedchamber to the Prince of Wales, afterwards George the Fourth; but, joining the Court on the Regency question, he was in 1791 made Comptroller of his Majesty's Household, and in 1795 one of the Lords of the Bedchamber to the King. He succeeded to the Peerage, on the death of his father, Feb. 9, 1795. In 1800 he became Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard—an office to which he has more than once been re-appointed. His Lordship took his seat as a Privy Councillor in 1791; therefore, with the exception of Viscount Sidmouth, he was the senior member of that eminent body. By his votes in Parliament and his influence in the country, the Earl of Macclesfield earned the character of a good Conservative, and a steady supporter of those institutions in Church and State which Englishmen prize so highly. For many years past he had lived so much in retirement, that the course of his existence presented little more than the customary routine natural in his class of society. Amongst a large circle of distinguished friends he was much and deservedly esteemed.

The Earl of Macclesfield married, May 25, 1780, Mary-Frances, second daughter and coheir of the late Rev. Thomas Drake, D.D.; and by that lady, who died on the 1st Jan. 1823, he had issue, beside a son who died in infancy, an only surviving child, Lady Maria, who was married in 1802 to Thomas seventh and present Earl of Haddington, but has no family.

The peerage is inherited by the late Earl's only brother, the Hon. Thomas Parker, now in the seventy-seventh year of his age. He has twice married, and has issue, Thomas-Augustus Wolstenholme now Lord Parker, one of the Members for Oxfordshire, and six daughters, one of whom is the Countess of Antrim. Lord Parker married in 1839 Henrietta, youngest daughter of Edmund Turnor,

of Stoke Rochford, esq. but at present has no children. In the event of his dying without issue, the peerage will devolve, pursuant to the patent, on Sir William Heathcote of Hursley, Bart. (or his issue) the heir male of the daughter of the first Earl, Lord Chancellor Macclesfield.

The mortal remains of the deceased Earl were interred in the family vault at Shirburn, co. Oxford, on the 29th March, the Earl of Haddington, Viscount Parker, Major Fane, Rev. H. Pechell, and the Rev. C. Kerby, attending as mourners.

THE EARL OF MUNSTER.

March 20. In Upper Belgrave-street, aged 48, the Right Hon. George Fitz-Clarence, Earl of Munster, Viscount Fitz-Clarence and Baron of Tewkesbury; a Privy Councillor, a Major-General in the army, and Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, Governor and Captain, also Constable and Lieutenant of Windsor Castle, Colonel of the 1st Tower Hamlets Militia, a Commissioner of the Royal Military College and Royal Military Asylum, Knight G.C. of Ferdinand of Wirtemberg, President of the Royal Asiatic Society, a Fellow of the Royal Geographical and Geological Societies, a corresponding Member of the French Institute, &c.

The Earl of Munster was the eldest of the numerous family which the Duke of Clarence, afterwards King William the Fourth, had by the celebrated comic actress, Mrs. Jordan. He was named after the Prince of Wales, who always regarded him as his peculiar protégé. He was educated at Dr. Moore's school at Sunbury, and at the Royal Military College at Marlow, whence in Feb. 1807, at the early age of thirteen, he was appointed Cornet in the Prince of Wales's regiment of Hussars. In the following year he proceeded with his regiment to the Peninsula, as Aide-de-Camp to General Slade; and when but fifteen years old, he participated in all the trying exigencies which accompanied the battle of Corunna. After a short visit to England, he rejoined the army in Portugal as Aide-de-camp to the Adjutant-general Sir Charles Stewart, now Marquess of Londonderry. From this period to the end of the war, he served on the staff at head-quarters, and was present in twelve general engagements; and he here laid the foundation of his friendship with the Duke of Wellington. At Fuentes d'Onore he particularly distinguished himself at the head of a squadron, in checking the attack of the French upon the right flank of the army; but, having been wounded in a

charge, and his horse houghed under him, he was taken prisoner. Even under these circumstances his presence of mind did not desert him; for, having observed the fall of several French hussars in his immediate neighbourhood, he followed their example, without the same cause, and in the subsequent confusion succeeded in regaining the British lines. His promotion to a troop immediately followed this battle, and he returned to England to join the regiment to which he had been appointed. In 1813, however, he again repaired to the seat of war, and subsequently, at Toulouse, he was severely wounded in leading a charge against cavalry.

In Nov. 1814, he exchanged from the 10th Hussars to the 20th Light Dragoons; and the altered condition of affairs now changed his sphere of action. In Jan 1815, he sailed for India, as Aide-de-camp to the Marquess of Hastings, accompanied by his brother Henry (who soon after died in India), appointed Aide-de-camp to Sir Thomas Hislop. They arrived at Calcutta in the month of July. Although in the midst of the rainy season, Captain Fitzclarence started to join the Governor-General, who was in the upper provinces, and in eleven days accomplished the distance of 700 miles. In the interval between this period and the breaking out of the Mahratta war he visited Delhi, the north of India, &c., but had not much opportunity of distinction. At the conclusion of the peace with Scindia he was selected to carry home the overland despatches, an undertaking of no ordinary moment when the condition of the surrounding country was considered. He reached home in June, 1818, and received the brevet rank of Major, dated the 16th of June. Shortly after sustaining the severe accident of a broken leg, which required confinement and rest, he took the opportunity of preparing for the press a *Journal of his Tour in India*, which was published in 4to. 1819. On the 21st Jan. in that year (having been reduced to half-pay on the 25th Dec. preceding) he was promoted to the brevet rank of Lieut.-Colonel on the nomination of the Duke of Wellington; and in October following he married.

On the 21st March, 1822, he was appointed to a troop in the 14th Light Dragoons; on the 12th Dec. following he was appointed Major in the 1st West India Regiment, and on the 29th of the same month Major in the 6th Dragoon Guards, which he commanded in Ireland. On the 8th Jan. 1824, he was promoted to an unattached Lieut.-Colonelcy. On

the 6th July, 1825, he was appointed Capt. and Lieut.-Colonel in the Coldstream Guards, from which he returned to his previous position Dec. 4, 1828.

In 1827 he communicated to the Asiatic Society of Paris three papers on the employment of Mahomedan mercenaries, a subject to which he had devoted considerable attention. They were published in the *Journal Asiatique*, and were afterwards translated in the *Naval and Military Magazine*. He also published an account of the campaign of 1809, in Spain and Portugal, and some other occasional essays.

Lord Munster was an original member of the Royal Asiatic Society, was elected a member of the Council in 1825, and in 1827 took a leading part in founding the Oriental Translation Fund, of which he was constituted the Treasurer and Deputy Chairman of Committee. The success of this design was at once most gratifying to himself, and productive of very great benefits to Oriental literature. He was elected a Vice-President of the Royal Asiatic Society in March, 1829.

On the 12th of May, 1830, he was raised to the peerage by the titles already mentioned, his surviving brothers and sisters (not already of higher rank) at the same time receiving the precedence of the younger children of a Marquess. The title of Earl of Munster had been borne by his father when Duke of Clarence, and generally used as his travelling name on the continent.

On the 22nd of July, 1830, the Earl of Munster was appointed Deputy Adjutant General at head quarters in succession to Sir John Macdonald, who was placed at the head of the department in consequence of Sir H. Taylor's selection for the post of Private Secretary to King William the Fourth. But to the great regret of every one connected with the Horse Guards he relinquished his situation there a few months afterwards.

In 1832, at the time of the resignation of the Whig ministers, a popular clamour was raised against the Earl of Munster, as having used his influence to alienate the royal mind. No charge could be more unfounded, for it happened that, owing to a temporary disagreement, the Earl had not seen his Royal Father for six months. He found it necessary, however, to vindicate his political character, which he did "by stating that my opinions have ever been what are called Liberal; and it is well known to those with whom I associate, that reform—a moderate reform—I have considered for many years not less just than necessary. Indeed, many individuals are aware that, in

Oct. 1830, before the meeting of the first Parliament of this reign, I advocated a moderate reform in a quarter where, had it been attended to, would, I believe, have relieved the country from its present and coming difficulties. But I confess that the extent of the present measure alarmed me, and I stated my opinion openly, for it would be inconsistent with my character if I had not so done. Called to your Lordships' House, and stating these opinions, I nevertheless considered it impossible but to support this ministerial measure; and for this sole reason—lest, in opposing the clauses to which I objected, I might have created a false impression respecting the opinion of one to whom I owe everything."

In the brevet which followed the birth of the Prince of Wales, the Earl of Munster received the rank of Major-General, Nov. 23, 1841. He was appointed to command the troops in the western district of England, and would have commenced his residence in garrison at Plymouth on the 15th of April.

The Earl of Munster was elected President of the Royal Asiatic Society at the last anniversary, the 8th May 1841. He had for many years past occupied himself with a work on the military art of the Eastern nations, for which purpose he studied their best authors, not only historians, but philosophers and theologians. Only a few weeks since, he returned from an extensive tour on the Continent, during which he searched the principal libraries for works and MSS. relating to his intended publication. The executors have liberally resolved that the last results of his literary labours shall not be lost; and Dr. Sprenger, a German Orientalist, who for the last three years acted as his amanuensis and secretary, is now engaged in drawing up a statement as to how far the history of Mahomedan warfare had extended, with a view to its completion in some early form. It appears that materials have been already collected which will fill five or six volumes. Dr. Sprenger recently translated, under the Earl's patronage, a work, entitled "Meadows of Gold and Mines of Gems," by Masudi, who has been styled the Herodotus of the East.

It appears that for some time past his Lordship had been troubled with the gout, and had gone upon the Continent for the benefit of his health. He returned with his family about six weeks before his death, since which time a great change has been observed in his manner, and he appeared to have entirely lost that vivacity of spirits for which he was remarkable. On Thursday evening (three

days before his death) he attended the House of Lords, accompanied by his daughters, but returned home at an early hour, appearing very low and dejected. Nothing further was particularly observed in his manner until Sunday evening, when Dr. W. F. Chambers and Mr. Hammer-ton, surgeon, of Piccadilly, were summoned to attend him, and found reason to suppose that his sanity was affected. They had not, however, any overt cause for imposing restraint, and when bedtime arrived his Lordship was unfortunately left alone. He soon after rang his bell, and told his servant to go for medical surgical aid, as he had wounded his right-hand; the man was about to obey his orders, when he was recalled to the room by the report of another pistol; when it was found that the Earl had terminated his life, by firing into his mouth. The pistol with which this act of self-murder was committed was one of a pair presented to the deceased by his Royal uncle, and had the Prince of Wales's feathers in gold in the handle.

The Earl of Munster married, Oct. 18, 1819, Mary Wyndham, a natural daughter of the late Earl of Egremont, and sister to Colonel Wyndham, M.P. for West Sussex; and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue three sons and three daughters: 1. Lady Adelaide-Georgiana; 2. Lady Augusta-Margaret; 3. the Right Hon. William-George now Earl of Munster, born in 1824; 4. the Hon. Frederick Charles-George Fitz-Clarence; 5. Lady Mary-Gertrude, who died an infant; 6. the Hon. Fitz-Clarence; and 7. the Hon. Edward Fitz-Clarence, born in 1837.

The funeral of the Earl of Munster took place on the 31st of March at the parish church of Hampton. The applications on the part of the nobility to be allowed to have their equipages follow, out of respect to the memory of the deceased, were so numerous, that it was judged expedient to decline all such marks of esteem; and consequently the carriages which followed were confined to those of the Royal Family, including the Queen Dowager and the Duchess of Kent. The inhabitants of Hampton testified their respect by partially closing their houses and shops during the funeral. Indeed, a feeling of deep regret seemed to actuate the whole of the inhabitants, to many of whom the Earl had been known in his youthful years, by his residence at the Upper Lodge, Bushy. The youthful Earl and his brother, and Lord Adolphus Fitz-Clarence, were present as mourners.

LORD TEYNHAM.

March 8. In Curzon-street, in his 74th year, the Right Hon. Henry Francis Roper Curzon, fourteenth Baron Teynham, co. Kent (1616), D.C.L.

He was born May 9, 1768, the eldest son of the Hon. Francis Roper, (fourth son of Henry tenth Lord Teynham,) by Mary, eldest daughter of Launcelot Lytton, of Lichfield, esq. He took the name and arms of Curzon, in addition to his own, by royal sign-manual, in 1788. The honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon him by the University of Oxford, July 4, 1793. In 1803, being then resident at Waterperry in Oxfordshire, (the ancient seat of the Curzons) he was appointed Major at the raising of the Oxford Loyal Volunteers, of which, on Sir D. Mackworth's resignation in 1804, he was made Lieut.-Colonel, and about 1810 succeeded Ralph Sheldon, esq. as Commandant of the regiment, which he retained till the regiment was disbanded at the general peace 1814. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the city of Oxford in 1812, the contest being with J. A. Wright, esq. J. I. Lockhart, esq., and the Hon. Geo. Eden, now Lord Auckland: the numbers at the close of the poll were—Atkins Wright, 863; J. I. Lockhart, 828; Hon. G. Eden, 794; Mr. H. F. R. Curzon, 104; the two first being the successful candidates.

On the death of his cousin John the thirteenth Lord Teynham, Sept. 7, 1824, he succeeded to the peerage. He gave his vote on the Whig side of politics. About the year 1831 he published a pamphlet relating to the Reform of Parliament, entitled "How it must work."

Lord Teynham had two wives. He married, May 21, 1788, Bridget, daughter and coheir of Thomas Hawkins, of Nash Court, co. Kent, esq. by whom he had issue eleven sons and four daughters: 1. the Right Hon. Henry now Lord Teynham; 2. Captain, the Hon. Thomas Roper Curzon, who died without issue in 1833, having married in 1823, Charlotte Caroline, widow of Robert Browne, of Russell Park, co. Surrey, esq.; 3. and 4. John, and Francis, who died infants; 5. the Hon. George Henry Roper Curzon, now or late a Lieut. of the Royal Art. who is married and has issue; 6. the Hon. John Henry Roper Curzon, who married in 1829, Isabella, daughter and coheir of the late Col. James Hodgson, of the East India Company's service, and has issue; 7. the Hon. Edward Henry Roper Curzon, Lieut. R.N. a Knt. of the French Legion of Honour, and of the Redeemer of Greece; he married in 1836, Miss Lydia Bullock; 8. Algernon

Bernard Henry, who died an infant; 9. the Hon. Algernon Henry; 10. the Hon. Sidney Campbell Henry Roper Curzon, Junior Examiner in the Audit Office, who married, in 1837, Frances, youngest daughter of Richardson Purves, esq., and has issue; 11. the Hon. Julia, married at Paris in 1832, to the Chevalier Bressand de Chevigny; 12. the Hon. Caroline, married in 1821, to Jean-Marie-Ange Chevalier Martin des Pallieres; 13. and 14. Ellen and Henrietta, who died infants; and 15. the Hon. Gertrude Percy.

Having lost his first lady, Nov. 29, 1826, Lord Teynham married secondly, July 16, 1828, Sarah, youngest daughter of the late Sir Anthony Brabazon, of New Park, co. Mayo, Bart. and sister to the late Sir William Brabazon. This lady survives him.

The present Lord was born in 1789, and has been twice married: first in 1815, to Susan Harriet, daughter of the Rev. Bacon Bedingsfeld, and widow of John Joseph Talbot, esq. the father (by his first marriage) of the present Earl of Shrewsbury. This lady died in June 1839; and in Dec. following his lordship married Sarah, only surviving child of Stephen Rudd, esq.

The body of the late Lord Teynham was deposited in a vault at the cemetery at Kensall-green, on the morning of Sunday March 13; Lord Teynham and several other members of the family attending the funeral, which was quite private.

SIR RALPH GORE, BART.

March 25. At Brighton, in his 83rd year, Sir Ralph St. George Gore, the seventh Bart. of Manor Gore, co. Donegal (1621).

He was the son of Richard Gore, esq. of Sandymount, co. Wicklow. He succeeded to the title in 1802, on the death of his uncle, Ralph Earl of Ross, who had been advanced to an Irish peerage in 1764, as Baron Gore, created Viscount Belleisle in 1768, and Earl of Ross in 1771, but which titles became extinct on his death.

Sir Ralph Gore married Lady Grace Maxwell, daughter of Barry first Earl of Farnham, by his second wife Sarah, sister of Dudley Lord Sydney. By this lady, who survives him, he had one son and three daughters. He is succeeded by his son, now Sir St. George Gore.

MAJOR-GEN. SIR GEO. LEITH, BART.

Jan. 25. In Portman-street, Portman-sq. aged 76, Sir George Alexander William Leith, the second Bart. (1775), a Major-General in the army, and for-

merly Colonel of the 9th Royal Veteran Battalion.

Sir George Leith was the only son of of Lieut.-Col. Sir Alexander Leith, who was descended from an antient Scottish family, and was created a Baronet in 1775, being then resident at Burgh St. Peter's in Norfolk. Sir Alexander died in Jamaica in 1780, in consequence of excessive fatigue, whilst commanding an expedition to the Spanish Main. The mother of Sir George was Margaret, eldest daughter of Thomas Hay, of Huntington, esq. a Senator of the College of Justice in Scotland.

He was appointed an Ensign in the 88th Foot in 1779; Lieutenant 1780; removed to the 2nd battalion of the Royals in 1781, and exchanged to the 71st Foot in 1785. He served in Jamaica as Ensign, and returned to England in Nov. 1781. In 1786 he joined the 71st at Madras: in 1789 he was appointed Brigade Major, and he served during the whole war under Sir W. Meadows and Lord Cornwallis, was at the sieges of Bangalore and Sevendroog, the storming of Tippoo's lines, and the surrender of Seringapatam. He was appointed Capt.-Lieut. 74th Foot Nov. 1, 1792; and Captain in the 73d March 7, 1795. He served as Aide-de-camp to the Governor-general in 1793, and as Brigade-Major to the King's troops in Bengal in 1794. In 1797 he sailed on the projected Manilla expedition. In 1800 he was appointed Governor of Penang, and vested with the whole civil and military authority; he remained in the latter situation until 1806, when he obtained leave to return to England, after a service of nineteen years. He received a Majority in the 17th Foot Jan. 1, 1800; and a Lieut.-Colonelcy in the 2nd West India regiment June 13, 1805. He was on the point of embarking for the West Indies, when he was ordered to Ireland as Assistant Adjutant-general, on which occasion he was placed on half-pay. He attained the brevet rank of Colonel 1813, of Major-General 1819, and the 20th Nov. in the latter year was appointed Colonel of the 9th Royal Veteran Battalion.

Sir George Leith married, Dec. 10, 1798, Albinia, youngest daughter of Thomas Wright Vaughan, of Moulsey, co. Surrey, esq. by whom he had issue, besides two daughters who are deceased, unmarried, one son, now Sir Alexander Wellesley William Leith, born in 1806, and who married in 1832 Jemima, second daughter of Hector Macdonald Buchanan, of Ross, co. Dumbarton, esq. and his issue.

SIR F. F. VANE, BART.

Feb. 15. At Frankfort on the Maine, aged 44, Sir Francis Fletcher Vane, the third Baronet (1786) of Hutton Hall, co. Cumberland.

He was born March 29, 1797, the second but eldest surviving son of Sir Frederick, the second Bart. by Hannah, daughter of John Bowerback, of Johnby, co. Cumberland, esq. He succeeded his father in the title in March 1832.

Sir Francis married April 10, 1823, Diana Olivia, daughter of Charles Beauclerk, of St. Leonard's Lodge, Sussex, esq. and has left issue Sir Henry Ralph Vane, born in 1830, who has succeeded to the title; 2. Gertrude Elizabeth; and 3. Frederick-Fletcher.

SIR H. W. MARTIN, BART.

Feb. 3. In Upper Harley-st. aged 63, Sir Henry William Martin, the second Bart. of Lockynge, co. Berks (1791).

He was born Dec. 20, 1768, the second but eldest surviving son of Sir Henry Martin, the first Baronet, Comptroller of the Navy, by Elizabeth, daughter of Harding Parker, of Kilbrook, co. Cork, esq. and widow of St. Leger Howard Gillman, of Gillmanville, co. Cork, esq. His youngest brother is Admiral Sir Thomas Byam Martin, G.C.B. and K.S. also sometime Comptroller of the Navy.

He succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father, Aug. 1, 1794.

He married June 23, 1792, Catharine, daughter of Thomas Powell, of the Cbe-sants, near Tottenham, co. Middlesex, esq. and had issue; 1. Henry, who died young; 2. Sir Henry Martin, who has succeeded to the title; and 3. Catharine Elizabeth.

The present Baronet was born in 1801, and married in 1825, his cousin Catharine, daughter of Adm. Sir T. B. Martin, G.C.B.

SIR GEORGE SHIFFNER, BART.

Feb. 3. At Coombe Park, Sussex, aged 79, Sir George Shiffner, Bart.

Sir George Shiffner was born Nov. 17, 1762, the elder son of Henry Shiffner, of Lincoln's Inn Fields, and Pentrylas, co. Hereford, esq. M.P. for Minehead, who died in 1795, by Mary, eldest daughter and coheiress of John Jackson, esq. sometime Governor of Bengal. He married, Oct. 31, 1787, Mary only daughter and heir of Sir John Bridger, of Coombe Place, co. Sussex, and of Coln St. Aldwyn's, co. Gloucester, Knt. In 1807 he was first returned to the House of Commons as representative of Lewes, for which borough he was re-elected in 1812

and 1818, in which year he was created a Baronet, by patent dated Dec. 16.

Sir George Shiffner had issue four sons and four daughters: 1. John-Bridger, Capt. 3d Foot Guards, who was slain at the siege of Bayonne in 1814; 2. Sir Henry Shiffner, Capt. R.N. who has succeeded to the title: born in 1789 and married in 1825 Emily, second daughter of the late Thomas Brooke, of Church Minshull, co. Chester, esq.; 3. the Rev. George Shiffner, a Prebendary of Winchester, who married in 1817 Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Croxton Johnson, of Winslow, co. Chester, and has issue four sons and two daughters; 4. Mary; 5. Frances-Rebecca, married in 1821 to the Rev. Charles-Edmund Keene, Rector of Buckland, Surrey; 6. Henrietta-Louisa, married in 1834 to George Hoper, of Lewes, esq.; 7. Thomas Shiffner, esq. a Groom of her Majesty's Privy Chamber; and 8. Isabella-Philadelphia.

The funeral of Sir George Shiffner took place at Hamsey, Sussex, on the 10th Feb. Many who had honoured and loved him through a long and useful life were desirous of testifying their respect and attachment by following his body to the grave, but in compliance with his expressed wish that his funeral should be strictly private, the attendance was confined to his own family.

SIR JOHN D. ASTLEY, BART.

Jan. 19. At Everley House, Wiltshire, in his 64th year, Sir John Dugdale Astley, Bart. late M.P. for Wiltshire.

Sir John Astley was the eldest son of Francis Dugdale Astley, esq. by Mary, second daughter and coheir of William Buckler, of Boreham, co. Wilts. In 1819 he was a candidate for the representation of Wiltshire in Parliament, but was defeated by Mr. Bennett, the numbers being, for

John Bennett, esq. 2436.

J. D. Astley, esq. 2270.

At the general election of 1820 he was returned without opposition for Wiltshire, and was created a Baronet Aug. 15, 1821. He was re-elected to the Parliaments of 1826, 1830, 1831, and, having supported Parliamentary Reform, for the Northern division of the county in 1832, after another contest, which terminated as follows:

Paul Methuen, esq. 1835

Sir J. D. Astley, 1683

John Edridge, esq. 408

Mr. Astley retired from the county representation in 1834.

Sir John married, July 27, 1803, Sarah,
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widow of Mr. William Page, of Gosport, and by that lady, who died Aug. 31, 1824, had issue one son, now Sir Francis Dugdale Astley; and two twin daughters: the Right Hon. Mary-Anne Viscountess Torrington, married in 1833 to George present and seventh Viscount Torrington, and Sarah.

The present Baronet was born in 1805, and married in 1826 to Emma Dorothea, fourth and youngest daughter of Sir Thomas Buckler Lethbridge, Bart.

SIR WM. HAY M'NAGHTEN, BART.

Dec. 25. Assassinated at Cabool, in Affghanistan, aged 48, Sir William Hay M'Naghten, Bart. the British Envoy to the Shah Soojah.

The deceased was second son of Sir Francis Workman M'Naghten, Bart. of Bushmills House, co. Antrim, late a Judge of the supreme Court at Calcutta, by Letitia, eldest daughter of the late Sir William Dunkin, of Clogher. At an early age he went to India with his father, on his being appointed, in 1809, a Judge of the Supreme Court of Madras; and on that learned gentleman's removal to Calcutta, in 1815, resided there some time with the family. In 1823 he married Mrs. M'Clintock, widow of Colonel M'Clintock. He entered the civil service of the East India Company when young, and his long residence in Bengal and other parts of our Indian dependencies, fully qualified him for the highest agency. In 1839 he was appointed envoy and minister from the Indian Government to his Majesty Shah Soojah-Ool-Moolk, and it was for his eminent services during the Affghan war in that year that he was created a Baronet by her Majesty. His venerable father, now in his 79th year, is still living at, we believe, his seat in Ireland, having retired from the bench in 1825.

The murder of this distinguished but unfortunate officer took place in the following atrocious manner:—Mahommed Akhbar Khan, the son of Dost Mahommed, joined the insurgents at Cabool on the 25th November, and his presence is stated to have contributed to extinguish some dissension among the chiefs, as well as to inspire their troops. He affected also to endeavour to make terms with the British Envoy and the Commander-in-chief. On pretence of making arrangements with Sir William Hay M'Naghten, he invited him to a conference near a bridge. Sir William went there, accompanied by four officers and a small escort. After some conversation, Mahommed Akhbar, drew a pistol, and, firing into the breast

Richard Osbaldeston, Knt. and in Jan. 1836, in compliance with the directions of the testator, and by virtue of his late Majesty's royal license for that purpose, he assumed the name and arms of Osbaldeston. The deceased, about twelve years ago, married his relative Frances, the daughter of Henry Mitford, esq. a Captain R.N., who survives him, but by whom he has left no issue. He was attached to the general principles advocated by Sir Robert Peel's government, and the Conservative party in that county; and, at the last election for the northern division of Northumberland, he nominated Addison John Baker Cresswell, esq. as the representative of that division. His next brother, Robert, is a Captain R.N.

LIEUT.-COLONEL HARVEY.

Feb. 9. At his seat, Thorpe Lodge, near Norwich, in his 87th year, John Harvey, esq. a magistrate of the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, and city of Norwich, Lieut.-Colonel Commandant of the 3rd Regiment of Norfolk Yeomanry Cavalry (which corps was disembodied under the late Government of Earl Grey), President of the Norwich Union Life Insurance, and of the Norfolk and Norwich Literary Institution, and Chairman of the Merchants and Manufacturers of the same city.

We find by the antient monuments of the Harveys in the church at Beecham Well, Norfolk, that John Harvey, esq. inherited a considerable estate there in 1490: this estate then passed through seven generations, from father to son, to *John Harvey*, born in 1666 (who was second son of Robert Harvey, who died 1695). This John Harvey was the first of his family who settled at Norwich as a merchant, and was twice mayor of that city, and sheriff in 1720. He left six sons, five of whom were mayors and sheriffs of Norwich, and acquired considerable fortunes with reputation and honour. They were mostly interred in the church of St. Clement's, Norwich, which is crowded with the monuments of the Harvey family.

The subject of this memoir was the second son of Robert Harvey, esq. twice mayor of Norwich, in 1776 and 1800, and who was an eminent merchant and banker there. He left a fortune to his family amounting to 400,000*l.* He had the following estates in Norfolk: *Stoke Holy Cross*, left to his eldest son Robert; *Longwood*, and *Terrington St. John*, left to his second son John; *Brandon (Parva)*, to his third son Charles; *Tharston*, to his grandson, and eldest son of John, the

present Major-General Sir Robert John Harvey, C.B. Besides, he left smaller estates at Heigham, Wymondham, Cutton, and at Norwich, with many valuable manors and lay tithes impropriations.

He was followed to his grave by about ninety of his tenantry.

In 1784 Mr. John Harvey was Sheriff of Norwich, and Mayor in 1792 and 93. He served the office of High Sheriff for the county of Norfolk in 1825. During the war in 1797, he raised and commanded a troop called the Norwich Light Horse Volunteers, which was soon augmented to a squadron, of which he was Major-Commandant; and by seniority he became Lieut.-Colonel Commandant of the 3rd Regiment or East Norfolk Yeomanry Cavalry.

Few men, throughout a long life, have been more universally respected and esteemed by all parties and all classes. He was the active patron of all the institutions, either in the county or in Norwich, that had benevolence for their object, or that promoted literary or scientific improvement; ever found at his post, as the liberal encourager of every enterprize of usefulness, the accessible and generous patron of worth and talent, the ready and indefatigable promoter in whatever could raise the commercial interests, or promote the welfare and happiness, of his native city.

He was not only, by prescriptive title, the "Father of the City," but was termed the "Weavers' Friend;" and, to evince the strong esteem and attachment of the poorest citizens, a subscription (in 1822), limited to *one penny*, was set on foot, which secured him the presentation of a magnificent silver vase, with an appropriate inscription, recording his urbanity and public spirit, and the gratitude they felt to be due to him.

In politics he was always a supporter of the principles held by Mr. Pitt, and what are at present termed "Conservative;" he had been frequently waited upon by numerous and pressing deputations to represent the city of Norwich in Parliament; and in 1802 received the strongest solicitations from Great Yarmouth, to represent that borough; but he never permitted himself to become a candidate. In 1812 he successfully supported the election of his younger brother, Charles Harvey, now Charles Savill-Onley, esq. of Stisted Hall, Essex, who was then returned member for Norwich, a gentleman who has been forty-two years Recorder of that city, and Chairman of the Quarter Sessions for the County.

Mr. Harvey was endowed with strong intellectual vigour, personal energy, and

buoyancy of spirit, that few have ever attained; he was held by all parties of such scrupulous integrity and honour, as for nearly sixty years of his life he has been found the chosen head and president of almost every public scheme for the prosperity and welfare of Norwich. Affable and courteous in manners, kind-hearted and warm in his friendships, his memory will be consecrated in the hearts of thousands, and "John Harvey" will be long, indeed, associated with all that is noble and generous in heart and character.

Mr. Harvey was an early riser, and was on horseback nearly every day of his life, even within a fortnight of his death. His ready answer to friends who would dissuade him from any exertion apparently unsuited to his age and strength, was, the "art of sinking is the easiest of all arts, and one I am resolved never to sink into!" His faculties were wonderfully preserved to the last, and he enjoyed the entertainments of his friends. He presided only a week before his death at a general meeting of the Norwich Union Life Insurance Office, at which an immense body of assurers assembled, and which lasted eight hours, for the purpose of making a new constitution and bye-laws. At this meeting he made lengthened speeches, and astonished his hearers by his powers. He kept his bed only two days.

When between sixty and seventy years of age, he made repeated tours through Italy, Switzerland, and Germany; always alive, always in search of information, energetic, even to restlessness. In 1825, at the age of seventy, he made an ascent in Graham's balloon, alighting safely within a few miles of Yarmouth. His hospitality and his aquatic entertainments,—locally termed "water frolics," will long be remembered. Owing to his sanguine and enthusiastic turn of mind, he latterly involved himself in the mania for speculation in British and foreign mines, with an excitement that could not be checked; and the consequence was that he died very poor.

He married in 1782 the daughter of Sir Roger Kerrison, of Brooke, Norfolk, (who was twice Mayor of Norwich, in 1778 and 1802; High Sheriff of Norfolk in 1800; and was appointed by the Lords of the Treasury, in 1799, Receiver-general of Taxes for Norfolk,) by whom he had fifteen children, nine of whom now survive; two sons—Major-General Sir Robert John Harvey, C.B. and K.T.S. of Mousehold House, near Norwich, and Kerrison Harvey, esq. who inherits by his will the seat of Thorpe Lodge, &c.

and seven daughters, all married; he also left forty-three grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

His body was interred at Thorpe church, where rest the remains of his wife and several children.

In the fine Civic Hall of Norwich, once the nave of the conventual church of St. Andrew, to the numerous portraits of the Harveys, in their civic robes, which already graced its walls, were added that of the subject of this memoir, as Commandant of the Yeomanry Cavalry, and presented by that corps, painted by Opie; and that of his brother Charles, as Recorder, at the expense of the Corporation, painted by Sir Thomas Lawrence.

D. E. MORRIS, ESQ.

Feb. 17. At his house, in Suffolk-place, David Edward Morris, esq. Proprietor of the Haymarket Theatre.

Mr. Morris was born about 1770, of humble parents. Chance threw him in early life in the way of George Colman the elder; under his patronage he advanced in fortune, and Colman the younger marrying his (Morris's) sister, introduced him to the theatre. He obtained a situation in the Admiralty, and, husbanding his resources, became a monied man. Nearly forty years since he purchased a share in the Haymarket theatre, and, whilst Colman was in the King's Bench, managed that establishment. On Dibdin declining a share, Messrs. Morris, Winston, and Colman were joint proprietors, though with different proportions of profit. Mr. Morris lived to pay off all his partners, and become sole proprietor. In his *Paul Pry* season he realised 14,000*l.* All our greatest actors and actresses were at different times under his management, particularly Bannister, Munden, Fawcett, Dowton, Charles Kemble, Mathews, and Jones; Charles Young, Terry, Warde, Rae, Mrs. Humby, and Miss Kelly, made their first appearances in the metropolis under his management. Mr. Morris paid liberally for the dramas produced at his theatre, and was a staunch supporter of the legitimate drama. Edmund Kean, up to the moment of his death, was, at the instance of Mr. Morris, studying the *Hunchback* in Sheridan Knowles's play of that name.

Mr. M. has left an only son, who is a Captain in the 1st Dragoon Guards. About sixteen months since he lost his only daughter, a young lady about seventeen years of age. From the shock attendant upon her death he never wholly recovered.

HENRY WOODTHORPE, Esq. LL.D.

March 5. At his official residence, Guildhall-yard, of dropsy, after a long and protracted illness; in his 62nd year, Henry Woodthorpe, Esq. LL.D. F.S.A., Town Clerk of the City of London, and one of the Commissioners of Lieutenancy for London.

He was the eldest son of Henry Woodthorpe, esq. who had been many years senior clerk in the Town Clerk's office, and succeeded to that honourable and lucrative office on the death of William Rix, esq. in 1801. He died Sept. 4, 1825.

The late Mr. Woodthorpe was early introduced into the Town Clerk's office, and was so assiduous in the performance of his duty, that, on account of the deafness and bodily infirmities of his father, who was greatly esteemed by the several members of the corporation, he was regularly appointed in 1818 to officiate for him in the capacity of Deputy Town Clerk, and on the death of his father in 1825 he was unanimously elected to succeed him as Town Clerk.

He was so thoroughly acquainted with the business of his office, that he might be considered a living encyclopædia on all city affairs; and from his good temper and pleasing manners, he was much beloved. Unfortunately, from inattention to his own private affairs, he was compelled, in 1837, to avail himself of the benefit of the Insolvent Act. But he voluntarily offered to agree to any sum the court might annually apportion to his creditors. It being understood that no power existed in the Insolvent Court to make the recommendation, as the situation was in the gift of the City of London, it rested with the Court of Common Council to carry that recommendation into operation. The Court named 1,200*l.* a year, which the City confirmed, and the creditors have benefited to the amount of upwards of 5,000*l.* The debts of Mr. Woodthorpe were considerable, but a portion of them was secured by policies of insurance on his life, which now become payable, and some of his creditors will be paid in full. From the situation Mr. Woodthorpe so long held, he was necessarily a constant partaker of city festivities, for which, however, he paid very dearly, having been a martyr to the gout for many years past.

Mr. Woodthorpe had four sons, the eldest of whom died about four years since; the youngest was drowned in the Thames about three years ago; the third, Frederick, is in the Town Clerk's office; and the second, Edmund, is an architect, and

District Surveyor. The body of Mr. Woodthorpe was buried at St. Michael Bassishaw.

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MR. ROBERT WILES.

April 2. At Newby, near Stokesley, aged 69, Mr. Robert Wiles.

He had served his country as a warrant officer for above twenty years, and was greatly respected by his superior officers for his general good conduct, and for his distinguished gallantry on several occasions, particularly in cutting out vessels on the shores of the Mediterranean. At the capture of Montenegro, up the Adriatic, on board of the *Saracen*, Captain Harper, the gallant Captain got Mr. Wiles promoted for his conduct during the siege. He was in the *Walcheren* expedition; and at the siege of Flushing, he had the command of the sailors' battery, which opened out and carried on such a tremendous fire upon the town, as scarcely was ever seen before, and tended greatly to accelerate its fall. For his judicious and gallant conduct during the progress of this siege, he got promoted to a higher grade. He was on board of the *Cæsar*, of 80 guns, Sir Richard Strachan, when he captured four sail of the line that escaped from the battle of Trafalgar. Mr. Wiles served under most of the distinguished commanders of that stirring period of our naval history, in most parts of the globe; from the commencement of the war in 1793 to the end of the American war. He was on board of the *Racehorse* during the harassing warfare on the shores of America. He was scarcely ever at home for above twenty years. Mr. Wiles was an highly interesting companion, and was universally beloved and respected. He died in peace, and was followed to his tomb by a large number of sincere mourners.

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CLERGY DECEASED.

At Ravenstonedale, Westmorland, aged 55, the Rev. *Thomas Moss*, Perpetual Curate of that place, and Master of the Grammar School at Orton.

At Milburn, in the parish of Kirkbythorn, Westmorland, aged 43, the Rev. *Philip Threlkeld*, Perpetual Curate of that chapelry.

Jan. 4. At Scarborough, in Tobago, the Rev. *James Garnett*, B.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, son of the Rev. W. Garnett, of Barbadoes.

Jan. 6. At Witherley, Leicestershire, aged 74, the Rev. *James Roberts*, late Rector of that parish, and a magistrate for the counties of Leicester and Warwick. He was instituted to Witherley,

which was in his own patronage, in 1805, and resigned in favour of the Rev. J. C. Roberts in 1833. He was for more than twenty years Curate of Stoneleigh, near Coventry.

Jan. 9. At Busby hall, Cleveland, aged 60, the Rev. *George Marwood*.

Jan. 12. At Leamington, aged 88, the Rev. *Samuel Paris*. He was appointed Under Master or Usher of the Free Grammar School at Coventry, in May 1794, and resigned in 1838. At the former date he was also elected Lecturer of St. John's in that city. The Lord Chancellor had granted a commission of lunacy regarding this gentleman on the 14th Dec. committing the carriage of it to his son the Rev. Saml. Paris.

Jan. 15. At Ipswich, aged 35, the Rev. *John Pyemont*, Curate of Eyke, and formerly under-master of the Grammar School at Ipswich.

Jan. 17. At Canterbury, aged 68, the Rev. *Archibald Colin Campbell*. He was of Trinity hall, Cambridge, B.A. 1795, as 4th Junior Optime; M.A. 1798.

Jan. 19. At Kingston-on-Thames, in his 92nd year, the Rev. *Philip Fisher*, D.D. Master of the Charter-house, Canon Residentiary of Norwich, and Rector of Elton, in Huntingdonshire. Dr. Fisher was brother of the late Bishop of Salisbury, and a native of Peterborough, being one of the ten sons of the Rev. John Fisher, Vicar there. He was formerly Fellow of University college, Oxford, where he was tutor, and the intimate friend of Lord Chancellor Eldon, then Mr. Scott, of the same college. He gained the English prize in 1772, the subject being, "Public and Private Advantages of Frugality," and graduated M.A. 1772, B.D. 1780. He was presented to the rectory of Elton by his college in 1787, and to the vicarage of Whaplode in 1801 by Lord Chancellor Eldon, when he resigned the rectory of West Deeping, was appointed a Canon of Norwich in 1814; and Master of the Charter-house in 1803. It is very remarkable that his presentation to Elton was the only one which had been made to that living in the course of above a hundred years.

At Sion College, London, in his 92nd year, the Rev. *Robert Watts*, M.A. Rector of St. Alphage, London Wall, the senior Prebendary and Divinity Lecturer of St. Paul's, and Librarian of Sion College. He was collated to the prebend of Ealdstreat in 1797 by Bishop Porteus, and to his living in 1799 by the same patron. His son, the Rev. Robert Watts, jun. Rector of St. Benet's Gracechurch, died in 1840.

Jan. 22. At Wellington terrace, St. John's Wood, the Rev. *Thomas Denys*, Vicar of Bourne, Lincolnshire. He was of Magdalene hall, Oxford, M.A. 1796, and was instituted to Bourne in 1807.

At Tichmarsh, Northamptonshire, aged 61, the Hon. and Rev. *Lyttelton Powys*, Rector of that parish, uncle to Lord Lilford. He was the second son of Thomas first Lord Lilford, by Mary, daughter of Galfridus Mann, esq. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, M.A. 1802, and was presented to his living by his brother in 1805. Mr. Powys was an active promoter of the establishment of various Religious Societies in the county, particularly the Bible and Missionary Societies. He married, in 1809, Penelope, daughter of James Hatsell, esq. and had issue the Rev. Lyttelton Charles Powys, Rector of Stalbridge, Dorsetshire, and other children.

Jan. 26. Aged 40, the Rev. *Henry Symons De Brett*, LL.D. Rector of Broughton, Lincolnshire, to which he was instituted in 1830.

At Cheltenham, aged 52, the Rev. *David Hopkins*, of Cheltenham. He was of Trinity coll. Cambridge, B.A. 1813, M.A. 1820.

Jan. 27. The Rev. *Thomas Blackley*, M.A. Vicar of Rotherham, Yorkshire, to which he was presented in 1826, by Lord Howard of Effingham.

Jan. 28. At his residence in the New Kent road, aged 66, the Rev. *Robert Francis Bree*, grandson of the former, and nephew of the last, Sir Martyn Stapylton, of Myton, Yorkshire, Bart.

Jan. 29. At Southsea, near Portsmouth, the Rev. *Henry Bate*, of Emanuel college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1838, M.A. 1841.

Jan. 31. At Llandevely, co. Brecon, aged 76, the Rev. *Thomas Jones*, Rector of Llandevely with Crickadarn, and Vicar of Verwick, co. Cardigan. He was for many years Curate of Sellack and King's Caple, Herefordshire. He was instituted to Verwick in 1805, and to Llandevely in 1830.

Feb. 2. At Malvern, aged 60, the Rev. *Thomas Harwood Shirley*, for forty years Rector of St. Swithen's, Worcester, to which he was presented in 1801 by the Dean and chapter of the cathedral church.

Feb. 3. At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, aged 82, the Rev. *Moses Manners*, Rector of Thelverton, Norfolk, and Perpetual Curate of St. Anne's, Newcastle. He was of Lincoln College, Oxford, M.A. 1785; succeeded the Rev. John Brand, the historian of Newcastle, as usher of the Grammar School there, in 1784; was presented to St. Anne's cha-

pelry in 1786, and to the rectory of Thelverton by his townsman, Lord Chancellor Eldon, in 1813.

Feb. 11. At Runnington parsonage, Somerset, aged 78, the Rev. *Edward Webber*, for fifty-three years Rector of Bathealton, in his own patronage, and forty-two years Perpetual Curate of Thorne St. Margaret's, Somerset, in the presentation of the Archdeacon of Taunton.

Feb. 15. At Hockliffe, Beds, aged 74, the Rev. *John Robinson*, for fifty years Rector of that parish, with Chalgrave.

Feb. 16. Aged 77, the Rev. *Thomas Farrow*, Incumbent of Scampston and Knapton, Yorkshire. He was presented to the latter in 1804 by John Tindall, esq. and to the former in 1818 by the Vicar of Rillington.

Feb. 17. At Crewkerne, aged 60, the Rev. *John Maber Munden*; Rector of Corscombe, Dorsetshire. He was formerly Fellow of Queen's college, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1807, and was instituted to his living, which was in his own gift, in 1821.

Feb. 18. At Broxbourne, Herts, the Rev. *Francis Thackeray*. Curate of that parish. He was of Pembroke college, Camb. B.A. 1814, M.A. 1817.

Feb. 23. At Hall Court, near Newbury, aged 83, the Rev. *Joseph Lowthian*, Rector of Thatcham, Berks, and formerly Vicar of New Windsor. He was of Queen's college, Oxford, M.A. 1793; and was instituted to Thatcham in 1804. Mr. Lowthian married, in 1796, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Rev. Andrew Layton, Rector of St. Matthew's, Ipswich.

Feb. 25. At Winestead, Yorkshire, in his 80th year, the Rev. *William Hildyard*, Rector of that parish, to which he was instituted in 1795, in the gift of Mrs. Hildyard, of Flintham house, Nottinghamshire, niece of the late Sir Robert Hildyard, Bart. He was of Sidney Sussex college, Cambridge, LL.D. 1786. He lived to see nine sons Masters of Arts in the same university, and six of them Fellows of their respective colleges.

At Clifton, aged 75, the Rev. *Stivard Jenkins*, of Stone, Gloucestershire, Vicar of Locking, co. Somerset. He was a native of Berkeley; was matriculated of Trinity college, Oxford, Nov. 6, 1783, and took the degree of B.C.L. in 1793. He was presented to Locking in 1833 by the Company of Merchant Adventurers of Bristol.

Feb. 26. At Moulsoe, Bucks, aged 79, the Rev. *Richard Cautley*, Rector of that parish, and of Whattcott, Warwick-

shire. He was presented to the latter church by Sir S. Graham in 1787, and to Moulsoe by Lord Carrington in 1828.

Feb. 27. At Davenport house, Shropshire, aged 63, the Rev. *Edmund Sheerington Davenport*, Rector of Lydham, and Vicar of Worfield, in that county. He was matriculated of Oriel college, Oxford, in Nov. 1796, subsequently removed to St. Alban hall, and graduated B.A. 1801, M.A. 1805; was presented to Worfield in 1803 by Wm. Yelverton Davenport, esq. and instituted to Lydham in 1830.

The Rev. *Richard Prowde*, Perpetual Curate of Hovingham, Yorkshire. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1811, M.A. 1814, and was presented to Hovingham in 1832 by the Earl of Carlisle.

Feb. 28. At the Abbey, Cirencester, (the seat of Miss Master,) aged 40, the Hon. and Rev. *Charles Bathurst*, LL.D. Rector of Siddington, Gloucestershire, brother to Earl Bathurst. He was the fifth and youngest son of Henry third and late Earl, K.G. by Georgiana, third daughter of Lord George Henry Lennox. He was matriculated as a Commoner of Christ church, Oxford, July 5, 1821, and nominated a Student of that house in 1824. He took the degree of B.A. Nov. 3, 1825, and on that day was elected to a law-fellowship of All Souls. He proceeded B.C.L. June 10th, 1830; and the rectory of Siddington was given to him by Lord Chancellor Eldon, shortly before his Lordship resigned the seals. He took the degree of Dr. in Civil Law May 21, 1835. Dr. Bathurst published a single sermon, and some tracts on rural and domestic subjects. He was a most amiable person, and very much endeared to all who had the happiness of knowing him. He married July 31, 1830, the Lady Emily Caroline Bertie, youngest daughter of the Earl of Abingdon, but has left no issue.

March 4. At Coolfin, Portlaw, aged 80, the Rev. *Thomas Stanley Meneh*, uncle to the Earl of Rathdowne.

March 5. At Easington, Devonshire, in his 88th year, the Rev. *John Braddon*, for fifty-four years Rector of Werrington, and for forty-five Perpetual Curate of the united parishes of Broadwoodwinger and Week St. German's. He has left a widow, to whom he had been united 54 years.

March 8. At New Hall, near Droitwich, in his 60th year, the Rev. *Richard Holmden Amphlett*, Rector of Hadsor, co. Worc. He was of University college, Oxford, M.A. 1807; and was instituted to Hadsor in 1808.

At Sunbury, Middlesex, in his 80th year, the Rev. *James Cows*, Vicar of that place (in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's), for fifty-two years a Rural Dean, and a magistrate for the counties of Middlesex and Surrey. His funeral was attended by more than thirty tradesmen of the place in deep mourning. His executors are Dr. Heberden and the Rev. Mr. Moffat.

March 11. Aged 71, the Rev. *Samuel Blackall*, Rector of North Cadbury, Somerset, and a Prebendary of Wells. He was formerly Fellow and Tutor of Emanuel college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.D. 1791, as fourteenth Wrangler, M.A. 1794, and B.A. 1801; he was presented to his living by his college in 1812, and collated to the prebend of Combe Prima, in the cathedral church of Wells; in 1826 by Bishop Law.

March 13. At Alnwick Castle, aged 58, the Rev. *Thomas Singleton*, D.D. Chaplain to his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, Archdeacon of Northumberland, Rector of Elsdon and Howick, in the same county, and a Prebendary of Worcester. He was the only son of Thos. Anketell Singleton, esq. formerly Lieut. Governor of Landguard Fort, by a daughter of Francis Grose, esq. the celebrated antiquary. He was of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, B.A. 1804; and in the office of tutor to the Duke of Northumberland (the present Chancellor of that university), his friendship with whom commenced at Eton, he acquired so large a share of his Grace's esteem that they have been intimate friends ever since. He attended his Grace as Private Secretary on his embassy to Paris, and again when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The Duke presented him to the rectory of Elsdon in 1812; he was appointed to the archdeaconry of Northumberland, to which the rectory of Howick is annexed, in 1826; and to a prebendal stall at Worcester in 1829. No man was ever more generally esteemed, or more deeply regretted, than Archdeacon Singleton. By the noble family in whose residence much of his time was passed, and his life ultimately closed, he was both beloved and valued; and the friendship with which the Duke regarded him, which began at Eton, was never interrupted. Sir Henry Hardinge was his almost daily correspondent, and he usually spent a week at Tamworth with Sir Robert Peel during his residence as Canon of Worcester. The vacancy occasioned in the number of canons in that cathedral will not be filled up.

March 14. At Little Baddow, Essex,

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in his 93d year, the Rev. *Arthur Johnson*, for fifty-three years Vicar of that parish, in the patronage of Col. Strutt.

March 16. At Ledbury, Herefordshire, aged 56, the Rev. *John Armstrong Montgomery*, B.A. for eighteen years Curate of that parish, and Chaplain to St. Katharine's Hospital. He was brother to Mrs. Watts, the wife of the Vicar of Ledbury, and was formerly of Worcester college, Oxford.

March 18. Aged 65, the Rev. *James Haddy Wilson Williams*, Rector of Fornham All Saints with Westley, Suffolk. He was formerly Fellow of Clare hall, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1797, as 8th Senior Optime, M.A. 1800; and was presented to his living (value 798*l.*) in 1815 by that Society.

March 20. At Vaynol, St. Asaph, in his 75th year, the Rev. *Thomas Wickins*, He was formerly of Trinity college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1789. M.A. 1792.

March 21. At Woodhorn, Northumberland, aged 67, the Rev. *Benjamin Kennicott*, sen. Vicar of that parish. He was a nephew of Benj. Kennicott, the learned editor of the Hebrew Bible. He was formerly Rector of Dodbrooke in Devonshire; and was collated to Woodhorn in 1796 by Dr. Barrington, then Bishop of Durham, in testimony of that prelate's admiration of his uncle's work. He published a Sermon occasioned by the Death of the Princess Charlotte of Wales. 8vo. Sunderland, 1817. His eldest son, the Rev. Benj. Kennicott, B.A. of Oriel college, Oxford, is Perpetual Curate of Monkwearmouth, and his second son, the Rev. R. D. Kennicott, B.A. is Perpetual Curate of Horton in the parish of Woodhorn.

At Langton Maltravers, Dorset, in his 80th year, the Rev. *Samuel Serrell*, formerly Vicar of St. Cuthbert's, Wells, during a period of thirty-four years.

March 22. At Maidstone, universally respected, aged 78, the Rev. *James Reeve*, Curate of Maidstone, Kent. He was formerly of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1786, M.A. 1789. Mr. Reeve had been Perpetual Curate of Maidstone forty-two years, having received his appointment in the year 1800. Previous to this he had been assistant Curate for thirteen years. In July 1837 the inhabitants subscribed and presented him with a handsome piece of plate, forming a centre ornament for his table. This was on the occasion of entering on the fiftieth year of his ministry. There have been only three Perpetual Curates of Maidstone for a period

of 130 years, viz. Rev. Samuel Weller, in 1712; Rev. John Denne, in 1753; and the Rev. James Reeve, in 1800.

March 25. Aged 97, the Rev. J. W. *Musters*, Vicar of Sparsholt, near Winchester, to which he was presented in 1794 by the Lord Chancellor.

March 26. At his residence, near Newport, Isle of Wight, aged 78, the Rev. *Richard Cæsar Degrenthe*, D.D. He was one of the earliest refugees to this country in the time of the French revolution, and for many years kept an extensive military academy in that town, under the patronage of His Royal Highness the late Duke of Kent.

March 29. At Morpeth, aged 75, the Rev. *Frederick Ekins*, Rector of that parish. He was the only son of the Very Rev. Jeffrey Ekins, D.D. Dean of Carlisle (elder brother of John Ekins, D.D. Dean of Salisbury), by Anne, daughter of Philip Baker, esq. Deputy Secretary at War. He was born on Christmas day 1776, at Quanton, co. Bucks, where his father was then Rector, and succeeded his father in the rectory of Morpeth (in the gift of the Earl of Carlisle, and valued in 1831 at 1611*l.*) in 1791. He took the degree of M.A. at Oxford in 1794, being then a Fellow of New College. He married in 1802 Jane-Ogle, dau. and co-heiress of James Tyler, of Whalton, co. Northumberland, esq. by whom he had issue one son, the Rev. Jeffrey Ekins, and three daughters, one of whom is the wife of the Rev. James Baker, Spiritual Chancellor of the diocese of Durham, and Rector of Nuneham, co. Oxford. A pedigree of the family of Ekins, and memoirs of the Dean of Carlisle, will be found in Hodgson's History of Northumberland, II. ii. 305, 527, where also it is mentioned that the deceased possessed several MSS. of Sir Isaac Newton, which descended to him from his grandfather, who was executor to Lady Lemington, the great-niece of the illustrious philosopher.

March 30. At Holt, aged 37, the Rev. *Richard Cotton*, M.A. formerly of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

March 10. In Wilson-st. Belgrave-sq. in his 40th year, Edmond Clark, esq. of Lincoln's inn, Barrister-at-Law, Recorder of the boroughs of Hastings and Rye, occasional assistant or Deputy Recorder of the borough of Birmingham, and a member of the late Board of Commissioners for inquiring into the state of GENT. MAG. VOL. XVII.

the Public Charities. He was the youngest son of Thomas Clark, esq. one of the senior acting magistrates of Birmingham, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, Nov. 20, 1828. He was appointed Recorder of Hastings in Feb. 1839. He was greatly beloved and respected, not only in his native town, but wherever the exercise of his professional duties called him.

March 11. At Clapham Common, Susanna, eldest dau. of the late Mark Synnot, esq.

March 12. In Portland-pl. Agnes Rait, wife of G. Clerk Arbuthnot, esq.

Aged 39, Sarah, wife of Horatio J. Montefiore, esq.

At Kensington, aged 71, Mrs. Judith Harwood, only surviving dau. of the late Rev. James Harwood, for many years Vicar of Dartford, Kent.

March 14. In Mount-st. Grosvenor-sq. aged 70, George Cooke, esq.

March 16. At Kensington, aged 44, the Dowager Lady Filmer. She was Esther, dau. of Mr. John Stow, of Tenements St. Stephen, became the second wife of the Rev. Sir John Filmer, Bart. in 1821, and was left his widow in 1834.

Marguerite, wife of George Rawbone, esq. of the King's-road.

March 17. At Denmark Hill, aged 31, Mrs. Joseph Gurney.

March 21. At Bow, aged 83, Mr. William Daniel Anderson, late Engineer to the Corporation of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

In Queen Ann-st. Cavendish-sq. aged 60, William Dunbar, esq. formerly Capt. 40th Regt.

March 23. Mary-Ann, wife of Richd. Price, esq. of Montagu-pl. Bryanston-sq. and of Highfield Park, Sussex.

Aged 80, James Bauke, esq. of Southampton-st. Fitzroy-sq. late of the Audit Office.

At his chambers in the Temple, Joseph John Richardson, esq. B.A. Barrister-at-law, eldest son of the late Sir John Richardson, Judge of the Common Pleas. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, Nov. 23, 1832.

Aged 67, Col. William Carden Seton, C.B. He was appointed Ensign 90th foot, 1796, Lieut. 88*th*, 1797, Capt. 9th batt. of Reserve 1803, in 98th foot 1804; Major 1812, brevet Lieut.-Colonel 1825, and Colonel 1838. He received a medal and one clasp for the siege of Badajoz and battle of Salamanca.

March 25. In Belgrave-sq. aged 21, Malcolm Henry, eldest surviving son of Henry and Lady Harriet Drummond.

In Regent-street, aged 69, R. A. T.

and dau. of the late G. W. B. Bohun, esq. of Beccles, Suffolk.

April 11. Aged 15, Anne, only dau. of William Layton, esq. of Woodhouse, Ely.

CHESHIRE.—*Lately.* Harriett, wife of the Rev. W. D. Fox, M.A., Rector of Delamere.

CORNWALL.—*Lately.* At St. Stephen's in Branwell, aged 106, Grace Hooper.

At St. Blazey, aged 90, Mr. John Pearce, leaving 105 grandchildren, and 35 great-grandchildren.

April 2. At Bodmin, aged 82, John Wallis, esq. Deputy Registrar of the Archdeaconry of Cornwall, and formerly Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

DEVON—*March 14.* At Bradridge, near Totnes, aged 41, William Bewes Daykin, esq.

Near Plymouth, aged 50, Anne Marie, wife of Harry Ashby, esq.

March 22. At Topsham, Eliza, wife of Wm. Bransecombe, esq.

At Newton Abbot, aged 59, Commander David Mapleton, R.N. He was made Lieut. 1804, and Commander 1814 (see Marshall's Royal Naval Biography, iv. 157.)

March 24. At Tiverton, at the house of her mother, Mary, eldest dau. of the late G. Sharland, esq., and sister of the Rev. G. S. Cruwys, of Cruwys Mochard House.

At Exmouth, aged 34, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Henry Davis, of Ibberton, Dorset, and youngest dau. of the late Thos. Monypenny, esq. of Rye, Sussex.

March 25. At Devonport, aged 43, John Arthur, esq., one of the clerks of the Customs and Lights at that port, eldest son of the late John Arthur, esq. collector, and nephew to Sir George Arthur, the newly-appointed Governor of Bombay.

March 27. At Tormohun, aged 75, Mary, second dau. of the late Hon. John Grey, and cousin to the Earl of Stamford and Warrington.

March 29. At Moor, Crediton, aged 71, Sarah, wife of Philip Francis, esq.

March 30. At Tavistock, aged 74, John Hitchins, esq.

March 31. At Stonehouse, aged 75, Mrs. Penwama, relict of Joseph Penwama, esq. of Lisbon.

Lately. At Ippiepen, aged 60, John Henry Hazard, esq. son of the late Robert Hazard, esq. of Terriers House, Bucks.

April 1. At the Military Hospital, Stoke, aged 31, Dr. Nicholl, Assistant-Surgeon of the 63th Regt.

April 6. At Bridport, aged 62, John Golding, esq. He died suddenly while in the act of dressing.

April 7. At Plymouth, aged 88, the widow of George Cole, esq. of Dawlish.

At Torquay, aged 26, Louisa Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Col. Aspingwall, Consul of the United States at London.

April 12. At Torquay, aged 27, Frederick Alexander Fowke, esq.

DORSET.—*March 26.* At Frome House, near Dorchester, aged 82, William Henning, esq.

March 28. At Weymouth, aged 27, Caroline Frances Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Lord William Somerset.

At Weymouth, aged 80, Leonard Fosbrook, esq.

Lately.—Aged 34, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. H. Davis, Perpetual Curate of Handford, and Curate of Ibbertson.

ESSEX.—*Feb 24.* Mrs. Newman, wife of the Rev. Thomas Newman, Rector of Ingrave.

March 3. At Harwich, Anthony Cox, esq. banker, Mayor of that town.

March 8. Abraham May, esq. of Gladfenn-hall, Halstead.

March 27. At Sible Hedingham, aged 27, Ann Jane, wife of the Rev. Charles Burney.

Lately. Aged 92, the relict of William Mapletost, esq. of Saffron Walden.

April 4. At Walthamstow, aged 87, Elizabeth, relict of James Collard, esq. Moneyer of the Royal Mint.

GLOUCESTER.—*March 16.* At Bristol, Lieut.-Col. Henry Ellard, late of the 65th Regt. and formerly of the 13th Light Inf.

March 20. At Cheltenham, aged 90, Elizabeth, relict of John Woodcock, esq. of London.

March 21. At Cheltenham, aged 73, Mrs. Charlotte Mary Smith, late of Brighton, eldest and only remaining dau. of the late celebrated authoress Mrs. Charlotte Smith, wife of Bruj. Smith, esq. of Lys, Hants.

March 27. At Brentrey, aged 77, John Cave, esq. an old and respected magistrate.

At Cheltenham, aged 64, Caroline, relict of Daniel Xirenes, esq. of Sidmouth.

At Wotton-under-Edge, the wife of the Rev. M. S. Cole, B.A. of Christ's coll. Cambridge.

Aged 30, Elizabeth Martindale, wife of the Rev. F. T. J. Bayly, B.A. Vicar of Brookthrop.

April 2. At Bristol Hotwells, aged 72, Robert Withington, esq.

April 13. At Cheltenham, aged 23, Robert Youts, youngest son of the late Sr John Gibney, of Brighton.

April 14. At Clifton, aged 82, the

SALOP.—*March 21.* At Kingsland, Shrewsbury, aged 39, Henrietta Sophia, third dau. of Joseph Loxdale, esq.

SOMERSET.—*March 23.* At Bath, aged 79, George William Frederick Delavaud, esq. late Secretary to H. M.'s Board of Customs.

At Bath, Ann, dau. of Philip Stephens, esq. of Camerton Court, near Bath.

March 30. At Merriott, aged 41, Ann, wife of the Rev. Joseph Cross, Vicar, youngest dau. of the late Sam. Hadley, esq. of Clapham Common.

March 31. At Bath, aged 63, Henry Cadwallader Adams, esq. of Anstey Hall, Warwicksh.

April 1. At the parsonage, Shepton Mallet, aged 32, Maria Sarah, wife of the Rev. A. M. Bennett.

April 9. At Bath, aged 68, Sir John Meade, M.D. Knt. and K.H. He was Dep. Inspector of Hospitals when knighted Nov. 5, 1816.

STAFFORD.—*Lately.* At Wood Villa, near Uttoxeter, aged 82, Abraham Hoskins, esq., formerly of Newton Solney. His remains were interred in the family vault at Newton. He was father of Mr. Hoskins, of the Theatre, Norfolk.

April 3. Aged 32, Elizabeth, wife of Henry Scott, esq. of Bank House, West Bromwich, and on the 31st March, in his 7th year, Walter William, the youngest son.

SUFFOLK.—*Feb. 26.* At Kedington, Miss Martha Halsted, only daughter of the late Thomas Halsted, esq. of Cambridge.

April 1. At Blundeston parsonage, aged 40, Isaac Preston Cory, esq. Fellow of Caius coll. Cambridge.

SURREY.—*March 13.* John Cattle, esq. of Richmond.

At Hascombe-pl. near Godalming, Joseph James, esq. late of Esher.

March 20. At Ewel Castle, Hector William Bower Monro, esq. of Edmondsham, Dorset.

March 24. At Morden Park, George Cooper Ridge, esq. formerly Capt. 4th Regt.

March 25. Elizabeth, wife of Benjamin Whitelock, esq. of Putney.

March 31. At Richmond, aged 62, David Cornfoot, esq. late of Demerara.

At Witley, aged 78, Edward Leech, esq.

April 4. At Egham, aged 40, Fanny, wife of Frederick Gilbertson, esq.

April 6. At Croydon, Eliza, 3rd dau. of the late Robert Lucas, esq. of Coulsdon.

April 11. At Reigate, aged 61, Miss Charrington, dau. of the late Thomas Charrington, esq.

April 13. Stanley Howard, esq. of Brixton.

April 17. At Mitcham Green, aged

62, Lady Carlisle, widow of the late eminent surgeon Sir Anthony Carlisle, and dau. of John Symmons, esq. of Ewhurst Park, Hants.

SUSSEX.—*March 21.* At the Ivy House, near Hastings, aged 45, John Samuel Harkness, esq. M.D.

March 25. Aged 62, Mrs. Wilson, of York-pl. Brighton.

March 27. At Brighton, aged 81, Ann, widow of Capt. James Thomas.

March 28. In King's-road, Brighton, the widow of Stephen Haven, esq.

March 29. At Batworth, near Arundel, aged 54, Mary Ann, dau. of the late John Crace, esq.

Lately. At his father's house, aged 18, Thomas Jenner Woollgar, medical student of University Col. London, only son of J. W. Woollgar, esq. of Lewes.

April 3. At Runcton House, near Chichester, Elizabeth, wife of George Buckton, esq. of Oakfield, Horsey, Middlesex, and eldest dau. of the late Richard Merricks, esq. of Runcton.

At Brighton, aged 84, Benjamin Brooks, esq. formerly of Lincoln's-inn.

April 5. At Brighton, aged 61, the Lady of Sir Robert Campbell, and dau. of Gilbert Pasley, M.D., physician-gen. at Madras.

WARWICK.—*March 12.* At Kenilworth, aged 83, Miss H. Lamont.

At Coventry, in his 93d year, William Griffin, esq. father of Mr. Griffin, of Cambridge, and grandfather of the Rev. W. N. Griffin, Fellow of St. John's coll. Camb.

March 24. At Wroxhall Abbey, aged 26, Theodosia Anne Martha, wife of Chandos Wren Hoekyns, esq. and dau. of the late Christopher Robert Wren, esq. of Wroxhall Abbey.

Lately. At Arbury, Clement Newsam, esq. late of the 90th Regt. of Madras N.I. eldest son of the Rev. C. Newsam, Vicar of Arbury.

April 7. At Southam House, Leamington, aged 57, Richard Keys, esq.

WESTMORELAND.—*March 12.* At Kendal, aged 94, Mrs. Mary Birkett, sister to the late Richard Birkett, esq. of Upper Clapton.

WILTS.—*March 14.* Aged 55, Mary Anne, wife of John Large, esq. of Clewancy, and only dau. of the late Mr. Roger Spackman, of Great Chalford.

March 16. At Aldbourne, aged 73, Mr. Broome Witts, cousin of Broome Witts, esq. of Brunswick-sq.; and of the late Broome Witts, esq. of Cookham House, Berks; and of the late Right Hon. Apphia Lady Lyttelton, and Thomas Lord Lyttelton, Baron of Frankley.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From March 26 to April 25, 1842, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Barom.	Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.				
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	in. pts.			Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.
Mar. 26	48	50	38	29, 78		11	40	44	39	30, 25	fr. sh. hl. r.
27	43	50	44	79		12	40	44	38	13	cldy, do. do.
28	53	58	50	76		13	40	41	38	14	do. do. rn. hl.
29	53	57	53	94		14	40	47	41	29, 98	sh. hl. f. sh. r.
30	50	57	47	89		15	41	48	39	30, 10	cloudy, fair
31	50	57	53	67		16	41	49	37	15	do. do.
A. 1	48	43	38	34		17	40	47	44	20	do. sh. rn.
2	42	47	34	68		18	40	47	44	29	do.
3	46	44	36	86		19	42	49	41	24	do. fair
4	42	46	38	90, 21		20	47	60	44	20	fair
5	42	47	37	25		21	45	59	51	00	do.
6	44	51	41	13		22	48	68	52	29, 66	do.
7	44	57	43	29, 87		23	60	68	62	96	do.
8	44	67	38	30, 14		24	60	68	52	96	f. th. at. l. h. y. r.
9	43	47	38	35		25	60	70	51	30, 06	fair
10	41	46	38	38							

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From March 29 to April 27, 1842, both inclusive.

Mar. & Apr.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 1/4 per Cent. 1818.	3 1/4 per Cent. Reduced.	New 3 1/4 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
29			89 1/4			99 1/4					9 11 pm.	27 29 pm.
30			89 1/4			99 1/4					11 9 pm.	27 29 pm.
31			90			99 1/4					9 11 pm.	28 31 pm.
1			90 1/4			99 1/4					9 11 pm.	30 33 pm.
2			90 1/4			99 1/4					12 10 pm.	32 36 pm.
4			90 1/4			99 1/4					12 pm.	33 36 pm.
5			90 1/4			100					12 10 pm.	34 37 pm.
6	167	89 1/4	90 1/4		99	100 1/4	12 1/2	88			12 pm.	35 37 pm.
7	167 1/2	90	91	99	99 1/4	100 1/4					14 pm.	37 35 pm.
8	167 1/2	90	90 1/2		99 1/4	100 1/4	12 1/2	88 1/2	101		11 16 pm.	36 36 pm.
9	166 1/2	90	90 1/2		99 1/4	100 1/4	12 1/2				14 16 pm.	36 38 pm.
11			90 1/2	99 1/4	99 1/4	100 1/4	12 1/2		101		16 pm.	38 36 pm.
12	167	90	90 1/2		99 1/4	100 1/4	12 1/2		101		17 15 pm.	36 38 pm.
13		90 1/4	91	98 1/2	99 1/4	100 1/4	12 1/2				17 15 pm.	37 40 pm.
14	166 1/2	90 1/4	91 1/4		99 1/4	100 1/4	12 1/2			242 1/2	18 pm.	38 40 pm.
15	166	90 1/4	91 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	100 1/4	12 1/2	88 1/2			18 20 pm.	39 41 pm.
16	166	90 1/4	91 1/4		99 1/4	100 1/4	12 1/2			243 1/2	18 20 pm.	41 39 pm.
18	166	90 1/4	91 1/4		99 1/4	100 1/4	12 1/2			243 1/2	18 20 pm.	39 41 pm.
19	165 1/2	90 1/4	91 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	100 1/4	12 1/2			243 1/2	20 pm.	39 42 pm.
20	165 1/2	90 1/4	91 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	100 1/4	12 1/2	88 1/2		244 1/2	19 21 pm.	40 42 pm.
21	166	90 1/4	91 1/4		99 1/4	100 1/4	12 1/2			245	21 18 pm.	40 37 pm.
22	166	90 1/4	91 1/4		99 1/4	100 1/4	12 1/2	88 1/2	100 1/4	245	18 20 pm.	40 pm.
23	166	90 1/4	91 1/4		100	100 1/4	12 1/2		101	246	20 18 pm.	37 39 pm.
25		91 1/4	92 1/4		100 1/4	101 1/4	12 1/2	89 1/2		245 1/2		37 40 pm.
26	167	91 1/4	92 1/4		100 1/4	101 1/4	12 1/2			246 1/2	21 20 pm.	38 40 pm.
27	167 1/2	91 1/4	92 1/4		100 1/4	101 1/4	12 1/2			247 1/2	19 21 pm.	38 40 pm.

J. J. ARNULL, English and Foreign Stock and Share Broker, 1, Bank Buildings, London.

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, PRINTERS, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET.



THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

JUNE, 1842.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

It is our intention to give a circumstantial account of the recent Sale at Strawberry Hill, with such historical particulars of the curiosities themselves, as we may be able to collect. The first portion, relating to the Pictures, was in type for the present Magazine, but is unavoidably deferred.

MR. URBAN,—I have laid the letter respecting Sir F. Chantrey, contained in your number for March, 1842, p. 258, before Wm. Botham, esq. who was an apprentice of Mr. Ramsey at the time that Chantrey became an apprentice of that gentleman; Mr. Botham entered into partnership with Mr. Ramsey after his apprenticeship, and thus Chantrey became the apprentice of Ramsey and Botham. This partnership continued until after Chantrey's time expired, and from this circumstance Mr. Botham is able to speak with great certainty concerning the termination of Chantrey's apprenticeship. Nothing that could be construed into running away occurred. But his fellow-apprentices at Ramsey's always accused Chantrey with running away from a distant relation named Burk, a grocer, in the Far Gate, Sheffield, to whom he was apprenticed before he came to Mr. Ramsey. It is but just to Mr. Ramsey, jun., who is now an artist in London, No. 12, Newman-st. Oxford-st. to remark that he never was at all brought up to his father's business, that of a carver and gilder. This may correct the first paragraph in the letter above-mentioned.

Yours, &c.

Cambridge,
April 7, 1842.

KIRKE SWANN, B.A.
Christ's Coll.

MR. URBAN,—Your satisfactory statement, in answer to my note, respecting the claims of Mr. Mathias to the authorship of the "Pursuits of Literature," encourages me to hope that you will give your opinion of the Latinity of the inscription on the foundation-stone of the new Royal Exchange. It has been remarked by a critic that the following expressions are not correct; but the writer, whoever he was, can probably refer to some authority for them. "Favente Regina Elizabetha," for *Elizabetha Regina*; "Inchoante structuram Rege Carolo," for *Carolo Rege*; "Anfractu viarum quaquaversus explicato," for *quaquaverso*; "Deus O. M. conservator, &c. &c. &c., arceto," for *arceat*, or if it be the vocative, *arceas*. I believe another remark of the critic is, that in the following sentence "statuit" is put for *posuit*: "Lapidem auspicaem statuit."—Yours, F. R. S.

T. Q. in reply to the inquiries of W. H. C. in the Minor Correspondence of last month, begs to inform him that some years since there was published at Paris a detailed account of the Life of Prince Charles Edward Stuart, in two 8vo. volumes. The name both of the author and the publisher has escaped his memory, but it was highly esteemed as a work of much research and great merit.

CYDWELI says:—In the Dict. Historique it is stated, that Desrues, the noted poisoner and forger, was examined by torture, and broken on the wheel, in 1777. But had not the use of torture been already abolished by Louis XVI.?—A note in Millot's *Histoire de France* (vol. ii. p. 364, ed. 1820), says, that in 1764, the parliament of Dôle condemned a person to be burned, who "ayant renoncé à Dieu, et s'étant obligé par serment de ne plus servir que le diable, avait été changé en loup-garou. Voyez *Mém. de l'Acad. des Inscript.* t. 16." Is the date correct? Whether the quarto or duodecimo edition is referred to, I should also be glad to learn.

PLANTAGENET wishes to know the names of the "Seven hundreds of Cookham and Bray," which are frequently alluded to in charters of the 14th and 15th centuries; and suggests that our learned Correspondent, G. C. G. might probably be able to give him the desired information.

MR. CHAS. DE L. NASH inquires for a pedigree or account of the Nash's of Herefordshire and south of Ireland. The Delliners' of Herefordshire allied with Brooke Watsons', the Pierses' of the county of Kerry.

MR. CHARLES CLARK, of Great Totnam Hall, Essex, is making collections for the History of the Priory of Tiptree, Essex, and is desirous to receive any particulars of the family of Montchesny. Is he aware that they were summoned to Parliament; and that some account of the family will be found in Dugdale's *Baronage*, i. 561? See also *Collectanea Topog. et Geneal.* v. 389.

We are requested to correct an error in the notice of the death of Captain Edmund William Cartwright in our *Obituary* for April. It appears that this lamented young officer, instead of lingering in the Lazaretto at Malta until the 10th of February, as was first reported, died on the 29th of January, the day after that on which he landed from the *Oriental steamer*.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

The Letters of Horace Walpole, Earl of Orford, including numerous Letters now first published from the original Manuscripts. 6 vols. 8vo. R. Bentley.

STRAWBERRY HILL.

ABOUT a century has now elapsed since Mrs. Chevenix, the toy-woman* in Bond Street, in one of her suburban excursions, laid a little egg on a bank near Twickenham, called in elder times, and in the arcadian days of shepherds and shepherdesses, by the name of Strawberry Hill. This Horace Walpole, passing by, saw, and hatched; and in the course of a little time, out of it proceeded one of the prettiest and most fantastic little fairy castles, not bigger than a silver threepence, that the eye ever beheld. This tiny castle was found, on entering, to consist of a number of small ornamented closets and chambers, enriched with Gothic chimney-pieces, and windows lustrous with emerald and ruby tints, and cuppaneled cielings, and small monastic cloisters and galleries of princely beauty; and on further search, there were to be descried, Florentine caskets, and Italian† bronzes, and ancient trunks of mother-of-pearl, and rose-wood and ivory cabinets filled with rare enamels by Petitot, and miniature portraits of exquisite beauty by Hilliard and Oliver. There were to be seen, in colours more lasting than their own, those enchanting forms that had glided through the galleries of Trianon and Versailles, the Vallieres, the Mazarins, the Montespons, and the Sevignés, and by their side "appeared in bearded majesty" the grave and dignified statesmen of the days of Elizabeth and James; all immortalized on snuff-boxes, in lockets, on watchcases, enshrined in diamonds, and contracted to a size, as if the living forms had been descried through the tip of a fairy's microscope. Then there were to be seen hunting horns of Limoges enamel, and daggers of emerald and turquoise; bells of rare design encrusted with silver ‡ butterflies,

* The original house was built by Lord Bradford's coachman, and called *Chopstrow Hall*; but the piece of ground on which it stands in the old leases is called *Strawberry Hill-shot*. Cibber once took this house and wrote one of his plays here, *The Refusal*; after him, Talbot, Bishop of Durham, had it for eight years; then Henry Brydges, the Marquis of Carnarvon. It was next had by Mrs. Chevenix, who let it to Lord John Sackville. Mr. Walpole took the remainder of the lease in May 1747, and the next year bought it by Act of Parliament. See description of the villa of Horace Walpole, p. 1.

† Walpole bought the whole very valuable collection of bronzes which Conyers Middleton had made when residing at Rome. Some of them are very curious and fine. See *Descr. Catalogue*, p. 56, and Middleton's "*Germanæ quædam Antiquitatis Monumenta*." Walpole began his collections at Lord Oxford's sale in 1742; so they have lasted just a century.

‡ "As to Benvenuto Cellini, *if the Duke could take it (the coffee-pot) for his, the people in England understand all work too well to be deceived.*" *V. Letters*, vol. i. p. 253. The "bell" came from the collection of the Marquis Leonati at Parma.

and beetles and flowers; missals cased in raiment of sardonyx, and rich with all the splendour and finish of Italian art; Lilliputian drawings that seemed made by a diamond pencil, so minute and finished was the stroke. There were to be seen in their own authentic hand, drawings by Pope, witticisms by Chesterfield, and new and unheard-of poems by Gray.* There were the very living portraits, and in her own hand, that Madame Deffand drew; there were the locks in all their auburn beauty undecayed, which the lips of the greatest monarch upon earth had often in vain implored to press; there was glass fetched from the furthest Venetian isles, that seemed wrought (so light and transparent was their texture) of woven air; and there were porcelain vases on which Raphael himself was said to have stamped his forms of immortal beauty and grace. Then, as the walls of the castle expanded, the richness of the treasures proportionately increased. There Vandyck displayed all the force of his enchanting power, which, while it respected nature as its guide, claimed also for art an empire of her own. Methinks it is no little privilege to have been permitted to gaze on that one portrait, the rich and brilliant beauty of the painter's own mistress, that seems to shed a glow over all the Western Chamber. From the pencil of Reynolds there rose the rival forms of Grace, and Elegance, and Truth. There in rich assemblage were to be seen

Paulo's free stroke, and Titian's worth divine,

Nor were there wanting in those chambers the costlier and rarer spoils of elder time,—forms which the Phidian chisel would not have disdained to touch. There, semblant of life itself, as he came victorious from the conquered East, Vespasian rose before us; † and beside him, with eyes of cruel power and kindred flame, stood, as if prepared for flight, that majestic bird, ‡ the noble type of those, whose extended wings spread from the wild Danubian forests, and Dacian hills, to the furthest shores of the Euphrates, and whose massive and sinewy talons carried the Roman thunders over a subjugated world. Such was the spot which Horace Walpole had selected for a residence, and of which he had the prolonged enjoyment for more than fifty years. *Il faut être heureux, pour vivre sain et long tems* Such were at once the rational and costly embellishments of his taste; such were the gradual accumulations of his researches in art;

* There was a little rude drawing by Pope in a fly-leaf of his Homer, of the church and village of Twickenham, as seen from under an arch in his garden; and the only drawing we ever saw by Gray of the "old house" at Stoke, which drawing was copied by Bentley in his edition of Gray's Works. We have seen a painting by Pope—the portrait of Betterton—at Lord Mansfield's seat at Caen Wood.

† The fine bust of Vespasian was from the collection of Cardinal Ottoboni, one of the earliest of Mr. Walpole's purchases.

‡ "Two companies had been to see my house last week, and one of the parties, as vulgar people always see with the ends of their fingers, had broken off the end of my invaluable eagle's bill, and to conceal the mischief, had pocketed the piece. It is true it had been restored at Rome, and my comfort is, that Mrs. Damer can repair the damage; but did the fools know that? It almost provokes one to shut up one's house when obliging-begets injury." 1791, vol. vi. p. 444. This eagle was purchased for Mr. Walpole by Mr. Chute, in 1745, at Rome. It was discovered in the gardens of Boccapadugli, within the precincts of Caracalla's baths, in 1742. In June 1747 Walpole writes, "My eagle is arrived—my eagle *tout court*, for I hear nothing of the pedestal. The bird itself was sent home in a store ship: *it is a glorious fowl!* I admire it, and everybody admires it as much as it deserves. There never was so much fire and spirit preserved with so much labour and finishing. It stands fronting the Vespasian, There are no two such morsels in England." See Walpole's Works, vol. ii. p. 463.

it was under this roof that he composed those works which have given him an indisputable claim to the possession of genius, and which have received the spontaneous approbation of those best able to estimate their merits. Here he composed that tragedy of thrilling and awful interest, which Byron not only defended from unjust censure, but held up to high admiration.* And here, stealing from midnight her congenial hours of gloom, he wove his wondrous tale of wild interest and amusing fiction, the *Castle of Otranto*, which Warburton called the masterpiece of fable, and which effected the full purpose of the ancient tragedy: and of which Scott himself says, "The applause due to a chastity of style,—to a happy combination of supernatural agency with human interest, to a tone of feudal manners and language sustained by characters strongly marked and well discriminated, and to unity of action, producing scenes alternately of interest and grandeur,—the applause, in fine, which cannot be denied to him who can excite the passions of fear and pity, must be awarded to the author of the *Castle of Otranto*."† Here also were those historic labours pursued, that lent new light to the path of the antiquary and the artist; nor were his hours of leisure and relaxation devoid of that elegance and refinement which were characteristic of his person and his mind. Gifted by fortune,‡ he had all the *amenities* of life within his reach. Here, when at home, amid an atmosphere filled with the perfume of orange flowers and citrons, on brocaded sofas, sipping his coffee out of cups of the rarest Dresden porcelain, while on a velvet cushion by his feet lay little mignon lapdogs, and cats whose legs were encased with natural Vandyck boots; here, or in summer, tripping over his lawn, powdered with acacia blossoms, or feeding his gold fish, or paying an evening visit to Mrs. Clive, might be seen, the scholar, the statesman, the courtier, the man of vertùs and taste, the glass of fashion, the polite, well-bred, and cleverest gentleman of the English court, the "ultimus Romanorum, (as a high authority asserts), the father of the *first* romance and the *best* tragedy in our language." In an evening, if not attending his senatorial duties, he might be seen playing loo with Princess Emily, or dancing minnets with Lady Carteret dressed like Imoinda, or engaged in tredelle with Mrs. Mackenzie, or at Vauxhall with Lady Caroline Petersham, § or sticking sweet peas in his hair at Lady Blandford's, and singing to his sorcières, or he was engaged in that charming Correspondence, ¶ which, beginning with Lady Sophia Fermor, and Lady Schaub, and Miss Chudleigh, and the Princess de Craon, and

* See Byron's preface to *Marino Faliero*. "The *Mysterious Mother*, a tragedy of the highest order, and not a puling love play," &c.

† V. *Lives of the Novelists*, Pref. Works, vol. iii. p. 323.

‡ With his *amercure* places, and his fortune, Walpole's situation seems to have realized the Frenchman's moderate wish, who said, "Il auroit voulu naître avec cinquante mille livres de rente, et être Président de la Chambre des Comptes; car ajoutant-il, il faut être quelque chose, et ce quelque chose ne vous oblige à rien, et que comme son goût le portoit à la composition, il auroit composé, mais sans se nommer." &c. If Walpole wrote the letters of Junius, the parallel would be complete.

§ In 1741 Walpole writes to Conway "For earth, I have little to entertain you, it is my sole pleasure. I am neither young enough nor old enough to be in love." Again "My books, my vertù, and my other follies and amusements, take up too much of my time to leave me much leisure to think of other people's affairs." 1746.

|| See that admirable letter on a party at Vauxhall, in vol. ii. p. 310.

¶ This Correspondence, now published by Mr. Bentley has been edited with knowledge and with care, and is handsomely embellished with some original portraits. We propose in some succeeding numbers to add a few more notes to those useful ones which the editor has given, but we may express a wish that he had not called in Byron to illustrate Walpole. We should also have liked the pictures to have been copied *entirely*, instead of in parts.

the *Violette*,—extended to Lady Pomfret, who told him “that *Swift* would have written better, if he had never written ludicrously;” and Sir John Germaine, who is said to have left a legacy to Sir Mathew Decker, as author of St. Matthew’s gospel; and Tom Hervey, who ran away with Sir Thomas Hanmer’s wife, and then in a printed letter to him always called her “*our wife!*” and Bubb Doddington, and old Marlboro’, and Lady Mary, and the Duchess of Rutland, who, when told of any strange casualty, said, “Lucy, child, step into the next room and set it down.” “Lord! madam, it can’t be true.” “Oh! no matter, child—it will do for news into the country next post;” and Mr. Price’s coachman, who left his son three hundred pounds on condition he never *married a Maid of Honour!* Beginning in those remote days of the second George, when people talked of Sir Bouchier Wray and Peggy Banks, he comes down in an uninterrupted series to the time of Pitt and Fox, and of the French revolution; and had he lived *three* years longer he might have seen the first number of the *Edinburgh Review*, heard of the safety-lamp and gas-lights, and been confirmed in his old and steadfast belief, “that the time was soon coming when everybody would discover everything.” As regards this Correspondence, now for the first time published in its entire form, as we mean on a future occasion to enter more minutely into it, we shall only say, that for the delicacy of the taste, the brilliancy of the wit, the novel turns and epigrammatic force of the thoughts, the vivacity of the repartees, and the value of the various subjects discussed, it has gained for its author the same high, almost unrivalled reputation, that his great favourite, and perhaps in part his model,*—*La Dame des Rochers*—has obtained and held in another country. We may say justly of them, as the Duc de Nivernois said of a man of similar talent, “*Chez lui le badinage le plus leger, et la philosophie la plus profonde, les traits de la plaisanterie la plus enjouée, et ceux de la morale la plus interieure, les graces de l’imagination, et les resultats de la reflexion, tous ces effets de causes presque contraires se trouvent quelquefois fondus ensemble, toujours placés l’un près de l’autre dans les oppositions les plus heureuses, contrastées avec une intelligence inimitable.*”

That part of his Correspondence which is employed in conveying to his friend at Florence an epitome of the politics and parties in England at the time, is admirably executed, and most valuable. He has given in a short compass, and in a most picturesque and animated style, all that is worth telling, and has left all the *heavy baggage* behind. Horace Walpole, when he entered public life in his father’s time, was a warm and active partizan in political affairs. He was brought up in party conflicts and parliamentary struggles. The enemy that *we* have now to meet, was not then at the gate, and the disputes were all domestic. He even liked party the better when it assumed the look of faction. He says,† “I have another Gothic passion, which is for squabbles in the Wittenagemot.” When Mr.

* Sir James Mackintosh considered Gray’s letters, to have been, if not founded on the model, at least much impressed with the tone and character of *Madame de Sevigné’s*; and perhaps the same may be said of Walpole’s. Surely, two such letter writers as *Mad. de Sevigné* and *Mad. du Deffand* were never seen, though the “*broad Wortley eyes*,” to use an expression of Walpole’s, would open upon us in anger at such a declaration. Of *Sevigné* we may say “*L’esprit avoit beaucoup de raison;*” of *Deffand*, “*Le raison avoit beaucoup d’esprit.*”

† See vol. iii. p. 1, 42, 173. “I hope you are not mean-spirited enough to dread an invasion when the senatorial contests are reviving in the temple of concord. *But will it make a party?* Yes, truly. I never saw so promising a prospect. Would it not be cruel at such a period to be laid up?”

Bentley one day said to him, "he believed certain opinions would make a sect," he eagerly answered, "Will they make a party?" He declares himself at that time as a "dancing senator," going alternately to balls and the House of Commons, and thinking the former the more serious of the two, at least the persons are most in earnest." Amid the nightly mobs and riots in London, he said "*England seems returning*;" and he told Montagu "he never had an aversion to live in a *Fronde*." He hung up on each side of his bed Magna Charta and the warrant for King Charles's execution. He afterwards, however, cooled down from this exuberance of patriotism—affected to be indifferent—bade to politics a long adieu!* saw the folly of taking a violent part, whether with a view or without, and at length was *met* and frightened by the French revolution:† hated Horne Tooke, and all the Jacobins, and became a loyal and firm supporter of the throne, and of all that at once tends to its ornament and strength. The strong and sterling points of Walpole's character (for we have as yet only touched on the mere ornamental parts) were the filial attachment to the memory of his father, and his disinterested and generous feelings towards his friends. Between Sir R. Walpole and his younger son there was little congeniality of temper or pursuits. In one of his letters to Horace Mann he alludes to the subject of their differences; and Lord Dover confesses that they never suited, either in habits, tastes, or opinions. Indeed, such was the dissimilarity between them, both in person and in mind, that scandal threw a momentary shade over the maternal virtue, and attributed his paternity to Lord Carr Hervey,‡ whom he is said to have resembled; but he never lost sight of the duty of a son, and he nobly revenged himself for his father's harshness, by his earnest solicitude through life for the honour of his memory. His generosity to his friends far exceeded what are considered the widest limits of obligation. This was twice shown, in the case of General Conway and of Mad. du Deffand; and if we look for a *general* testimony of the estimation in which he was held in society, of the honour of his character, and the virtues that adorned his life, where could we so satisfactorily find it as in the bright and unsullied names of his chosen friends? His earliest days were passed with Gray and Montagu and West, and his steadfast attachment through life was with Lord Strafford and G. Selwyn, and Gen. Conway, and Mr. Chute and Horace Mann; and when in his later and declining days we find him the correspondent of Hannah More, the friend of Mason, and the guest of Bishop Porteus, he surely could stand in need of no defence against the virulent attacks of religious bigotry or sectarian fa-

* See vol. iii. 232, 411; iv. 325. Walpole says in Dec. 1763 "he is perfectly indifferent who is minister and who is not, and is weary of laughing at both;" but Mr. Croker adds, "Though he affected indifference to politics, the tone of his correspondence does not quite justify the expression of laughing at either party. He was warmly interested in the one, and bitterly hostile to the other, and for a considerable period took a deep and active interest in a political party."

† "I don't think it impossible but you may receive a letter from me on the road, with a paragraph like that in Cibber's life, '*Here I met the revolution.*'" See vol. ii. p. 57.

‡ See Letters, vol. i. p. 120; and see Lord Wharncliffe's ed. of Lady M. Wortley's Works, vol. i. p. 33. "Those *ironical* lines, where Pope says that Sir Robert

"Had never made a friend in private life,
And was besides a *tyrant* to his wife,"

are well understood as conveying a sly allusion to his good-humoured unconcern about *some things* that more strait-laced husbands do not take so coolly."

naticism.* Such as he was, he was for a long period the charm and ornament of society, both in the saloons of the court as well as in private life; but who now lives who is to describe him as he was? Those who remembered him—who loved his society—who enjoyed his conversation—who profited by his knowledge—who understood his varied powers of discourse—who saw his wit and humour reflected in their different lights and shapes, and who knew his irony so well as to trace with a smile of enjoyment the *undercurrents* of his meaning, flowing in a direction apparently contrary to his expressions—in short, half a century has passed since his death, and those that remembered him must all have likewise gone. *All do we say?* But are there not still *two* remaining of those he loved the best—the best worthy of his love—who have to the memory of their illustrious friend been ever faithful?—and who, when surrounded by modern society, must be often inclined to remember, if not to repeat, the words of Madame Argenton, who, when at supper with the Duke of Orleans, having uttered one of those delicate and refined thoughts for which she was once famous, and which was not then *felt*, in her disappointment and chagrin, exclaimed, “Ah! Fontenelle, où es tu?”

We must now give such extracts from the Letters as will afford a progressive view of the foundation and improvements at Strawberry Hill; and which, we think, will not be read with indifference by those who, like ourselves, have found more to interest us on the spot from the recollections of the past, than the realities of the present. The first notice that we meet with of Strawberry Hill is in a letter of the date of June 1747 to Sir Horace Mann, when Walpole says, that, instead of being carried in triumph on a porter's shoulders at a Lynn election,—

“He may retire to a little new farm that he has taken just out of Twickenham. The house (he says) is so small that I can send it you in a letter to look at. The prospect is as delightful as possible, commanding the river, the town, and Richmond Park; and, being situated on a hill, descends to the Thames through two or three little meadows, where I have some Turkish sheep and two cows, all

studied in their colours for becoming the view. This little rural bijou was Mrs. Chevenix's, the toy-woman à-la-mode, who in every dry season is to furnish me with the best rain water from Paris, and now and then with some Dresden-china cows, who are to figure like wooden classics in a library. So I shall grow as much a shepherd as any swain in the *Astræa*.”

A few days after he writes thus to Mr. Conway:

“You perceive by my date [*Twickenham*] that I have got into a new camp, and have left my tub at Windsor. It is a little plaything house, that I have got out of Mrs. Chevenix's shop, and is the prettiest bauble you ever saw. It is set in enamelled meadows with filagree hedges.

‘A small Euphrates through the piece is roll'd,
And little finches wave their wings in gold.’

Two delightful roads that you would call dusty supply me continually with coaches and chaises: barges, as solemn as Barons of the Exchequer, move under my win-

* We believe that we recollect some attack of the kind we allude to in an edition of Mrs. H. More's letters, by Mr. Roberts; but we have not the work now by us, and in a later little work of merit, called “*Tales of the Village*,” there is a passage we should wish omitted. On this head, we beg to refer to the advertisement prefixed to the sixth volume of the present edition, and signed M. B. This defence was called out by an article in the *Edinburgh Review*, vol. lviii. p. 237, and does honour to the writer's taste, feeling, and judgment. But why do we look in vain for a biography from this quarter; for we feel that all other editors “have failed in their account of Walpole's private life, and their appreciation of his individual character, from the want of a personal acquaintance with the author?”



dows. Richmond Hill and Ham Walks bound my prospects; but, thank God! the Thames is between me and the Duchess of Queensberry. Dowagers, as plenty as flounders, inhabit all around, and Pope's ghost is just now skimming under my window by a most poetical moonlight. I have about land enough to keep such a farm as Noah's, when he set up in the ark with a pair of each kind; but my cottage is rather cleaner than, I believe, his was, after they had been

cooped up together forty days. The Chevenix's tricked it out for themselves; up two pair of stairs is what they call Mr. Chevenix's library, furnished with three maps, one shelf, a bust of Sir Isaac Newton, and a lame telescope without any glasses. Lord John Sackville *predeceased* me here, and instituted certain games called *cricketalia*, which have been celebrated this very evening in honour of him in a neighbouring meadow," &c.

We shall now add the mention of this his new and favourite residence, as it occurs in the correspondence with his friends, which is indeed the best and most faithful history of it that could be given. In the summer of the ensuing year (1748) he writes,

"I am now returning to my villa, where I have been making some alterations. You shall hear from me from *Strawberry Hill*, which I have found out in my lease is the old name for my house. So pray, never call it Twickenham again. I like to be there better than I have liked being anywhere since I returned to England. If I could let myself wish to see

you in England, it would be to see you here. The little improvements I am making have really turned *Strawberry Hill* into a charming villa. Mr. Chute, I hope, will tell you how pleasant it is. I mean literally tell you, for we have a glimmering of a *Venetian* prospect. He is just going from hence to town by water, down our *Brenta*."

In the winter of this same year he began his improvements out of doors.

"Did you (he writes to Sir H. Mann) ever know a more absolute country gentleman? Here am I come down to what you call keep my Christmas: indeed, it is not all in the forms. I have stuck no laurel nor holly in my windows; I eat no turkey nor chine; I have no tenants to invite; I have not brought a single soul with me. The weather is excessively stormy, but has been so warm, and so entirely free from frosts the whole winter, that not only several of my honeysuckles are come out, but I have literally a blossom upon a nectarine tree, which I believe

was never seen in this climate before on the 26th of December. I am extremely busy here planting. I have got four more acres, which makes my territory prodigious, in a situation where land is so scarce, and villas as abundant as formerly at Tivoli and Baize. I have now about fourteen acres, and am making a terrace the whole breadth of my garden, on the brow of a natural hill, with meadows at the foot, and commanding the river, the village, Richmond Hill, and the park, and part of Kingston; but I hope never to show it you."*

Two more years passed, and lo! another and statelier fabric was seen to rise, where the humble cottage had previously stood. "I am going to build a little Gothic castle at *Strawberry Hill*. If you can pick me up any fragments of old painted glass, arms, or any thing, I shall be excessively obliged to you. I can't say I remember any such things in Italy; but out of old chateaux, I imagine, one might get it cheap, if there is any." We presume that his correspondent Sir Horace Mann was startled at the word "Gothic;" for Walpole soon after adds:

"I shall speak much more gently to you, my dear child, though you don't like Gothic architecture. The Grecian is only proper for magnificent and public buildings. Columns, and all their beautiful or-

naments, look ridiculous when crowded into a closet or cheese-cake house. The variety is little, and admits no charming irregularities. I am almost as fond of the *sharawaggi* or Chinese want of symme-

* That is, he did not wish Sir H. Mann to be dismissed from his embassy and return to England.

try, in buildings, as in grounds, or gardens. I am sure, whenever you come to England, you will be pleased with the liberty of taste into which we are struck, and of which you can have no idea I am glad you are getting into a villa. My castle will, I believe, begin to rear its

battlements next spring. I have got an immense cargo of painted glass from Flanders; indeed, several of the pieces are Flemish arms, but I call them the achievements of the old Counts of Strawberry."

In the spring of 1753, the first portion of this little suburban castle was rapidly rising.

"Here I have whole evenings, after the labours of the day are ceased. Labours they are, I assure you. I have carpenters to direct, plasterers to hurry, paper men to scold, and glaziers to help. This last is my greatest pleasure. I have amassed such quantities of painted glass, that every window of my castle will be illuminated with it; the adjusting and disposing of it, is vast amusement. I thank you a thousand times for thinking of procuring me some Gothic remains from Rome; but I believe there is no such thing there. I scarce remember any morsel in the true taste of it in Italy. Indeed, my dear sir, kind as you are about it. I perceive you *have no idea what Gothic is*. You have lived too long amidst true taste, to understand venerable barba-

rism. You say, you suppose my garden is to be Gothic too. That can't be—Gothic is merely architecture; and as one has a satisfaction in imprinting the gloom of abbeys and cathedrals on one's house; so one's garden on the contrary is to be nothing but *riant*, and the gaiety of nature. I am greatly impatient for my altar, and so far from mistrusting its goodness, I only fear it will be too good to expose to the weather, as I intend it must be, in a recess in the garden. I was going to tell you that my house is so monastic, that I have a little hall decked with long saints, on lean arched windows, and with taper columns, which we call the Paraclete, in memory of Eloisa's cloister."

In a letter to Sir Horace Mann in June 1753, the following account of Strawberry Hill is given, the most detailed and finished picture of it that we have.

"I could not rest any longer with the thought of your having no idea of a place of which you hear so much, and therefore desired Mr. Bentley to draw you as much idea of it, as the post would be persuaded to carry from Twickenham to Florence. The inclosed enchanted little landscape then, is Strawberry Hill; and I will try to explain so much of it, as will help to let you know, whereabouts we are when we are talking to you, for it is incomplete, in so intimate a correspondence as ours, not to be exactly master of every spot, where one another is writing, or reading, or sauntering. This view of the castle is what I have just finished, and is the only side that will be at all regular. Directly before it is an open grove, through which you see a field, which is bounded by a serpentine wood of all kind of trees, and flowering shrubs and flowers. The lawn before the house is situated on the top of a small hill, from whence to the left you see the town and church of Twickenham, encircling a turn of the river, that looks exactly like a seaport in miniature. The opposite shore is a most delicious meadow, bounded by Richmond hill, which loses itself in the noble woods of the park, to the end of the prospect on

the right, where is another turn of the river, and the suburbs of Kingston as luckily placed, as Twickenham is on the left. And a natural terrace on the brow of my hill, with meadows of my own down to the river, commands both extremities. Is not this a tolerable prospect? You must figure that all this is perpetually enlivened by a navigation of boats and barges, and by a road below my terrace, with coaches, post chaises, waggons, and horsemen, constantly in motion; and the fields sprinkled with cows, horses, and sheep. Now you shall walk into the house. The bow-window below leads into a little parlour, hung with a stone coloured Gothic paper, and several fine Venetian prints, which I could never endure, while they pretended, as famous as they are, to be after Titian, &c. but when I gave them this air of barbarous bas-reliefs, they succeeded to a miracle. It is impossible at first sight not to conclude that they contain the history of Attila or Tottila, done about the very æra. From here, under two gloomy arches, you come to the hall and staircase, which it is impossible to describe to you, as it is the most particular and chief beauty of the castle. Imagine the walls covered with

(I call it paper, but it is really paper painted in perspective, to represent) Gothic fretwork, the lightest Gothic balustrade to the staircase, adorned with antelopes, our supporters, bearing shields; lean windows fattened with rich saints, in painted glass, and a vestibule open with three arches, on the landing place, and niches full of trophies of old coats of mail, India shields made of rhinoceros hides, broad-swords, quivers, long-bows, arrows, and spears,—all *supposed* to be taken by Sir Terry Robsart,* in the holy wars. But as none of this regards the enclosed drawing, I will pass to that. The room on the ground floor nearest to you is a bed-chamber, hung with yellow paper and prints, framed in a new manner invented by Lord Cardigan: that is, with black and white borders painted. Over this is Mr. Chute's bed-chamber, hung with red in the same manner. The bow-window room one pair of stairs, is not yet finished; but in the tower beyond it, is the charming closet, where I am now writing to you. It is hung with green paper and water-coloured pictures, has two windows; the one in the drawing looks to the garden, the other to the beautiful prospect, and the top of each gluted with the richest painted glass, of the arms of England, crimson roses, and twenty other pieces of green, purple, and historic bits. I must tell you by the way, that the castle, when finished, will have two and thirty windows enriched with painted glass. In this closet, which is

Mr. Chute's college of arms, are two presses with books of heraldry and antiquities, Madame Sevigné's letter, and many French books that relate to his and her acquaintance. Out of this closet, is the room where we always live, hung with a blue and white paper in stripes, adorned with festoons, and a thousand plump chairs, couches, and luxurious settees covered with linen of the same pattern, and with a bow window commanding the prospect, and gloomed with limes that shade half each window, already decked with painted glass in chiaro-oscuro, set in deep blue glass. Under this room is a cool little hall, where we generally dine, hung with paper to imitate Dutch tiles. I have described so much that you will begin to think that all the accounts I used to give you of the diminutiveness of our habitation was fabulous; but it is really incredible how small most of the rooms are. The only two good chambers I shall have, are not yet built. There will be an eating room, and a library, each twenty feet by thirty, and the latter fifteen feet high. For the plan of the house, I could send it to you in this letter, as easily as the drawing, only that I should have no where to live, till the return of the post. The Chinese summer house which you may distinguish in the distant landscape, belongs to Lord Radnor.† We pique ourselves on nothing but simplicity, and have no carvings, gildings, paintings, inlayings, or tawdry businesses."

In the year 1755 Strawberry Hill was dressed in lilacs and May garlands, to receive its illustrious visitants.

"Yesterday I gave a great breakfast to the Bedford Court. There were the Duke and Duchess, Lord Tavistock, and Lady Caroline, my Lord and Lady Gower, Lady Caroline Egerton, Lady

Betty Waldegrave, Lady Mary Coke, Mrs. Pitt, Mr. Churchill, and Lady Mary, Mr. Bap. Leveson, and Colonel Sebright. The first thing I asked Harry was, 'Does the sun shine?' It did. And

* An ancestor of Sir Rob. Walpole who was a Knight of the Garter.

† This house called Radnor house, built by Robarts, Earl of Radnor, nearly opposite to Strawberry Hill, and separated from Pope's villa by one intermediate house, is now on sale. There are engravings of it, and drawings, as it originally stood, which show that some of the fantastic buildings near the river have been removed. There is much carving and gilding, to which Walpole alludes, in the rooms; and the stained glass is very fine, the work of Price, the famous artist in that line. A grotto similar to that of Pope's, connects the garden with the grounds on the opposite side of the road; and a fine spring, which rises in the grounds, is collected in a house which was once handsomely decorated with shells, but it is now in decay. It was used as a cold bath. The view from the upper windows, which Gray so admired, is worthy of all praise, and far exceeds that of any of the neighbouring grounds, especially that which is bounded by the woods beyond Twickenham, among which the river gracefully curves and is lost. The upper view also towards Kingston commands a second reach of the river at Teddington, and the whole landscape on the opposite bank towards the heights of Richmond is most lovely. The scenery at Strawberry is not to be compared to it, as it looks across the water.

Strawberry was all gold and all green. I am not apt to think that people really like it—that is, enchanted by it; but I think the flattery of yesterday was sincere. I judge by the notice the Duchess took of my drawings.* Oh! how you will think the shades of Strawberry extended! Do you observe the tone of satisfaction with which I say this, as thinking it near? Mrs. Pitt brought her French horns; we placed them in the corner of the wood,

and it was delightful. Poyang† has great custom. I have lately given Count Peron some gold fish, which he has carried in his chaise to town. He has already carried some before; the Russian minister has asked me for some too, but I doubt their succeeding there: unless, according to the universality of my system, everything is to be found out at last, and practised every where."

A few days after he writes to his friend Mr. Montagu.

"It is very satisfactory to me to hear that Miss Montagu was pleased with the day she had passed at Strawberry Hill, but does it not silently reproach you? You will never see it but in winter. Does she not assure you that there are leaves and flowers and verdure? and why will you not believe that with these additions it might look pretty, and might make you some small amends for a day or two purloined from Greatworth? I wish you would visit it when in its beauty, and while it is mine you will not. I flatter myself you will not like it so well when it belongs to the *intendant* of Twickenham, when a cockle-shell walk is made across the lawn, and everything without doors is made regular, and everything *riant* and modern, for this must be its fate. Whether its next master is aboard the Brest fleet, I do not pretend to say: but I scarce think it worth while to dispose of it by my

will, as I have some apprehensions of living to see it granted away *de par le Roy*. My Lady Hervey dined there yesterday with the Rochfords. I told her that, as she is just going to France, I was unwilling to let her see it, for if she should like it, she would desire Mademoiselle, with whom she lives, to beg it for her.‡ Princess Emily has been here. Liked it? Oh! no! I do not wonder I never liked St. James's. She was so inquisitive and so curious in prying into the very offices and servants' rooms, that her Captain Bateman was sensible of it, and begged Catharine not to mention it. He addressed himself well if he had to meet with taciturnity. Catharine immediately ran down to the pond, and whispered to all the reeds, 'Lord, that a princess should be such a gossip!' In short, Strawberry Hill is the puppet-show of the times."

In July 1755 he was flattered not only by Lady Hervey's praises, but by Lord Bath's sprightly and pleasing ballad on his place, and in October of the same year, he is proceeding in his alterations:—"I have been thinning my wood of trees, and planting them out more in the field. I am fitting up the old kitchen for a china room; I am building a bed-chamber for myself over the old blue room, in which I intend to die, though not yet; and some trifles of this kind, which I do not specify to you, because I intend to reserve a little to be quite new to you." In 1758 Sir H. Mann is informed:—

"I am again got into the hands of builders, though this time to a very small extent, only the addition of a little cloister and bed chamber. *A day may come*

that will produce a gallery, a round tower, a larger cloister, and a cabinet, in the manner of a little chapel; but I am too poor§ for these ostentatious designs yet, and

* This letter was written to Mr. Bentley.

† His pond of gold fish in the garden.

‡ This letter was written during the time when there was a talk of a French invasion. See vol. iii. p. 460, Letter July 8, 1759, and Gray's Letters, vol. 3, p. 218.

§ He told Mr. Bentley, July 5, 1755, "I must tell you plainly, that with regard to my circumstances, I generally drive to a penny, and have no money to spare for visions," &c. but see vol. iv. p. 444, Aug. 27, 1764, "With all my extravagance, I am much beforehand, and, having perfected and paid for what I wish to do here, my common expenses are trifling," &c.

I have too many ways of disposing of my money, that I don't know when I shall be richer. However, I amused myself infinitely. Besides my printing house, which is constantly at work; besides such a treasure of taste and drawing as my friend Mr. Bentley; I have a painter in the house, who is an engraver too, a mechanic, an everything. He was a Swiss engineer in the French service, but, his regiment being broken at the peace, Mr. Bentley found him in the Isle of Jersey, and fixed him with me. He has an astonishing genius

for landscape, and added to that all the patience and industry of a German. We are just now practising, and have succeeded surprisingly in a new method of painting, discovered at Paris by Count Caylus, and intended to be the encaustic method of the ancients. My Swiss has painted. I am writing the account,* and my press is to notify our improvements. In short, to finish all the works I have in hand, and all the schemes I have in my head, I cannot afford to live less than 50 years more."

And now another summer unfolds its growing charms, and—

"Strawberry Hill is grown a perfect Paphos. It is the land of beauties. On Wednesday the Duchess of Hamilton and Richmond and Lady Arlington dined there; the two latter stayed all night. There never was so pretty a sight as to see them all three sitting in the † shell. A thousand years hence, when I begin to grow old, if that can ever be, I shall talk of that event, and tell young people how much handsomer the women of my time were than they will be then; I shall say, 'Women alter now; I remember Lady Arlington looking handsomer than her

daughter, the pretty Duchess of Richmond, as they were sitting in the shell on my terrace with the Duchess of Hamilton, one of the famous Gunnings.' Yesterday the other more famous ‡ Gunning dined here. She has made a friendship with my charming niece, to disguise her jealousy of the new countess's beauty. There were they two, their lords, Lord Buckingham and Charlotte. You will think that I did not choose them for my parties so well as women. I do not include Lord Waldegrave in this bad election."

In July of this year, Walpole writes to Florence:—"The weather is sultry. This country never looked prettier. I hope our enemies will not have the heart to spoil it. It would be much disappointment to me, who am going to make great additions to my castle, a gallery, a round tower, and a cabinet, that is to have all the air of a Catholic chapel—bar consecration." And to Lord Strafford, he says:—"You are very kind, my Lord, (but that is not new,) in interesting yourself about Strawberry Hill. I have just finished a Holbein chamber, that I flatter myself you will not dislike, and I have begun to build a new printing house, that the old one may make room for the gallery and round tower." Again—"I long to have your approbation of my Holbein chamber; it has a comely sobriety, that I think answers very well to the tone it should have. My new printing house is finished, in order to pull down the old one and lay the foundation next summer of my round tower. Then follows the gallery and chapel cabinet. I hear your Lordship has tapped your magnificent front too. Well, when all your magnificences and my minimificences are finished, then—we won't sit down and drink, as Pyrrhus said—no, I trust we shall never conclude our plans so filthily; then, I fear, we shall begin others."

The next summer came, and the architectural dreams were realized. In June 1760, he says:—

"I am flounced again into building;—a round tower, gallery, cloister, and chapel, all starting up. If I am forced to

run away by ruining myself, I will come to Florence. I shall sometime, however, trouble you for some patterns of broca-

* Muntz left Mr. Walpole and published another account himself.

† A seat at the end of the lawn, formed in the shape of a shell, commanding a pleasing view of the Thames towards Twickenham; indeed, the best view in the grounds.

‡ Lady Coventry.—His "charming niece," the new Countess, is Lady Waldegrave.

della of two or three colours : it is to finish a round tower that I am adding, with a gallery, to my castle. The quantity I shall want will be pretty large. It is to be a bedchamber entirely hung : bed and eight arm chairs ; the dimensions thirteen feet, and twenty-two diameter. Your Bianca Capella is to be over the chimney. I

shall scarce be ready to hang it these two years ; because I move gently, and never begin till I have the money ready to pay, which don't come very fast, as it is always to be saved out of my income, subject too to twenty other whims and expenses."

In August, he says :—

"My tower erects its battlements bravely.* I am expecting Mr. Chute to build a chapel in the cabinet. A large load of niches, window frames, and ribs is arrived. The cloister is paving ; the

privy garden making ; painted glass adjusting to the windows on the back stairs. With so many irons in the fire, you may imagine I have not much time to write."

In 1763, he says :—"I am going to Strawberry for a few days, *pour faire mes pâques*. The gallery advances rapidly. The ceiling is Henry the Seventh's chapel in *propria personâ*. The canopies are all placed. I think three months will quite complete it. I have bought at Lord Granville's sale the original picture of Charles Brandon and his Queen, and have received to-day from France a copy of Madame Maintenon, which with my La Valiere, and copies of Madame Grammont, and of the charming portrait of the Mazarine, at the Duke of St. Alban's, is to accompany Bianca Capella and Ninon l' Enclos in the Round Tower.† I hope, now, there never will be another auction, for I have not an inch to spare, or a farthing left." Writing after Lord Waldegrave's death, he says :—"I have given up your room to my niece, and have betaken myself to the Holbein chamber, where I am retired from the rest of the family when I choose it, and nearer to overlook my workmen. The Chapel is quite finished, except the carpet. The sable mass of the altar gives it a very sober air ; for, notwithstanding the solemnity of the painted windows, it had a gaudiness that was a little profane."

In May the Gallery was advancing fast, and in a few weeks was to make a figure worth looking at ; and on the 17th another vernal fête is given.

"On vient de nous donner une très jolie fête au chateau de Straberri. Tout était tapissé de narcisses, de tulipes, et de lilacs. Des cors de chasse, des clarinettes, des petits vers galants, faits par des fées, et qui se trouvoient sous la presse ; des fruits à la glace, du thé, du café, des biscuits, et force hot-rolls. This is not the beginning of a letter to you, but of one that I might suppose set out to night for Paris, or rather which I do not suppose will set out thither ; for,

though the narrative is circumstantially true, I do not believe the actors were pleased enough with the scene to give so favourable an account of it. The French do not come hither to see. A l'Anglaise, happened to be the word in fashion ; and half a dozen of the most fashionable people have been the dupes of it. * * Mad. de Boufflers, I think, will die a martyr to a taste, which she fancied she had, and finds she had not. She rises every morning so fatigued with the toils

* Yet he knew their fragility. "I am writing, I am building, both works that will outlast the memory of battles and heroes. Truly I believe the one will as much as the other. My buildings are paper, like my writings, and both will be blown away in ten years after I am dead. If they had not the substantial use of amusing me while I live, they would be worth little indeed." Letter, 5th August, 1761.

† This arrangement was altered subsequently. These portraits were all placed in the north room, while the larger portraits of Mrs. Clive and Lady Suffolk were substituted for them in the Round Tower.

of the preceding day, that she has not strength, if she had inclination, to observe the best or the finest things she sees. She came hither to-day, to a great breakfast I made for her, with her eyes a foot deep in her head, her hands dangling, and scarce able to support her knitting bag. Mad. Dusson, who is Dutch built, and whose muscles are pleasure proof, came with her. There were besides, Lady Mary Coke, Lord and Lady Holderness, the Duke and Duchess of Grafton, Lord Hertford, Lord Villiers, Offley, Messieurs de Fleury, D'Eon, and Duclos. The latter is author of the Life of Louis XI., dresses like a dissenting minister, which I suppose is the livery of a *bel esprit*, and is much more impetuous than agreeable. We breakfasted in the great parlour, and I had filled the hall and large cloister, by turns, with French horns and clarionettes. As the French ladies had never seen a printing house, I carried them to see mine; they found something ready set, and desiring to see what it was, it proved as follows. [*Here follow some gallant verses on Madame de Boufflers, and Madame Dusson.*] You will comprehend that the first speaks English, and that the second does not; that the second is handsome, and that the first is not; and that the second was born in Holland. This little gentillesse pleased,

In July he says:—

“I quit the Gallery almost in the critical minute of consummation. Gilders, carvers, upholsterers, and picture-cleaners are labouring at their several forges, and I do not love to trust a hammer or a brush without my own supervisal. This will make my stay very short; but it is a greater compliment than a month would be at another season, and yet I am not profuse of months. Well! but I begin to be ashamed of my magnificence. Strawberry is growing sumptuous in its latter day; it will scarce be any longer like the fruit of its name, or the modesty of its ancient demeanour, both which seem to

In August, he says to Mr. Conway:—

“My Gallery claims your promise: the painters and gilders finish to-morrow, and next day it washes its hands. I had writ this last night. This morning I received your paper of evasions. *Perfide que vous êtes.* You may let it alone, you will never see anything like my Gallery: and then, to ask me to leave it the instant

and attoned for the popery of my house, which was not serious enough for Madame de Boufflers, who is *Montmorency et du sang du premiere Chretien*, and too serious for Madame Dusson, who is a Dutch Calvinist. The latter's husband was not here, nor Drumgold, who have both got fevers, or the Duc de Nivernois, who dined at Claremont. The Gallery is not advanced enough to give them any idea at all, as they are not apt to go out of their way for one; but the Cabinet, and the glory of yellow glass at top, which had a charming sun for a foil, did surmount their indifference, especially as they were animated by the Duchess of Grafton, who had never happened to be here before, and who perfectly entered into the air of enchantment and fairyism, *which is the tone of this place*, and was peculiarly so to-day. * * By September the Gallery will probably have all its fine clothes on, and by what have been tried, I think it will look very well. The fashion of the garments, to be sure, will be ancient; but I have given them an air that is very becoming. Princess Amelia was here last night while I was abroad: and if Margaret is not too much prejudiced by the guinea left, or by the natural partiality to what servants call *our house*, I think was pleased, particularly with the Chapel.”

have been in Spenser's prophetic eye, when he sung of

—— the blushing strawberries,
Which lurk, close-shrouded from high looking eyes,
Shewing that sweetness low and hidden lies.

In truth, my collection was too great already to be lodged humbly; it has extended my walls, and pomp followed. It was a neat, small house; it never will be a comfortable one, and except one fine apartment does not deviate from its simplicity. Adieu! I know nothing about the world, and am only Strawberry's and yours.”

* Mrs. Keppel, one of his nieces, who married the Bishop of Exeter, sister to Lady Waldegrave; her picture was at the east end of the Gallery, by Ramsay.

house with me, because I expected all you. It is mighty well—mighty fine. No, sir,

no, I will not come, nor am I in the humour to do anything else you desire."

August 15, a few days after, he says, to the same correspondent:—

"The most important news I have to tell you is that the Gallery is finished, that is, the workmen have quitted it. For chairs and tables, not one is arrived yet. Well! how you will tramp up and down it! Methinks I wish you would. We are in the perfection of beauty. Verdure itself was never green till this summer, thanks to the deluges of rain. Our Complexion used to be mahogany in August. Nightingales and roses indeed are out of blow, but the season is celestial. I have but a moment's time for answering your

letter. My house is full of people, and has been so from the instant I breakfasted, and more are coming: in short, I keep an inn; the sign the Gothic Castle. Since my Gallery was finished I have not been in it a quarter of an hour together; my whole time is passed in giving tickets for seeing it, and hiding myself while it is seen. Take my advice, never build a charming house for yourself between London and Hampton Court; every body will live in it but you," &c.

We hear nothing more of Strawberry, which slept through the winter, when its owner wrote to Mr. Churchill:—

"I had not then got the draught of the Conqueror's kitchen; and the tiles you were so good as to send me, are grown horribly afraid lest old Dr. Ducarel, who is an ostrich of an antiquary, and can digest superannuated brickbats, should have gobbled them up. At my return from Strawberry Hill, I find the whole cargo safe, and am really much obliged to you. I weep over the ruined kitchen, but enjoy the tiles. They are exactly like a few which I obtained from the Cathedral of Gloucester when it was new paved. They are inlaid in the floor of my china room. I would have got enough to pave it entirely; but the Canons, who were flinging them away, had so much devotion left, that they enjoined me not to pave a pagoda with them, nor put them to any profane use. As scruples increase in a ratio to their decrease, I did not know but a china room might

be casuistically interpreted a pagoda, and sued for no more. My cloister is finished and consecrated; but as I intend to convert the old blue and white hall, next to the china room, into a gothic columbarium, I should seriously be glad to finish the floor with Norman tiles. We have divine weather (April). The Bishop of Carlisle has been with me two days at Strawberry, where we saw the eclipse to perfection; not that there was much sight in it. The air was very chill at the time, and the light singular; not there was not a blackbird that left off singing for it. In the evening the Duke of Devonshire came with the Straffords from the other end of Twickenham, and drank tea with us. They had none of them seen the Gallery since it was finished—even the Chapel was new to the Duke, and he was so struck with it that he desired to offer at the shrine an incense pot of silver philigrain!"

In June 1764, the Prince of Masserano

"and his suite, and the Guerchys and their aunt, dine here next week. Poor little Strawberry never thought of such fetes. I did invite them to breakfast, but they confounded it, and understood that they

were asked to dinner, so I must do as well as I can. Both the ambassadors are in love with my niece (Lady Waldegrave); therefore I trust they will not have unsentimental stomachs."

The next day they came:—

"Strawberry, whose glories perhaps verge towards their setting, has been more sumptuous to-day than ordinary, and banquetted their representative majesties of France and Spain. I had Monsieur and Madame Guerchy, Mademoiselle de Nangis, their daughter, and two other French gentlemen, the Prince of Masserano, his brother and secretary, Lord March, George Selwyn, Miss Ann Pitt, and my niece Waldegrave.

The refectory never was so crowded, nor have any foreigners been here before that comprehended Strawberry. Indeed, everything succeeded to a hair. A violent shower in the morning laid the dust, brightened the green, refreshed the roses, pinks, and orange flowers, and the blossoms with which the acacias are covered. A rich storm of thunder and lightning gave a dignity of colouring to the heavens, and the sun appeared enough to illuminate the



landscape, without basking himself over at his length. During dinner there were French horns and clarionets in the cloister, and after coffee I treated them with an English and to them a very new collation, a syllabub, milked under the cows, that were brought to the brow of the terrace. Then they went to the printing-house and saw a new fashionable French song printed. They drank tea in the gallery, and at eight

went away to Vauxhall. They really seemed quite pleased with the place and the day; but I must tell you the treasury of the abbey will feel it, for without magnificence all was handsomely done. I must keep myself maigre, at least till the interdict is taken off by my consent. I have kings and queens in my neighbourhood, but this is no royal foundation."

The next improvement we meet with is in that small detached portion of ground, separated from the grounds of Strawberry by the turnpike-road, and now a grove of fine chesnuts and limes, and some rarer trees.

"In London one can live as one will, and at Strawberry I will live as I will. Apropos, my good old tenant Franklin is dead, and I am in possession of his cottage, which will be a delightfully additional plaything at Strawberry. I shall be violently tempted to stick in a few cypresses and lilacs there before I go to Paris."

To Mr. Cole, he says,

"I have lately had an accession to my territory here by the death of good old Franklin, to whom I had given, for his life, the lease of the cottage and garden across the road. Besides a little pleasure in planting and in crowding it with flowers, I intend to make, what I am sure you are antiquarian enough to approve, a bower; though your friends think that they did not indulge in such retreats, at least not under that appellation; but though we love the same ages, you must excuse worldly me for preferring the romantic scenes of antiquity. * * My bower is

determined, but not at all what it is to be; though I write romances I cannot tell how to build all that belongs to them. Madam Dunois, in the fairy tales, used to *tapestry* them with *jonquils*; but, as that furniture will not last above a fortnight in the year, I shall prefer something more huckaback. I have decided that the outside shall be *treillage*, which, however, I shall not commence till I have again seen some of old Louis's old fashioned *Galanteries* at Versailles. Rosamond's bower you and I and Tom Hearne knew was a labyrinth, but as my territory will admit of a very short clew, I lay aside all thoughts of a mazy habitation; though a bower is my delight, from an arbour, and must have more chambers than one. In short, I both know, and don't know, what it should be. I am almost afraid I must go and read Spenser, and wade through his allegories and drawing stanzas, to get at a picture."

We next come to a letter, dated Strawberry Hill, June 10, 1765, 11 p. m.

"I am just come out of the garden, in the most oriental of all evenings, and from breathing odours beyond those of Araby. The acacias, which the Arabians have the sense to worship, are covered with blossoms, the honeysuckles dangle from every tree in festoons, the seringas are thickets of sweets, and the new cut hay in the field, tempers the balmy gales with simple freshness, while a thousand sky rockets, launched into the air at Ranelagh and Marylebone, illuminate the same, and give it the air of Haroun Alraschid's Paradise. I was not quite so content at

daylight. Some foreigners dined here, and, though they admired our verdure, it mortified me by its brownness—we have not had a drop of rain this month to curl the top of our daisies. My company was Lady Lyttleton, Lady Schaub, a Madame de Juliac, from the Pyrenneans, very handsome and not a girl, and of Lady Schaub's mould, the Comte de Caraman, nephew of Madame de Mirepoix, a Monsieur de Clausonette, and General Schouallon, the favourite of the late Czarina, absolute favourite for a dozen years without making an enemy," &c.

A few weeks subsequent, he says to Mr. Montagu:

"I wished for you to day; Mr. Chute and Cowslade dined here. The day was divine, the sun gleamed down into the chapel in all the glory of popery, the gallery was all radiance. We drank our coffee on the bench under the great ash

tree, the verdure was delicious; our tea in the Holbein room, by which a thousand chaises and barges passed, and I showed them my new cottage and garden over the way, which they had never seen, and with which they were enchanted. It is

so retired, so modest, and yet so cheerful and trim, that I expect you to fall in love with it. I intend to bring it a handfull of *treillage* and *agrémens* from Paris,

for being across the road, and quite detached, it is to have nothing gothic about it, nor pretend to call cousins with the mansion-house."

Four years more passed away, and in May 1769, the castle and its owner were rejoicing in their wonted elegant hospitality.

" Strawberry has been in great glory. I have given a festino there that will almost mortgage it. Last Tuesday all France dined there; Monsieur and Madame du Chatelet, the Duc de Liancourt, three more French ladies, whose names you will find in the enclosed papers, eight other Frenchmen, the Spanish and Portuguese ministers, the Holdernesses, Fitzroys, in short we were four and twenty. They arrived at two; at the gates of the castle I received them, *dressed in the cravat of Gibbons's* carving, and a pair of gloves embroidered up to the elbows, that had belonged to James the First. The French servants stared and firmly believed this was the dress of English country gentlemen. After taking a sur-

vey of the apartments we went to the printing house, where I had prepared the enclosed verses, with translations by Monsieur de Lille, one of the company. The moment they were printed off I gave a private signal, and French horns and clarionets accompanied this compliment. We then went to see Pope's grotto and garden, and retired to a magnificent dinner in the refectory. In the evening we walked, had tea, coffee, and lemonade, in the gallery, which was illuminated with a thousand or thirty candles, I forget which, and played at whist or loo till midnight. Then there was a cold supper, and at one the company returned to town, saluted by fifty nightingales, who, as tenants of the manor, came to do honour to their lord."

In 1771 things are approaching their completion.

" I am making a very curious purchase at Paris, the complete armour of Francis the First. It is gilt in relief, and is very rich and beautiful. It comes out of the Crozat Collection. I am building a small Chapel too in my garden, to secure two valuable pieces of antiquity, and which have been presents singularly lucky for me. They are, the window from Bexhill, with the portraits of Henry the Third and his Queen, procured for me by Lord Ashburnham. The other great part of the tomb of Capoccio, marked in my Anec-

dotes of Painting on the subject of the Confessor's shrine, and sent to me from Rome by Mr. Hamilton, our minister at Naples. It is very extraordinary that I should happen to be master of these curiosities. After next summer, by which time my castle and collection will be complete (for if I buy more I must build another castle for another collection), I propose to form another catalogue and description, and shall take the liberty to call on you for your assistance."

We must now gather up a few *crumbs*, and desultory finishings, as they drop accidentally in our view, during the latter part of the correspondence; for, though the castle had now risen in its glory, yet as attached lovers are constantly making presents to their mistresses, so Walpole was always searching out for opportunities to lend a new grace, and give an additional lustre, to his favorite offspring. Besides his delightful Chapel, he was finishing in 1772 a new bedchamber; and while so many old houses were pulled down or re-modelled at the time, he boasted, "*that Strawberry is almost the last monastery left, at least in England.*" In 1774 he was talking of employing Mr. Essex, who designed the cross at Amptill, to build his offices, for he mourned that "his castle was finished," and what could he do? Two years more passed away, and then, in 1776 he writes, "I have had a gothic architect from Cambridge to design me a gallery, which will end in a house, that is an hexagon closet of seven feet diameter. I have been making a beauty room, which was effected by buying two dozen of small copies of Sir Peter Lely, and hanging them up." He then (1776) "carried up his little tower higher than the round one: it has an exceedingly pretty effect, breaking the long line of the house picturesquely, and

looking very ancient ; diminutive as it is it adds much to the antique air of the whole in both fronts." He then reminds Mr. Conway, " that neither Lady Ailesbury, nor you, nor Mrs. Damer, have seen my divine new chapel, nor the billiard sticks with which the Countess of Pembroke and Arcadia used to play with her brother Sir Philip, nor the portrait of *La belle Jennings* in the state bedchamber." In 1779 his original visions of architectural beauty seemed recurring with even augmented delight.

" I have bought at Hudson's sale a fine design of a chimney-piece by Holbein, for Henry the Eighth. If I had a room left I would erect it. It is certainly not so gothic as that in my Holbein room, but there is a great deal of taste for that bastard style ; perhaps it was executed at Nonsuch. I do intend, under Mr. Essex's inspection, to begin my offices next spring. It is late, in my day, I confess, to return to brick and mortar, but I shall be glad to perfect my plan, or the next possessor will marry my castle to a doric stable. There is a proportion through two or three rooms in the Alhambra, that might easily be improved into gothic, though there seems but small affinity between them, and they might be finished within with Dutch tiles and painting, or bits of ordinary marble, as there must be gilding. Mosaic seems to be their chief ornaments

for halls, ceilings, and floors. Fancy must sport in the furniture, and mottos might be gallant and would be very arabesque. I would have a mixture of colours, but with a strict attention to harmony and taste ; and some *one* should predominate, as supposing it the favourite colour of the lady who was sovereign of the Knight's affections, who built the house. Carpets are classically Mahometan, and fountains—but, alas ! our climate, till last summer, was never romantic. Were I not so old I would at least *build* a Moorish hovel, for you see my head runs on Grenada and Italy, the most picturesque parts of the Mahomedan and Catholic religions, and with the mixture of African and Spanish names one might make something very agreeable ; at least I will not give the hint to Mr. Cumberland," &c.

And now it may be asked why, after this labour of love had continued for half a century, a building should have appeared that has excited the sneers of the learned and the disappointment of all, who expected to find in it a realization of its owner's taste, and who had been led to anticipate, from the descriptions and drawings of it which appeared, something very different from a castellated cottage with walls of lath and plaister and battlements of wood, surrounded and overlooked on all sides by turnpike roads, possessing no rooms, excepting the gallery and its tribune, of elegance and size, and after having been thrice repaired, * now falling into decay. The answer to this must be composed of two or three reasons united. In the first place, as regards its size, it was as large as Walpole wanted as a repository for his collections or a dwelling for himself and his small establishment. 2ndly. The expenses of it were defrayed entirely from an income which, considering his rank of life and the costliness of his collections, required to be protected with economy and prudence, and which was, in some measure, dependant on the casualty of another life.† Then, as Lord Dover observes, it would be unfair, in the present age ; when the principles of Gothic architecture are so much better understood, to criticise Strawberry Hill too severely. It was the glimmering of the

* His friend Mr. Williams said of him " That he had outlived three sets of his own battlements."

† The income of H. Walpole (for he received no patrimonial fortune) was derived from three sinecure places : Usher of the Exchequer, Comptroller of the Pipe, and Clerk of the Estreats ; in 1744 these produced him 2,000*l.* a-year, but subsequently about 6,300*l.* Some years before his death he lost one by the death of his brother, which Lord North had previously offered to secure for him, as his own, but which he declined.

restoration of Gothic architecture, which had been long neglected ; but, comparing it with that of the buildings about the same period, or a little before it, we shall find it superior to them in its taste and decorations. Look at Kent's and Batty Langley's designs ; look at Gibbs's quadrangle to All Souls, Oxford, and, lastly, to the two western towers to Westminster Abbey, designed by that truly great man Sir Christopher Wren ; and then, in common fairness and justice, we must acquit Walpole of being behind his contemporaries in his knowledge of an art that was then just struggling to wake from a long interval of neglected repose. This was shewn also in the gradual improvements and purification of his taste. His latest works—his long gallery and his round tower—were far superior to the former parts, and Lord Dover thinks “ that in their interior * decorations there is very little to be objected to, and much to be admired.” It must also be observed, that the whole design was formed by Walpole and his friends without any *professional* assistance. Lord Edgumbe and Mr. Selwyn and Mr. Williams assisted in the architectural plans, and Bentley furnished drawings for the decorations in the rooms. There was no pretence or assumption in Walpole's character as regarded his attainments ; what knowledge he possessed was not covered with *leaf-gold*. He loved antiquities, but he did not pretend to be an antiquary. “ In his best days (he said) he never could pretend to more than having flitted over some flowers of knowledge.” He called himself a composition of Anthony Wood and Madame Dunois. He owned to Mr. Cole, “ I know I am but a fragment of an antiquary, for I abhor all Saxon doings, and whatever did not exhibit some taste, grace, or elegance, and some ability in the artists. I don't care a straw for archbishops, bishops, mitred abbots, and cross-legged knights.” And, as regards his house, he says to Mr. Barret, who had built, under Wyatt's direction, his beautiful Gothic mansion at Lee, † near Canterbury, “ If Mr. Mathews was really entertained I am glad, but Mr. Wyatt has made him too correct a Goth not to have seen all the imperfections and bad execution of my attempts, for neither Mr. Bentley nor my workmen had *studied* the science, and I was always too desultory and impatient to consider, that I should please myself more by allowing time, than by hurrying my plans into execution before they were ripe ; my house, therefore, is but a sketch by a beginner, yours is finished by a great master ; and if Mr. Mathews liked mine, it was *en virtuose*, who loves the dawnings of an art or the glimmerings of its restoration.” With regard to the situation, *we* should think it could scarcely be approved by those who know how many delightful scenes of beauty the banks of the Thames afford in the vicinity of the spot where Walpole's residence is placed. It is, according to our taste, like all the Twickenham ‡ villas, placed on the *wrong* side of the river, and which are, consequently, for the greater part of the day, darkened by shade. Strawberry Hill possesses the disadvantage of being exposed to the east and north ; the river, though

* The decorations of the long gallery were modelled from Henry the Seventh's Chapel at Westminster. The little tribune appears to us to be simple and elegant ; yet Gray's objection to the “ gilding and glass ” of the gallery, and its want of harmony with the other parts of the building, seems not to be unjust.

† Afterwards the residence of Sir Egerton Brydges, and famous, for many years, for the Lee Priory Press. Mr. Barrett possessed a great gem, in Walpole's eyes, the portrait of Anne of Cleves, by Holbein, in the identical ivory box, turned like a Provence rose, as it was brought over for Henry the Eighth ; “ it will be a great favour to see it, for it lives in Cotton and Clover.” See vol. vi. p. 575.

‡ Pope always spelt the name of his village—Twit'nam.

flowing at the foot, is only seen to advantage from the upper windows of the house ; and one single view (in itself, however, very pleasing) of the curve of the waters as they wind round the village of Twickenham and reflect the ancient tower of the church, (forming, as it were, a little inland bay) and visible from a distant part of the grounds, must either satisfy the lover of rural beauty, or excite the desire of more remote excursions. No skill in landscape gardening is shewn in the grounds, though we might have expected some refined specimens of taste from his hands, who had written very pleasingly and ingeniously on the subject. The lawn or field in which Strawberry Hill stands, consists of about five or six acres, of an oblong form ; a low terrace (a *terreno*) is carried along the southern brow, planted with ilexes and laurels, and a gravel walk below runs round the exterior boundary of the whole. No attempt to divide or break the scene is made ; none to set the distant prospect in the rich frame-work of the nearer foliage, which would have been advisable, as the heights of Richmond are too indistinctly marked to produce a proper effect upon an extended landscape. The lawn itself is simply broken by an open plantation of limes and chesnuts, and the more distant and southern grove which separates it from the neighbouring fields, is injured in its effect by a wrong disposition of the ground and a monotonous and abrupt curvature of the walks. It is probable that alterations, injurious to the effects originally intended, may have been subsequently introduced ; and, indeed, the neglect of half a century is often sufficient to obliterate or much impair the beauty and elegance of the most finished design ; still, we have observed enough to convince us that Walpole did not add those beauties to his favourite seat which it was capable of receiving ; that he might have profited much from the neighbourhood in which he was placed, and fetched plans of improvement from the surrounding gardens to have decorated and improved his own. From Lord Radnor's he might have learned what new and opening prospects will often be developed, to the surprise of the spectator, by a change of situation inconceivably small ; from Pope's grounds, which *he* had an opportunity of seeing in their original state, and the destruction of which he had the taste and feeling to lament, he might have seen what beauties may be produced in the most disadvantageous situation ; and how *poetic* was the eye that formed those sweet delicious lawns, opening one into another, and all secluded, like a nest, from public view, though formed out of a small field, and bounded on all sides by lanes and roads ; and, lastly, at his neighbour's, the Duke of Argyle's, at Whitton, he might have felt what graceful ornament is bestowed on our native landscape, and what assistance is given to the effect of architectural forms, by the judicious introduction of trees of exotic growth ; he might have beheld rising before him the dark umbrage of those magnificent cedar-woods, and seen them spreading far and wide their arms of immortal verdure ; and those gigantic pines that seem even now, in every gale that blows, to be discoursing with their brethren on Ida.*

We have, however, no right to be introducing our visionary improve-

* " I listen'd to the venerable pines
Then in close converse, and if right I guessed,
Delivering many a message to the winds
In secret, for their kindred on Mount Ida."

Rogers's Italy, (The Gondola) p. 64.

See Walpole's account of this Arch. Duke of Argyle in his *Memoirs of George II.* vol. i. p. 240, and *Corresp.* vol. vi. p. 114. Walpole says, " Most of the exotics which have been naturalized to our climate were introduced by him."

ments into the realities of Strawberry Hill; and why speak of adding new embellishments to a spot from which every Muse and Grace have fled, that is despoiled and rifled of all its charms, that is thrown away like a discarded mistress, unvalued and unmourned; and that is now, alas! doomed, *like all those around it*, first to the mercenary hammer of the auctioneer, and then to the ruthless havoc and Gothic ignorance of its new proprietor. The simple column which the affectionate piety of Pope erected to the memory of his aged and beloved parent is now the property of a city attorney, and is offered to the highest bidder. The villa to which the fascinating Clive retired from the applause and admiration of the world is already trembling to its fall, and has only been preserved by having, for a few years, been entrusted to hands as faithful, as fair. That stately mansion, once the Duke of Wharton's, and its suburban groves, are all levelled to the ground; and a few days since, as we passed, we saw a herd of boisterous bargemen and sailors carousing on the lawn, that has always been a sacred spot in our eyes; on the very lawn, where Parnell had sung, where Marchmont had trodden, and where St. John had conversed. *Mabland** with all its fairy battlements, its rich carvings, and fantastic architecture is on sale. Marble Hill still exists, but exists to lament the long absence of the mistress it had loved; who, worthy of its *sweet* domain, and contented with it, in her meek and delicate reserve, neither regretted the vanity of courts nor complained of the economy † of kings. A broken and dilapidated summer-house is the only memorial to remind us that the "author of the Seasons" once owned the place, and the "gentle Druid" sleeps, indeed, neglected and forgotten in his grove. ‡ The "Genius Loci" has departed from his old abode. Along that lovely vale a voice of weeping and lament has been heard. The forsaken scenery alone remains. Nature is still as beautiful there as she was in other and in better days. The Thames still glides by those wooded hills—still bathes those soft and verdant slopes with the same bright and silver current. The evening sun still lights up those rich and elmy meadows with its emerald hues; the moon seems still to linger in her course over those pale and poplar isles; but the minds that breathed into them are no more; the eyes that drank their splendour are dim in death; the voices to which their delighted echoes listened, have long been silent in the grave; no poetic footsteps will again brush from those verdant alleys the dews of morn; the very swans in the bosom of the waters seem to us forsaken and forlorn. It may be our weakness, it may be our old and long attachment to spots consecrated, in our minds, by all that beauty and genius and learning and virtue could give, but we have fallen, as we have been almost daily wandering over these scenes, into a seriousness and pensiveness of thought that seems now most congenial to them. The nightingales were in full song, resounding amid every chesnut grove; but

* Mabland, Lord Radnor's.

† Lady Suffolk retired to Marble Hill with very limited means. George the Second made her a present of the house, which cost 10,000*l.* and after living with economy she did not die worth more than 20,000*l.* See *Reminiscences*, p. xcii. "*Sweet Marble Hill*," is the expression in Lord Bath's Ballad.

‡ See Collins's beautiful ode on Thomson's death,

"In yonder grove a Druid lies," &c.

Thomson's Villa is remarkable for its beautiful gardens and splendid trees, which were planted by George Ross, esq. who purchased it after Thomson's death. It was afterwards the residence of the late Hon. Mrs. Boscawen, and now of the Earl of Shaftesbury

they only spoke to us of that still sweeter* voice that is mute ; every lawn was brilliant with sunshine and with dews, but we had come to them after gazing on the resemblance (itself even faded by time) of charms far more captivating and enthralling than theirs. Every tree, every thorn was fragrant with the odours of the spring ; but we thought of that more abundant sweetness, of those richer and more refreshing gales that are breathed upon the *heart* of man by the lips of beauty, when uttering the language of virtue, of affection, and of truth. We saw the majestic river flowing in his strength ; and we thought of those noble minds that once, *fatigued with glory*, had reposed beside its shades ;† we remembered that here had been seen the friendly reconciliation of those who had been once opposed in hostile array, and that generous forgiveness that seizes the first auspicious moments to bury in oblivion its former injuries and wrongs ; we knew that here, too, had been in one bright example shewn, that honourable self-reliance which, wise in its design, and steadfast in its purpose, is independent of fortune herself ; we thought of these things ; we could call up amid these scenes each individual point and feature of the historic portraits ; and we thought that if Walpole could revisit his once beloved retreat, he would scarcely regret that it was now to disappear ; better, surely, abruptly to depart, than to prolong a dubious existence amidst everything that was alien, and much that was abhorrent to the feelings of him who founded it, alas ! in the vain hope, with which we all continue to erect our unsubstantial fabrics upon earth, that it would have been with filial care protected, and preserved, by descendants proud of their heritage, conscious of its value, and possessing minds congenial to his own.

INSCRIPTION IN ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, WINDSOR.

MR. URBAN,

I SEND you a drawing (*see the Plate*) of one of the beautiful old doors in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, together with a fac-simile of the inscription carved upon it. My attention was first called to this inscription in consequence of having been informed that no one had hitherto been able to decypher it.

The door on which it is to be seen is the one at the entrance of the small chapel, near the south door, in which the gentlemen of the choir deposit their surplices. This has been generally called the Aldworth Chapel, but was originally that of Dr. Oliver King, Bishop of Bath and Wells.

The words appear to be

De sursū est (*liber*) ut discā.

A book is represented with its chain by which it was formerly the custom to attach books to the desk or shelf ; and, by the hand issuing from clouds at the commencement of the line, it would appear that allusion was intended to be made to the Holy Scriptures, "given—from above—for our learning."

The letters are of nearly the same elegant pattern as those of the inscriptions carved at the back of the lower seats of the choir, (being the 20th Psalm in the Vulgate,) engraved in the Introduction to Gough's Sepulchral Monuments, vol. ii. pl. xxiv.

Yours, &c. ED. JESSE.

* Pope used to be called by his friends "the little nightingale."

† Sir Rob. Walpole's villa was on the banks of the Thames at Chelsea. "I went t'other night, (says H. W.) to look at my poor favourite Chelsea." Sir R. W. also had a lodge in Richmond Park. Lord Bolingbroke lived at Battersea, Sir Wm. Temple at Sheen, Lord Burlington at Chiswick, Lord Lauderdale at Ham. When Pope's visitors were with him, Twickenham must have been a *nest of nightingales*. We do not know whether anybody cares either about Pope or his garden ; if they do, they may be told that in that garden, now being destroyed, is a beautiful tree, the finest in England, of the *Fraxinus Juglandifolia* and that the *Magnolia Tripetala* also there, is the *only* plant of the kind that has ever ripened its seeds in this country. Walpole says, that Pope undoubtedly contributed to form the taste of Kent.

MR. URBAN, *Lewisham, Mar. 26.*

NAPOLEON'S sarcasm against "the nation of shopkeepers" has often been quoted; but the fact that by the laws of Ethelstan, he who made three voyages on his own account was entitled to the honours and the rank of a thane, is not so generally known to our countrymen. Now it is notorious that the founders of many of our noblest families were engaged in trade or business, and therefore I venture to hint to the Gresham Committee, that the following extract from the laws of the Saxon Monarch should be placed as an Inscription in some conspicuous part of the New Royal Exchange:

And 317 marrepe zeþeah þ he feoð þuize
oreþu pið rae he hiꝝ azenum cþært fe
pær þonne rýþþan þezenpihter peopðe.

And if a merchant thrived, so that he fared thrice over the wide sea by his own craft (on his own bottom?) then was he thenceforth of thane-right worthy.

My extract is made from the recently published volume printed by order of the Record Commission, and edited by Mr. Thorpe, entitled, "The Ancient Laws and Institutes of England;" a work of the highest value and instruction to all who are interested in what concerns our ancestors.

Yours, &c. J. Y. AKERMAN.

MR. URBAN, *Temple, April 29.*

AS our middle-age literature is now attracting so much attention, the subject of the following notice may not be altogether without its interest.

The last volume published by the Camden Society contains "Three Metrical Romances." The editor, Mr. Robson, quotes the "History of English Rhythms" as giving these poems to the "Clerk of Tranent;" and then cites the following passage:

"There is one peculiarity in these poems (Gawan and Galogas, the Howlat, &c.) which should not pass unnoticed. The short line, or in technical language, the *bob*, which introduces the wheel, is lengthened out into a full alliterative verse, and is always closely connected with the wheel, instead of being separated from it by a stop. The same peculiarity is found in every Scotch poem of the 15th century that admits a wheel of this kind—a strong argument to show that the poems from which we have quoted are of earlier date."

He afterwards refers to a song, contained in one of the earlier publications of the Society, which, he tells us, belongs to the reign of Edward II. and the structure of whose stanza he considers as "quite fatal to Mr. Guest's hypothesis." Having thus got rid of the difficulty arising from the peculiarity of the metre, Mr. Robson does not hesitate to assign his poems to the close of the 13th century.

These poems had been attributed by Laing and other critics to Sir Hugh of Eglynton, who died in 1385. As the romances detail certain adventures of Gawain, and as Wynton tells us that Eglynton wrote "an Awntyre of Gawan," this criticism was generally considered to be a sound one. I argued against it, and partly founded my objections on the peculiarities of the stanza. At the same time I pointed out an "Awntyre of Gawan," (since edited by Madden) which, I believed, *was* written by Eglynton; and suggested that the poems now under consideration *might* have been written by the clerk of Tranent, who seems, like Eglynton, to have made Gawain his hero, for he is expressly commemorated by Dunbar as having

"Made the auntrys of Gawaine."

These conclusions have, I believe, been very generally admitted. The argument, founded on the metre, certainly remains unshaken. There is no instance of a bob-wheel being connected with the rest of the stanza, by means of an alliterative bob-line (as in the poems before us) which can date earlier than the 15th century. The song to which Mr. Robson refers us proves nothing. Its stanzas differ in *kind* from those we are now considering. They have neither bob nor bob-line, nor any substitute for such an appendage. The reference is wholly irrelevant to the subject under discussion.

I believe every English scholar who reads these poems will feel satisfied that their date has been anticipated some hundred and fifty years. They certainly belong to the 15th century, and as the clerk of Tranent lived at that period, and wrote certain "auntrys of Gawain," he may very possibly—perhaps I might have said probably—have been their author.

Yours, &c. E. G.

MR. URBAN,

IN the introduction to the Three Metrical Romances, recently edited by Mr. Robson for the Camden Society, a passage is printed from a letter of Petrarch, illustrative of the relation existing between the poets and the minstrels of the Middle Ages, and also curious as noticing a practice adopted by Boccacio of utterly destroying his compositions in order to their more correct and polished execution.

But of the two paragraphs, of which the passage consists, the latter is so corrupt as in some parts to be wholly unintelligible, and in others evidently such as the restorer of pure Latinity would have disdained to indite. A feeling of respect to the memory of Petrarch induced me, on reading the paragraph, to correct, in the margin of my book, some of the most obvious errors; and, as the emendations present one or two remarkable instances of the manner in which ancient authors were frequently corrupted through the carelessness of copyists, you will scarcely think an apology requisite for transmitting the remarks to you. Some of your readers will doubtless be pleased to have the passage restored to a more creditable state, and others may derive momentary amusement from observing the strange distortions to which the language even of the best and most perspicuous writers was liable, when their works could be multiplied by no other means than the uncertain craft of the scribe.

The paragraph begins

“Et hi quidem, quotiens putas mihi, credo idem alia, blande in portum, molestique sint, quamvis jam mihi solito rarius, seu mutati studii atque ætatis reverentia, seu repulsa.”

This is a perfectly faithful transcript from the Basle edition of 1581. But the utmost ingenuity would fail to extract any meaning whatever from the words as they now stand. The whole mistake, however, resolves itself into the omission of a dot, the omission of a stroke, and the repetition of a letter. The copyist neglected to observe the dot over the *i*, and thus read *in portum* instead of *inportuni*, counting three straight minims instead of four, he wrote *sint* for *sunt*, and repeating the *s* of *sæpe*, converted *repulsa* into *repulsas*. This

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last mistake was more easy, inasmuch as the period was originally terminated not with *repulsa*, but with *instantia*.

The next sentence of the paragraph Mr. Robson has very properly corrected in its first member by removing the full stop, which, in the printed editions, occurs before *egit*, but the latter member remains with remarkable blunders. It forms, indeed, a sentence in itself, or perhaps rather two sentences, the first commencing with *fueruntque*, the last with *quo*. Neither of them, as the text is given, affords any consistent sense.

“Fueruntque horum aliqui a me quem precibus vicerant voti compotes, illi quidem, sed alioquin,” &c.

Those unaccustomed to the collation of manuscripts would be slow to suppose that this nonsense could be occasioned by the omission of a single repeated syllable, and the neglect of a small flexure of contraction, yet such is the case. The author unquestionably wrote *aliqui qui* and *voti compotes illius quidem*.

The following sentence is still more obscure, and many readers may have been greatly puzzled to account for such an expression as *elemosina speciem rarus*. The difficulty is, however, again to be attributed solely to the stupid inattention of the transcriber. Finding a *v* with a mark of contraction, he read it *ra*, and then to produce something like a grammatical construction, completed the blunder by writing *speciem rarus* instead of *specie rarus*.

In the only remaining sentence which requires to be noticed, Mr. Robson has omitted *unum* the copyist, by a very common inadvertence has, in consequence of the *amototeleton* for *sole de te* read *sole te*, and fancying a stroke over the final letter, changed *tu* into *tum*.

The paragraph, by these corrections, is restored to sense and grammar; and Petrarch, if he were alive again, might be able to recognise his epistle, though still deformed by some less important inaccuracies. It is not a little surprising that his countrymen should have suffered the Latin writings of one who shed lasting glory on Italy, to remain for centuries in so disgraceful a condition.

For the sake of those of your

readers who do not possess Mr. Robson's book, you may, perhaps, find room for the whole passage in its corrected form.

"Et hi quidem, quotiens putas mihi, credo idem alius, blande inportuni molestique sunt, quamvis jam mihi solito rarius, seu mutati studii atque ætatis reverentia seu repulsu; sæpe enim, ne esse mihi tædio insuescant, nego acriter, nec ulla flector instantis. Nonnunquam vero, maxime ubi petentis inopia et humilitas nota est, cogit me caritas quædam, ut ex ingenio meo qualicumque illorum victui opem feram, in longum percipientibus utilem, mihi non nisi ad horam brevissimi temporis onerosam. Fueruntque horum aliqui, qui a me quem precibus vicerant, voti compotes illius quidem sed alioquin nudi atque inopes, digressi, non multo post ad me induti sericis atque onusti et divites remearent, gratiasque agerent quod, me auspice, paupertatis gravem sarcinam abjecissent. Quo interdum sic permotus sum, ut elemosynæ specie versus nulli talium me negare decreverim, donec rursus tædio affectus id decretum sustuli. Ceterum cum ex nonnullis horum quærerem, quid ita me unum semper, et non alios teque in primis, pro his rebus impeterent, tale de te responsum reddidère, et fecisse eos sæpe quod dicerem, et nihil unquam profecisse. Cumque ego curarer, quid ita rerum largus, verborum pareus, existeres, addidère hoc, etiam combussisse quidquid omnino vulgatum poema tu habuisses; quo nihil admirationi meæ demptum, sed nonnihil additum. Cumque ex illis facti tui causam quærerem, fassi omnes ignorantiam siluere, nisi unus qui optari se ait, nescio an etiam audivisse, esse tibi in animo, ut hæc omnia adolescentulo primum, post et juveni, elapsa, præsentì solido et jam cano ingenio reformares."

Yours, &c. N.

MR. URBAN,

IN the Gentleman's Magazine for September 1839 there is a brief memoir of Captain Thomas Savery, extracted from a paper read by the late Professor Rigaud at a meeting of the Ashmolean Society in Oxford. After lamenting that hitherto no biographer had collected any account of this remarkable man, the Professor informs us "that he was descended from an old and most respectable family in the south of Devon, the Saverys having been active in promoting the Revolution in 1688, and on that account especially noticed by King William III."

The following pedigree and notices of the Savery family, collected from authentic sources, viz. Visitation of Devon in 1620 (C. 1. 66, in the Coll. of Arms), original letters, and other documents, preserved in the family, may perhaps be considered of sufficient interest to find a place in your valuable Magazine.

Tristram Risdon, in his Survey of the County of Devon, says, "The family of Savery came originally out of Brittany, and lived for several descents at Willinge, in the parish of Rattery, where they enjoy fair possessions, being allied to worshipful houses."

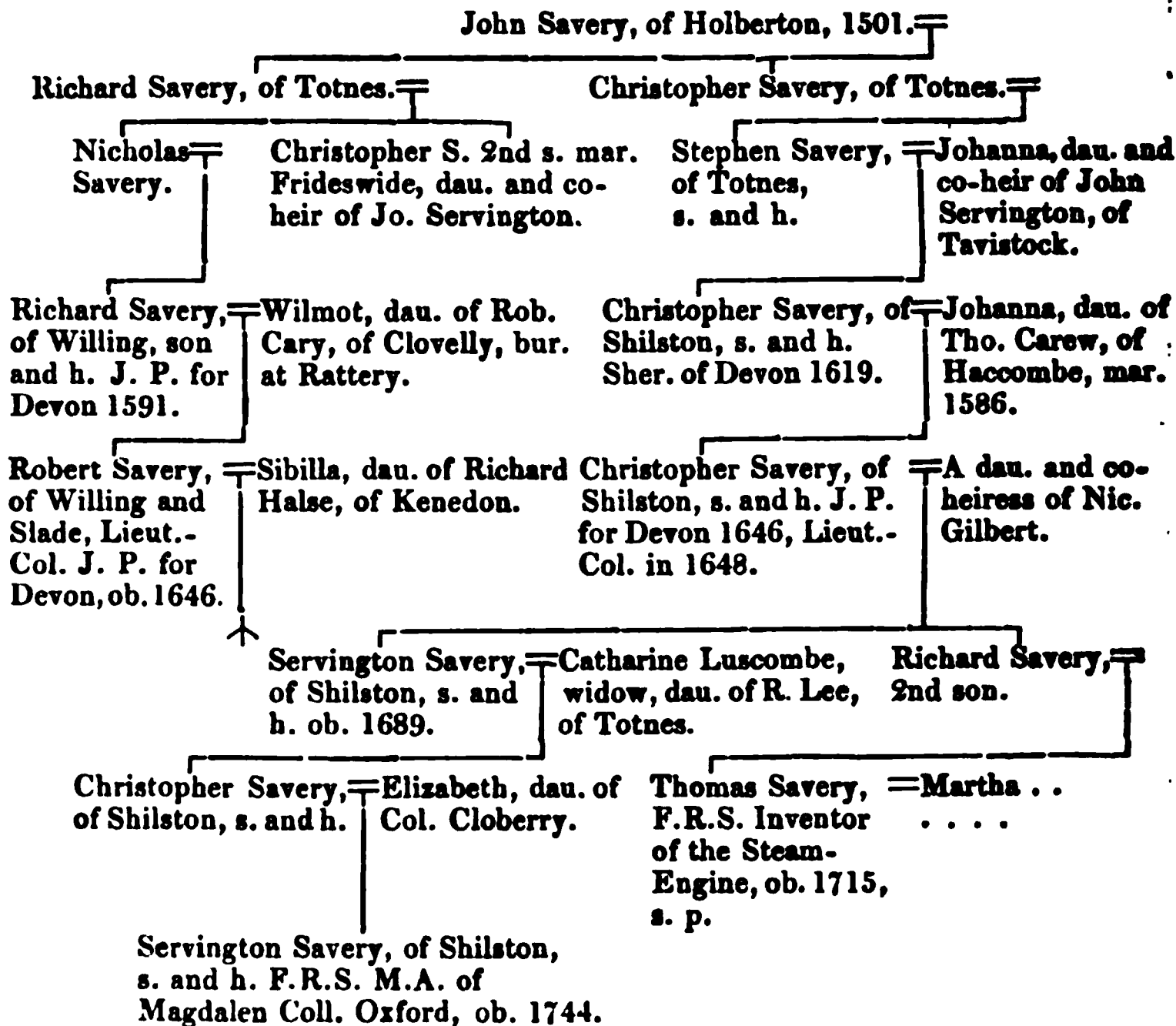
The pedigree in the Heralds' College begins with John Savery, of Holberton (qu. Harberton, near Totnes?), who was living in the second year of Henry VIII. anno 1511, then styled an Esquire, and was the common ancestor of two branches of the Savery family, resident in the town of Totnes, one of which settled at Willing, an estate in the parish of Rattery, and afterwards removed to Slade, a stately mansion in the parish of Cornwood, the Gothic hall of which still remains entire. The other branch resided for a long time at Shilston, in the parishes of Modbury and Ugborough, where they possessed a large estate.

Sir William Pole, the antiquary, who made collections for a History of Devonshire, prior to the year 1635, says the arms of Savery of Rattery were, Gules, a fess vaire between 3 unicorn's heads or, and Savery of Shilston the same, with a crescent or. He also mentions their residence in Totnes. "This towne formerly hath had diverse men of very good ranke inhabiting the same," among others, "Richard Savery, from whom are issued Savery of Rattery and Savery of Shilston." (p. 295) Both branches married co-heiresses of Servington of Tavistock, and were also connected by intermarriage with the families of Carew of Haccombe, Cary of Clovelly, Strode, Gilbert, Drake, Eliot of Port Eliot, &c. &c.

Captain Thomas Savery, the famous inventor of the steam-engine, being descended from the Saverys of Shilston, I shall confine my notices on the present occasion to that branch of the family. He was the only son of Richard Savery, Esq. a younger son of

Lieut.-Colonel Savery, of Shilston, by Johanna his wife, daughter and heiress of Nicholas Gilbert, of Bowringsleigh, near Kingsbridge, in the co. of Devon.

PEDIGREE OF SAVERY. (Visitation of Devon, 1620, C. I. 66.)



This extract from the pedigree will be sufficient to show Captain Savery's descent. In 1646 his grandfather, Christopher Savery, of Shilston, was appointed a Justice of the Peace, and in 1648 one of the Parliamentary Commissioners for raising militia for the county of Devon, and for securing the safety of Parliament. In the same year he was also appointed to a Lieut.-Colonelcy in the militia. Among other documents and papers in possession of the family are letters from Lenthall, Speaker of the House of Commons, to the Commissioners of Public Safety at Plymouth, and from Oliver Cromwell to General Lisburne, dated Whitehall, 29th January, 1655.

In 1643 Robert Savery, of Willing, and Christopher Savery, of Shilston, conjointly with several others, many of whom were of the first consequence in the county, held meetings for the public safety, and affixed their names to what has been denominated a round robin.

The levies of money made at this time on the estates of country gentlemen for the defence of the county were very heavy, the assessments on the lands of Christopher Savery being to the amount of £200 sterling, from the 7th July to 14th October in 1643.

In 1685, the first year of the reign of James II. it appears that William Savery, of Slade, Servington Savery, of Shilston, and Christopher his son, with some other gentlemen of the county, were considered to be inimical and dangerous to the government, and were ordered to be arrested, and conveyed to the fort of Plymouth. The following letter is transcribed from the original document :

" These to Gilbert Yarde, att Bradley, near Newton Bushell, for his Majesty's service.

" Exon, June 30, 1685.

" Deare Brother,—I am commanded by his Grace the Duke of Albermarle to acquaint you, that he is informed the persons undernamed are very dangerous to the

ious, nor does it rest on the authority of Nennius himself, but on that of one of his numerous transcribers, probably not earlier than the twelfth century. Whether, however, it was derived from Jerusalem or any other quarter, this relic was obviously acquired between the dates of the seventh and eighth encounters, and denotes some intermission of hostilities.

In the seven earlier battles only do I believe the colonists of Lothian to have been the antagonists of Arthur. The sites, which I will proceed to assign to them, singularly illustrate the progress and termination of the war, reconciling at the same time the apparently conflicting accounts which assign the establishment of a Saxon power in Bernicia to Octa and Ebissa on the one hand, and to Ida on the other, whose respective eras are separated by an entire century. We have traced the settlement of the earlier colonists about the year 450. We have seen their successors under Flammddwyn engaged in a bloody warfare with Urien and his valiant son; we have now to follow them through a series of defeats, driven at length from the province which they had usurped, and unable to evade the pursuit of Arthur even within the territories of their British allies. Their final discomfiture, about the close of the fifth century, left to the Britons of Bernicia the undisputed possession of their country, until the arrival of Ida laid the foundation of a more enduring kingdom, fifty years later.

The Battle of the Glen.

The first victory was at the mouth of the river Glen, a stream of which name falls into the Till, in the northern part of Northumberland, within the county of the Ottadini, the immediate neighbours of the northern Saxons. Near the junction of these rivers rises a lofty hill, called from its shape "Yeavering Bell," on the sum-

mit of which are to be seen to this day the remains of a rude fortress of immense strength, and nearly inaccessible position. The hill rises abruptly to the height of upwards of 2,000 feet, the summit being attained by a winding path on its south-east side, and presenting a level plane of about 12 acres. Round this expanse, at the brink of the descent, has been a massive wall composed of large blocks of basalt. It is difficult at the present day to ascertain precisely its dimensions, but its ruins have been computed to yield about four cart-loads of stones per linear yard. In the midst is an elevated citadel, defended by a wall 180 yards in circumference, within which is a ditch. That this was at a later period a royal fortress of the Saxons, we know on the authority of Bede, who tells us that "Paulinus having on one occasion come with the King and Queen to the royal villa, which is called Ad-gefrin, tarried there six days, employed in baptizing and catechising the people, using for the former purpose the water of the River Glen." "This villa," he adds, "was deserted by succeeding sovereigns, and another erected in its stead, at Maelmin." Adgefrin and Maelmin have been by universal consent identified with Yeavering and Mulfield, the distance between the two places being about four miles.

That Yeavering was a fortress of the Britons, before it fell into the hands of the Saxons, is a supposition highly probable, and one that is supported by the tradition of ages, which assigns the erection of its defences to the primæval inhabitants of the island. Its situation is in every respect suitable for the citadel of a warlike tribe in times of turmoil and insecurity; steep, and easily defensible, capable of sheltering a very numerous population, and at the same time commanding the resources of a plain of almost unequalled fertility, which extends on either side of the Till to its junction with the Tweed.

On the invasion of their country by a superior force, the Ottadini naturally sought refuge in this fastness, and applied for aid to their kindred tribes. In their behalf, Arthur first drew his sword upon the Saxons, and his conduct and the valour of the

visitors to the Holy Sepulchre. The tradition, at all events, is valuable, as connecting King Arthur with the district in which I have placed him, for it further adds that the relics obtained from Jerusalem were deposited and still remained at a place called Wedale on the borders of Lothian.

by furnishing us with a second Caledonian forest in the south of the island. Those, therefore, who have placed Linnius in Lincolnshire, and found a river Bassas in Hampshire, have preferred to fix the "Cat-Coit-Celedon" of Nennius in Norfolk, rather than to bring Arthur at a bound from one extremity of the kingdom to the other. If, however, I have been successful in pointing out the positions of the earlier battles, if I have hitherto followed with accuracy the movements of the campaign, no doubt can exist that this victory was gained beyond the Firth, whether we apply the term "Silva Caledonia," in the strict sense of Ptolemy, to a portion of the highlands, or consider it a general designation of the country of the kindred tribes, who were known by the common appellation of Caledonians.

I am far from wishing to treat with disrespect the speculations of others on this attractive subject, but until a Saxon opponent can be found for Arthur, in the districts to which they have assigned his operations, it is in vain to contest opinions founded upon mere similarity of names taken indiscriminately from distant parts of the island.

The views of Whitaker are fanciful and ingenious, but they are void of any solid foundation, inasmuch as we have no ground for supposing that the present county of Lancashire, within which he finds a place for the Glen and the Douglas, was ever subjected to the attack of a Saxon invader, till the reign of the Northumbrian Ethelfrid, whose conquests are celebrated by Bede as far exceeding those of any of his predecessors. Carte, in his English history, a work by no means to be undervalued, concurs with me in placing the Glen in Northumberland, but seeks the Douglas in Lancashire, and supposes the existence of a river Bassas in Hampshire, the remains of which he traces in the designation of the town of Basingstoke. To his second position, the same objection applies which I have already urged against the theory of Whitaker. The third hardly merits consideration; but if the historian be correct, he exhibits an instance altogether without a parallel, where a stream has lost its distinctive appellation, whilst a town

preserves it in a derivative form. All experience teaches us that natural objects, as rivers and mountains, have in most instances retained appellations significant only in the language of the first occupiers of a country, whilst towns and villages have received the nomenclature, together with the additions and improvements, of succeeding races. The historian of the Anglo-Saxons has referred to the opinions of Carte and Whitaker, without offering any of his own, not probably deeming the reasoning of either satisfactory, nor yet perceiving any other solution which carried conviction to his critical judgment. In assigning to Arthur an earlier date and different opponents than have occurred to the minds of other writers, I have based my arguments on considerations altogether distinct from the inferences which arise from a similarity of modern names to those furnished by Nennius; and I have a right therefore to plead strongly in corroboration of my former assumption, that within the very district in which I have placed the British hero, I have been more successful in finding places with corresponding names, than previous writers have been, who have searched, without regard to probability, the topography of all Britain. Even within the limits to which I have confined myself, I do not present the British army now advancing, now retrograding, but its movement, consistently with the narration of my author, is an onward and unbroken course of victory, from Northumberland to Lothian, from Lothian to Caledonia, and the more minute the local knowledge may be of those who give their attention to this inquiry, with the greater confidence shall I expect their judgment.

MR. URBAN, *Cork, April 7.*

YOUR Minor Correspondence for this month refers to a note of yours at page 151 for February last, where the *Turkish Letters* are supposed to mean the *Turkish Spy*, a misconception into which I equally fell at page 377 of your April number. The cause is easily accounted for. St. Foix's volume was originally published, as remarked by your Correspondent, under quite a different title, and remained long unknown under any other, though,

in reality, little known at all; while the *Turkish Spy*, and *Turkish Letters*, were convertible terms, indiscriminately applied to Marana's production, until St. Foix, in 1750, or eighteen years after the first appearance of his book, inserted the latter in the title page of his very inferior volume, in the hope, that so popular a name would obtain for it greater currency; for I have been assured that the alteration was confined to the title. He was foiled, however, in his speculation; and deservedly, for slight indeed is the value of the work, suggested by the success of Montesquieu's *Persian Letters*, just then in highest demand; and the only *Turkish Letters* generally known to the public continued still to be those of the *Turkish Spy*. Forty or fifty years ago, I can assert from distinct recollection, that if inquiry were made at a bookseller's for the former, the latter would be presented, unless specially distinguished. I have long been in possession of the work with its original title—certainly the most familiar one—"Lettres de Nedim Coggia, Secrétaire de l'Ambassade de Méhémet Effendi à la Cour de France," (Amsterdam, 1732, 12^o), but had lost sight of it, and did not recognize my old acquaintance with a new face, until thus brought to my recollection by your Correspondent, from whom we might expect, if he pleased, an interesting article on the life of the author. The materials are abundant in his singular adventures, for he was more pugnacious even than studious, and, like Cæsar, as described by Quintilian, (lib. x,) "eodem animo pugnavit quo scripsit." Voluminous as his writings were, his duels outnumbered them, and he was the terror of critics, (Desfontaines, Prevôt, Fréron, &c.) instead of being their obsequious courtier, like most other literary men. In the expressive words of Grimm, (Correspondence, tome iii. p. 60), "il était homme à couper les oreilles au premier qui l'attaquerait;" but of his numerous compositions, the sole surviving one is his "Essais sur Paris," which I have more than once had occasion to cite in my addresses to this Magazine. His dramas have all sunk into oblivion, as well as the work in question, to which even the more popular title could not impart

vitality, and, in fact, only contributed to its absorption in the analogous volumes of the *Turkish Spy's* letters. Many a strange feat of this singular, yet by no means malevolent being, have I heard in my youth from those who were old enough to recollect him. He died in 1776.

Yours, &c. J. R.

P.S. Please to note as Errata, p. 371, 2nd. column, line 7, "blood-spot," for "bloody spot;" also, line 10 (from bottom) "camp," for "companion." "Lyall," p. 373, 2nd col. should be Lyell, and "Algerotte's," p. 375, 1st col. Algerotti's.

ON THE ORIGIN OF THE CUSTOM OF PRINTERS WEARING ARMS, IN THE MIDDLE AGES. BY DR. LHOTSKY.

MUCH has been said of late in reference to the ancient custom of Printers wearing Arms, and engravings of the interiors of printing-offices, in which they are so represented, have been published in several works. It has, however, appeared difficult to understand how a privilege, in those days so highly esteemed, was acquired by the Printer, when the goldsmith and silversmith and other trades, considered at least equal to that of printers, did not possess it. To explain this fact we must first consider that, in the Middle Ages, the copying of manuscripts was an occupation of the learned—it was practised by both knights and monks, the latter being considered as equal in rank to the nobles. When Faust and Guttenberg first commenced printing on a large scale, they issued the productions of their press as *manuscripts*, and it is from this circumstance that they incurred the suspicion of sorcery, inasmuch as nothing short of *diablerie* seemed capable of producing, at a much less price, that which had previously been considered as the result of long and tedious exertion. The earliest printed books, then, were circulated as *manuscripts*, produced by a new and mysterious contrivance, and this was quite sufficient to excite the curiosity and attract the notice of the higher classes who, in that age, were especially bent towards the hidden and mysterious. In Italy, then democratic Italy, where, for instance,

the somewhat second-rate painter, Giovanni Sanzio, (the father of Raphael,) was an intimate of the Court of Urbino,—where the title of *nobile cittadino* (noble citizen) was then an ordinary title of distinction,—where, in spacious town-halls, men of all ranks were brought into contact—it was in Italy, most especially, that the noble and the esquire did not disdain to practice the art of printing, and to handle either the form of the compositor or the lever of the pressman.

In the early records of Italian typography, we meet with the titles of several works, printed by such persons. One example is the huge folio entitled "*Nicolai Peratti Cornucopiæ, sive commentarium Linguae Latinae, ex Valerii Martialis Epigrammatis, ad Illustrissimum Principem Federicum Urbini Ducem, et Ecclesiastici Exercitus Imperialis invictissimum.*" This was printed at Venice in 1494, by Bernardinus de Cremona. Another work, having for title "*Insubrum antiqua sedes, Bonaventuræ Canonici Scalensis,*" was printed at Milan in 1541, by Joannes Antonius Castillionens, "a relation of the author." The former is called "a most excellent and careful calcographer" or printer, and the same learned and industrious author,* from whom we have taken the foregoing titles of books, observes that "Bernardinus de Cremona is not less to be reckoned an author, inasmuch as in the early stages of typography, it was *only* (!) by learned men, that books were printed for the general benefit of literature; so much so, that at times even noblemen exercised this art."

This custom, which originated in the impulse of circumstances, and which in the first instance was beneficial, became, in the process of time, injurious to the artisan printer, whose gains were materially diminished by the number and exertions of these *amateur printers*. In the times of Famianus Strada, about 1620, it had reached its greatest height, as will be seen by the following extract of a letter from "the Society of Typographers to the Senate and people of

Poets,"† which, albeit imaginary, shews forcibly the state of things at that period. "The number of those who dispense with our labours in the printing of books, increases from day to day. This is mostly done by people of your class (poets), who endeavour to make appear, at the very daylight, what they dreamt the night before. The evil becomes every day worse; we are oppressed, and what is the main thing, do not receive the price of our labour."

Printing being thus an occupation of amateurs, who, however, could not have pursued it without the co-operation of artisan printers, we can readily understand how a certain connection would spring up between the two classes, first in the workshops and during working hours—a connection which would naturally extend beyond the time of combined labour. These printers, from the frequency of their contact with the upper classes, were naturally led to consider themselves superior to the commonalty of artisans, and thence arose their practice of bearing arms, in those times the coveted distinction of the noble, the knight, and the esquire (*armiger*)—a custom which remained a privilege of the artisan printer, even after the higher classes no longer shared his occupation, and which was discontinued only in the unmanliness of the epoch which followed the Middle Ages.

MR. URBAN,

May 14.

A CORRESPONDENT, who signs himself PHILALETHES, asserts that I have *erroneously* attributed to the present Bishop of Gloucester the edition of the Iphigenia in Aulis, which appeared anonymously at Cambridge in 1840, and you have yourself stated that you knew not on what authority I did so.

Had I not foreseen that the article would occupy a larger space than you could afford to give, I would have stated that the knowledge of the fact was communicated to me within a few weeks after the appearance of the volume by a party *who* derived it from a

* Cremona Literata. Auctore Francisco Arisio. Parma, 1702, vol. i. p. 370.

† Famianis Stradae Prolesiones Academicæ. Oxonii, 1745, 8vo. p. 274.

source on which he could rely implicitly; and it is only requisite to run over the volume to be convinced of the accuracy of the intelligence, for the reader is there informed that the editor has adopted or rejected, as seemed best, some emendations which were first promulgated *tacitly* in the "Cambridge Classical Examinations," where certain passages of the Iphigenia had been set to candidates during the time his Lordship was Professor of Greek at that university. Now the work alluded to was published in 1824, and bears the initials of J. H. M. and is dated from the deanery of Peterborough, where J(ames) H(enry) M(onk) then resided. We are told, moreover, that the editor of the Iphigenia had relinquished his classical studies for nearly twenty years; and as the Dean of Peterborough, at present the Bishop of Gloucester, vacated the Professor's chair in 1822: we have thus the nearly 20 years alluded to.

It is, indeed, barely possible that his Lordship is not the only person who knows that the volume in question contains tacit emendations of the Iphigenia; but most assuredly he is the only person who would trouble himself about publicly repudiating tacit alterations of which he had repented; and until your correspondent can point to a party likely to do so, I shall continue to assert that I have not attributed the edition erroneously to the Bishop, who, if the question were put to him, would, I have reason to suspect, reply, were he careless of preserving his incognito—

"Who can't but smile,
When only one man knows me by my
style."

Yours, &c.

THE NOT-MISTAKEN REVIEWER.

I take this opportunity of correcting some errors of the press, arising from the fact of my not having seen the proof sheets.

P. 393, col. 1, l. 14, *for* from, *read* of.

———— col. 2, l. 24, *for* college, *read* colleges.

———— l. 31, *for* was, *read* is.

P. 394, col. 2, l. 39, *for* up, *read* out.

P. 395, col. 1, l. 3 from bottom, *for* of Hecuba, *read* of the Hecuba.

———— col. 2, l. 1, 2, *for* motive, *read* notion

P. 395, col. 2, l. 10, *for* ii. 4to. *read* ii. 40.

P. 507, col. 1, l. 42, *for* unable, *read* able.

P. 508, col. 2, l. 1, *for* κακεταιρειης, *read* καχεταιρειης

———— col. 1, l. 3 from bottom, *for* 'Ελλήναν, *read* 'Ελλήνων.

P. 509, τὰ μὲν—ἄροσουδίσας—τοῦ μὲν—προσουδίσας.

———— col. 1, l. ult. *for* beat, *read* treat.

P. 510, col. 1, l. 13, *for* as, *read* or.

———— l. 21, *for* that "Ἀφραυστα, *read* that "Ἀθραυστα.

———— l. 22, *for* is not, *read* not.

———— l. 49, *for* he has, *read* that he has.

P. 511, col. 1, l. 16, *for* sundy, *read* sundry.

———— l. 25, *for* an ancient, *read* an ancient author.

———— l. 27, *for* while to, *read* where to.

While the sentence, "who, we are sorry to hear, is suffering from a *bun-nion*," in p. 510, has been evidently introduced from some article on the once celebrated *Chelsea Bun house*.

—————
MR. URBAN, Cambridge, May 20.

YOUR two last numbers have contained a review of the Cambridge edition of the Iphigenia in Aulis, the writer of which takes the liberty of asserting that the editor is a learned prelate of our Church, with as much confidence as if that personage's name appeared in the title-page. You, Mr. Urban, feeling no doubt that such assumption was unwarranted by literary courtesy, and inconsistent with the gentlemanly spirit in which your Magazine is conducted, mentioned in a note to the first part of the article that you knew not any ground upon which your correspondent attributed this publication to the Bishop of Gloucester; but in your last number, p. 458, where another correspondent (PHILALETHES) tells you it is *erroneously* so attributed, you say, "Will this correspondent favour us with his reasons for attributing the Iphigenia to another editor, and not to Bishop Monk?" Surely, Mr. Urban, this is hardly fair. It is not usual to require another person to prove the negative of an unsupported assertion: it is for the Reviewer to justify his own declaration.

In this University, at whose press the book was printed two years ago, the editor is not known, and the postscript

to the notes gives a reason for the publication being anonymous. I can discover no internal evidence of the editor in the book itself. In the notes which I have read I see nothing to render it probable that they came from our former Professor of Greek: on the contrary, the Reviewer himself observes that there are no marks of that deference to the critical decrees of Porson and of Elmsley which had been attributed by Hermann to Professor Monk.

At all events it is but a guess; and as your Reviewer seems to have unbounded confidence in the truth of all his conjectures, I will just give him this friendly hint. He ought to have told your readers that it was but a conjecture, and left them to judge whether it was well grounded.

The Reviewer must not be offended at my suggesting that he would have done well to abstain from the schoolboy expressions and imagery which run through both his articles. He talks of the editor "giving a rap on the knuckles to the juvenile Porson;" "tripping up the heels of the elder Elmsley;" "hits and byes;" "critical batt;" a "long innings," &c. &c.; a phraseology ill suited to the subject, offensive to good taste, and agreeable to nobody.

Another ground of complaint against the Reviewer is more serious. He gives some quotations from the editor's words, "*abridged or altered as the case may require.*" Now this is a liberty which is never justifiable in a critic; since alterations or abridgments may carry to the reader impressions different from those intended by the writer.

Of the Reviewer's own skill at emendation we are left to conjecture from one passage of the *Iphigenia*, which he completely remodels, as a specimen of what he could do if he pleased with the rest of the tragedy. It is that beginning with

" ὤμοσαν τὸν Τυνδάρειον ὄρκον οἱ κακόφρονες
φιλόγαμοι μνηστήρες." V. 312.

which words seem both plain and liable to no exception; but which he is pleased to metamorphose into

" ἄμοσαν δ' ἐν Τυνδαρίῳ τιν' ὄρκον—"

And where a real corruption of the text

does occur, v. 315, he has made a most unfortunate selection of an emendation; for in this single instance he prefers and praises the reading of Hermann, whose performances in all the rest of the tragedy he condemns. The reading of the copies is,

" οὐς λαβὼν στράτεν γ', οἶμαι δ' ἔιση
μωρία φρενῶν."

This Hermann changes into

" οὐς λαβὼν στράτεν' ἔγῳμαι, μωρίαν
εἶσει φρενῶν."

a change which the Reviewer thinks neat and certain. I cannot consider it to be even plausible or probable. It involves a violent transposition: the commencement of a sentence with *ἐγῳμαι* is not authorised by any passage that I can recollect; and the expression itself is so rare that it makes the emendation doubly improbable, particularly as *οἶμαι* occurs two lines before. It appears to me that the emendation of the Cambridge editor, which is much easier, and changes much less, is far more probable:

" οὐς λαβὼν στράτεν' ἔτοιμοι δ' εἰσι
μωρία φρενῶν."

Yours, &c. X. Y. Z.

MR. URBAN,

May 8.

IN an interesting paper, signed W. H. at page 392 in your April number, I was struck with surprise at some of the suggestions put forth to establish the fact that Wales owes many of its names of towns to Scottish origin, especially when he says that "all the borders of Wales have undoubtedly been depopulated of their original inhabitants, and colonized afresh by Saxons." By this I read that the whole race was extirpated, and never again revived in those parts. If such is the meaning implied, it is evidently erroneous, for it is an indisputable fact that the ancient Cymri, when vanquished by Offa, and driven to their mountainous recesses a little before the dissolution of the Heptarchy, by overwhelming forces, were only kept within the bounds of Offa's Dyke so long as the nations were at war; but when peace had been restored, the Welsh gradually returned to their native sites, and maintained their sovereignty until their total defeat in the 13th century, when their leader

Llewellyn was slain, and the principality became subject to the English monarch after they had maintained it for upwards of 500 years, during which they bravely defended themselves singly, without foreign aid, against armies far exceeding theirs in number, led by Saxon, Norman, and English generals and princes of great experience.

It must be observed also, that at the close of the wars, when they returned to their native homes, they drove before them the English invaders more into the heart of the kingdom, *far beyond* the bounds of Offa's dyke, which extended from the south of Herefordshire through Knighton northwards to Shropshire, and to the sea near Holywell in Flintshire, passing within a mile of Wrexham, where its remains may still be seen; it is therefore clear, according to history, that the borders were only depopulated *during the hottest part* of the contentions, and were soon after restored to nearly the same state as before. There seems more probability that some of the exiled Welsh may have settled on the coast of Scotland until the sovereignty of the principality was settled, which may account for the proximity of names found in both kingdoms; but the certainty of such facts, owing to the great want of accuracy in our histories of that period, will most likely ever remain a riddle.

Yours, &c. J. M. J.

MR. URBAN,

*Trin. Coll. Dublin,
May 4.*

I HAVE just seen a prospectus of a New Biographical Dictionary, now, I believe, on the eve of publication, which is intended to comprise a Literary History of the United Kingdom, arranged in chronological order.

I trust you will allow me, through your pages, to express a hope that the editors of this important work will endeavour to render more justice to the literary history of Ireland than has hitherto been usual in works of this description. It is, indeed, surprising to find the principal biographical dictionaries so incomplete in their accounts of Irish writers. In Bayle's Dictionary, for instance, one hardly meets with the name of an Irish author from the first to the last

volume; certainly, with not more than half a dozen: but perhaps it is not fair to expect anything like completeness in a work of so extended a plan. The "Biographia Britannica," however, one might, with justice, suppose, would contain a more full account of Irish authors and remarkable characters: and yet eighteen, I am sure, would exceed the number of writers connected with Ireland who are noticed in its pages: a small number for seven folio volumes. I have met with more names in Chalmers's Biographical Dictionary, but the notices which accompany them are, I am sorry to say, for the most part, indifferently executed.

And yet, Sir, the literary history of Ireland, and especially since the Reformation, is not such as to warrant either apathy or carelessness. The unhappy circumstances of the country were, indeed, for a long period most adverse to the culture of literature; but the innate disposition of its natives has enabled them to triumph over difficulties of no small magnitude. The political commotions of the country necessarily scattered through other lands many of those who wished to walk in the quiet paths of literary pursuits; a circumstance which renders it necessary to consider the literary history of Ireland more in connection with the writings of its *native* authors than of its *actual inhabitants*.*

The native authors of Ireland may be divided into three classes; those who lived in foreign countries, those who received their education in the University of Dublin, and those who were educated at other universities. The writers I have placed first have the priority in point of time; and of this class the following names will at once occur to every reader: Luke Wadding, the learned author of the "Annales Minorum;" Peter Walsh, a Franciscan friar, much praised by B. Burnet; and John Lynch, the author of "Cambrensis Eversus." To this

* By this rather confused distinction I wish to connect with the literary history of Ireland, all natives of the country, whether they published their works in Ireland or elsewhere; as, for instance, Luke Wadding, &c.

class, also, belong that host of writers who assailed so hotly the well-known work of Thomas Dempster, in which he wished to prove that all the Irish saints, St. Patrick, St. Bridget, and the rest, belonged in reality to Scotland and not to Ireland.

But the second class contains a long list of the most distinguished and illustrious men that Ireland ever produced. To mention all these would be here impossible; but I would like to notice the names of a few of the least known though not least learned. Such were Dudley Loftus the orientalist; St. George Ash, Bishop of Clogher; Peter Brown, Bishop of Cork; Synge, Archbishop of Tuam; the two Molyneaux; the Boyles; Dopping, Bishop of Meath, the friend of Henry Dodwell; Bishop Stearne, and his father, John Stearne, the founder of the College of Physicians in Ireland. Such, also, were Dr. Claudius Gilbert and Archbishop Palliser, of Cashel, who, although no authors, deserve a place in a literary history of the united kingdom, for the care and learning which they exhibited in collecting the valuable libraries which they afterwards bequeathed to their university. I could easily add to this list by noticing some learned writers who belong to the third division of my arrangement, but having already exceeded due bounds, I must draw to a conclusion a communication which, I fear, will be more troublesome than interesting to either you or your readers.

Yours, &c. HIBERNICUS.

MR. URBAN,

May 6.

TO the kind inquiry of J. R. about the Duc de la Châtres' Irish servant, I can say, that I recollect such a person, whose Christian name was Charles (as I think), but his surname is unknown to me. He was much respected by the Duc's relations, for he behaved very well during his master's last illness. On asking for him, soon after the Duc's death, I was told that he was to have a place in the Royal household, but whether this took place I am unable to say. Although living in France, and in a French establishment, he spoke with pride of being a British subject.

If I have, somewhat irregularly, ad-

verted first to the conclusion of a letter, it is because this is the most pleasing part of my task. J. R. has brought an extensive charge of mistakes against me, but in this respect, *veniam petimusque damusque vicissim*, since he has committed some errors of misconception; in mistaking Calonne for Lomenie; in wrongly referring to Brunet for particulars he does not give; in pronouncing my note on the *Lettres Turques*, to be Mr. Urban's, though it wants the characteristic EDIT.; and in calling the condemnation of Galileo a point of doctrine only, and not of fact.

In Mr. Knight's able pamphlet, entitled "Two new Arguments on the Apocalypse," a distinction is made between errors of inadvertence and those of ignorance, of which I venture to claim the benefit. Mr. Knight has given a remarkable instance, in the case of Sir Walter Scott, who had supposed the Liturgy to have been introduced into Scotland at the Restoration, along with Episcopacy, but which Dr. McCrie has shewn was not the case. Mr. Knight argues that, considering Sir Walter's reading, this was an error "certainly rather of inadvertency than of ignorance" (p. 42). But Vicesimus Knox has somewhere made a remark, that the greatest errors may result from indistinctness, to which I bow in the case of James II. for saying, that he "gained no victories." In saying so, I meant to refer to his military service on land, during his earlier exile; but lessons of precision are always worth learning, and I readily accept J. R.'s correction of the words. Yet if they imply ignorance of English history, Livy has overlooked a fact in Roman, when he makes Lævinus say, "*Ætolos eo in majore futuros honore, quod gentium transmarinarum in amicitiam Romæ primi venissent.*" b. xxvi. c. 24.) Had he forgotten the ancient treaty of Rome with Carthage (vii. 27. and ix. 43.), in the former of which places the very word *amicitia* is used?

My expression concerning Hannibal was owing to the circumstance, that no victory is associated with his name after Cannæ; and Dr. Gillies speaks similarly, in saying that, after Cannæ "he gained no fresh laurels." (Hist. of the World, i. 139.) If, however, the expression be blameable,

Bossuet shares the fault of quoting from memory or general impression, for Basnage says, "M. de Meaux nous cite souvent l'antiquité sans l'avoir luë." (Hist. de l'Egl. ii. p. 1502.)

If William III. owes a solution of the massacre of Glencoe, James's memory is not clear of Jefferies's campaign, or Louis's of the dragonades, and the two devastations of the Palatinate. Millot, who eulogises William for tolerance even of the Romanists, considers that the penal laws were brought forward by the parliament to thwart *him* in that respect; and La Harpe has justified him with respect to the dethronement of James. The language J. R. has used with respect to Ireland has, unfortunately, been always too applicable, since a Papal bull first authorised her invasion, and the short career of James in that country offers no exception. A transcript of the whole passage would exactly describe the state of the French Protestants in the last century, as may be seen in the works of Malesherbes and Ripert-Monclar, (whom Voltaire calls "l'oracle et la gloire du parlement de Provence,") or in Browning's History of the Huguenots, in the later and extended editions. With regard to the assassins of De Witt, Henault supplies a reason for William's harbouring them, (ad an. 1672) in the suspected death of his own father; the suspicion, though probably groundless, may have poisoned his mind and influenced his conduct. James behaved brutally during Jefferies's campaign (Burnet, i. 648); and Charles coolly pensioned the ruffian Blood, for whose apprehension, as an assassin, he had offered a reward.

It is useless to dispute the vice which Burnet admits, but that of James was notorious. If William was not of an amiable temperament, the abandonment of James by his nearest connexions, tells little in his favour; and that William possessed magnanimity is evident from the confidence

he reposed in Shrewsbury, whose treachery he had detected. The rejoicings of the French at his death, (un sujet de jouissance pour les Français, Millot, Anglet. i. 318,) as well as at the false report of it, are a solid testimony to his praise. Pope terms him, ironically, *the hero William*, but Millot seriously calls him so, "ce héros, ce politique, qui avoit en quelque sort gouverné une grande partie de l'Europe," (303,) and his words, *le redoutable Guillaume*, (Hist. Mod. iii. 422) might furnish a motto for his portrait or an inscription for his tomb.

The continuator of Pufendorf has partly accounted for William's ill success in war, in words of general application, since they shew the disadvantage under which confederacies often labour from want of union :

"Il commanda les armées avec plus de bravoure que de bonheur. Son agrandissement l'avoit rendu suspect à un grand nombre de personnes de qui il avoit besoin pour l'exécution de ses desseins. N'étant pas toujours secondé a cause des ménagemens qu'il étoit obligé d'avoir, pour des alliés dont il dépendoit, et qui craignoient qu'il ne voulût se servir contre eux du pouvoir qu'ils lui auroient confié, il ne pouvoit pas agir à coup sur, comme la France qui deliberoit et exécutoit sans consulter que les occasions favorables." (Puf. Hist. Univ. par La Martiniere, iv. 189.)

The candour in this passage, however, is that of an enemy who cannot afford to exercise it to any great extent.

I will add, that the preference of William to James, by the Irish prisoners, was also expressed by Sarsfield, at the siege of Limerick, when he said to some English officers, "As low as we now are, change but kings with us, and we will fight it over again with you." This saying, observes Burnet, "deserves to be remembered, for it was much talked of, all Europe over." (ii. 81.)

Yours, &c. CYDWELI.
(To be continued.)

THE ORIGIN OF COAT-ARMOUR.

Illustrated from Moule's "Heraldry of Fish."

HERALDIC design has been generally treated as allegorical in its origin and import; the figures used in coat-armour being most frequently interpreted as symbols of certain virtues or qualities. This "system of heraldry" has been handed down from the earliest writers on the subject, and is characteristic of the period when chivalry, equally in its chronicled and its living pages, was deeply tinged with the rainbow dyes of mythology and romance. Later heraldic authors have been content that a sacred veil of mystery and uncertainty should rest upon a branch of antiquities which all have been too willing to consider as ascending into the obscure heights of remote tradition. The result is that this allegorical system, though now perhaps but little regarded, has still never been succeeded by any other of a more rational or intelligible character.

Modern antiquaries, however, are not satisfied with legendary theories or ingenious hypotheses. They claim for their science, as is claimed for others, that it should derive its growth and its subsistence from inductive proofs, and be supported by actual examples or definite records, enough of which have survived the attacks of time and chance to furnish the landmarks and the clues of historical research. With regard to the earliest records of coat-armour,—the evidence upon which its history must be built, it is a subject of congratulation that many of them have been latterly brought forward from their obscurity. In addition to the heraldic poem, entitled "The Siege of Carlaverock," three Rolls of Arms have been edited by Sir Harris Nicolas, and three others in the *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*. These are authentic

documents of the state of this branch of emblematic design at particular periods, some of them nearly approaching to the date of its first rise and adoption. They do not, however, show what that origin was. That must be ascertained from a combination of more minute and more scattered proofs. In order to lead to the attainment of this information, we shall here state the result of our own reflections upon the subject.

There ought not to be any doubt or difficulty in the definition of what is popularly called "heraldry," that is, coat-armour; because its chief feature at present is, and always has been, that which first came into use, a *figured shield*. Besides the shield, its other features have been, a crest; badges; and supporters; but the figured shield was considerably the earliest of all, and *with this heraldry began*. The emblems of another character, such as those which were borne upon military standards, or those of ancient coins, which have been pressed into the office of proofs of a still earlier "heraldry," ought to be entirely rejected, as there is no real connection between such figures and those of coat-armour. No proof has ever been adduced showing the commencement of blazonry* at an earlier date than the reign of our Cœur-de-Lion, and the Holy War of that æra. Its use either in the battle-field or the tournament, where the personal features were concealed by armour, and where also recognition from a distance was desirable, is perfectly obvious, and has been often correctly stated. With respect to the origin of its various symbols, the ordinaries and the charges, as they are technically called, we believe it will be found that they were either

* From "A Guide to the Study of Heraldry. By J. A. Montagu, B.A." 4to. 1840, (a tastefully executed volume, but not very exact or determinate in its criticism upon the vague, conflicting, and apocryphal statements of heraldic authors,) we make the following extract: "The word 'blazon' is from the German word 'blasen,' signifying to blow a horn. On the entrance of any one into the list, the heralds, after they had satisfied themselves that he was of pure descent, sounded their horns to give notice to the marshals, and then blazoned forth his arms; that is, declared the bearing of the individual who presented himself. . . . Yet, granting to Germany the origin of heraldry, to France is due the honour of having reduced it to a science." (p. 14). Mr. Montagu places the introduction of heraldry *too early*.

1. Arbitrary.
2. Accidental.
3. Allusive.
4. Derivative.

Our space will only allow us, on the present occasion, to explain our views very briefly.

1. *Arbitrary*. Of course many coats of arms have had their origin, particularly at the commencement of their use, and occasionally since, from mere fancy or caprice, the taste or whim of the bearer or designer, without any actual meaning or allusion. Partly as belonging to this origin, with some share of what we shall next notice as accident, may be classed those coats which were formed from a figure already chosen. There are many examples of armorial charges, which are found upon seals, as arbitrary devices, *before* the family assumed coat armour, and which were then placed upon a shield and became hereditary.

2. *Accidental*. Those coats may be called accidental which have been formed from figures not originally heraldic, as the *escarbuncle*, which was the boss of the shield; the bars, roundels, &c. which were incidents to its manufacture, converted first to ornaments, and then to heraldic charges. The fess dancette of the Vavasours is a remarkable example, which was originally the letter M. the initial of Mauger le Vavasour temp. Hen. III. as shown by his seal engraved in the *Collectanea Topogr. et Geneal.* vol. vii. p. 127.

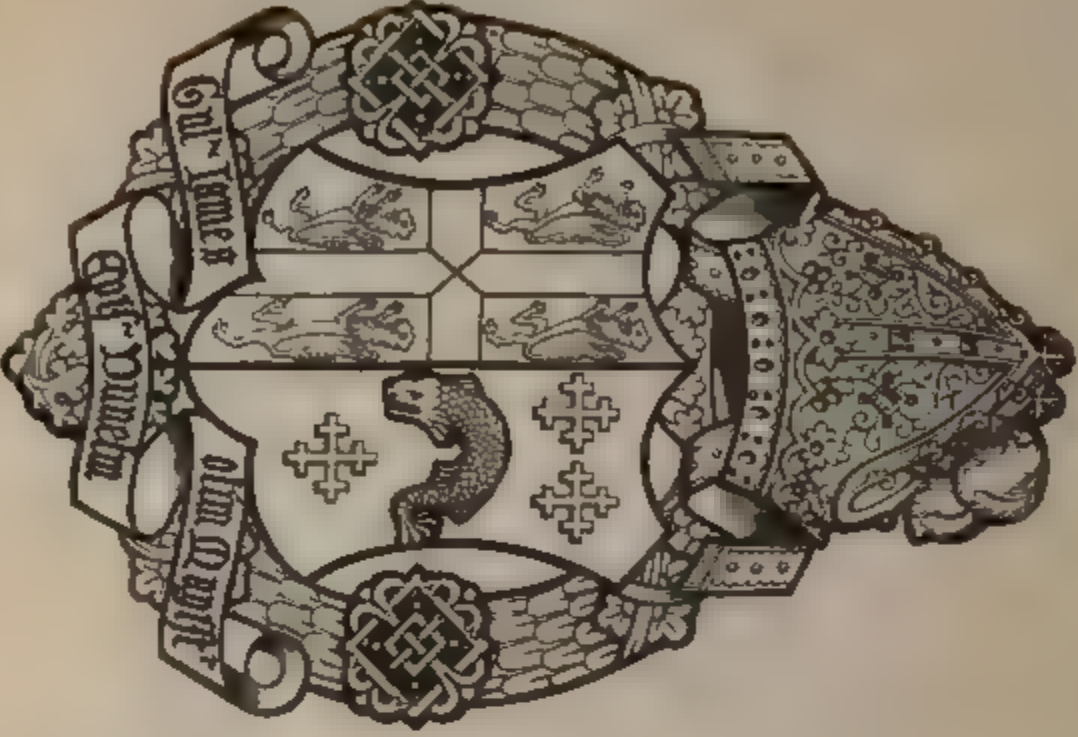
3. *Allusive*. This is a very numerous class, and may be arranged in several subdivisions, according to the various matters alluded to: as sometimes, a place of residence; not unfrequently the original trade or source of wealth; in a few cases some particular event or achievement (though many stories of this character are mere legendary fables); but very commonly the name. Heraldry have shown great fondness for the rebus or pictorial pun; and, where a surname contained either in its whole or its parts the name of any beast, bird, fish, or other thing, animate or inanimate, it was seldom that they could resist the formation of what are called *canting* coats, and in French *armes parlantes*.

4. *Derivative*. A large proportion of coats, both ancient and modern, may be called Derivative. In early times esquires and gentlemen would assume coats formed upon the model or from the charges of their feudal lords, and cadets would vary the charges of the head of their family; to trace these varieties becomes one of the most interesting and useful exercises in the study of coat-armour. In modern times, also, this practice is not merely prevalent, but almost universal. In order to furnish a coat for a gentleman named Brown, an ordinary of arms is consulted, and the *novus homo* is readily supplied with some modified version of a former coat of Browne; *et sic de cæteris*.

We will now take a general survey of the contents of the book before us,* which will at once illustrate our remarks, and at the same time show the merits of a very ingenious and very prettily embellished volume. Its author, long since known as the able bibliographer of former heraldic writers, has here entered upon the field in his own person. Having considered the boundless range of the subject of blazonry in general, he appears to have selected the particular department of those insignia derived from "the finny tribes," because it was one which might be discussed within a moderate compass. "It has been the custom (he remarks) from the time that heraldry was first reduced to system, to arrange the variety of armorial bearings under the natural and artificial figures of which they are composed." Thus Guillim, in his "Display," devotes one chapter to skinned and scaled fish, and another to crusted and shelled fish. Nisbet, the herald of Scotland, has also described the heraldry of fish in general; but both writers are necessarily very brief. This small division of armorial design Mr. Moule has now illustrated in all its ramifications. He has gathered in his net a large draught of fishes, both small and great, from the majestic whale and princely dolphin (the latter, indeed, is the fishy *King* of

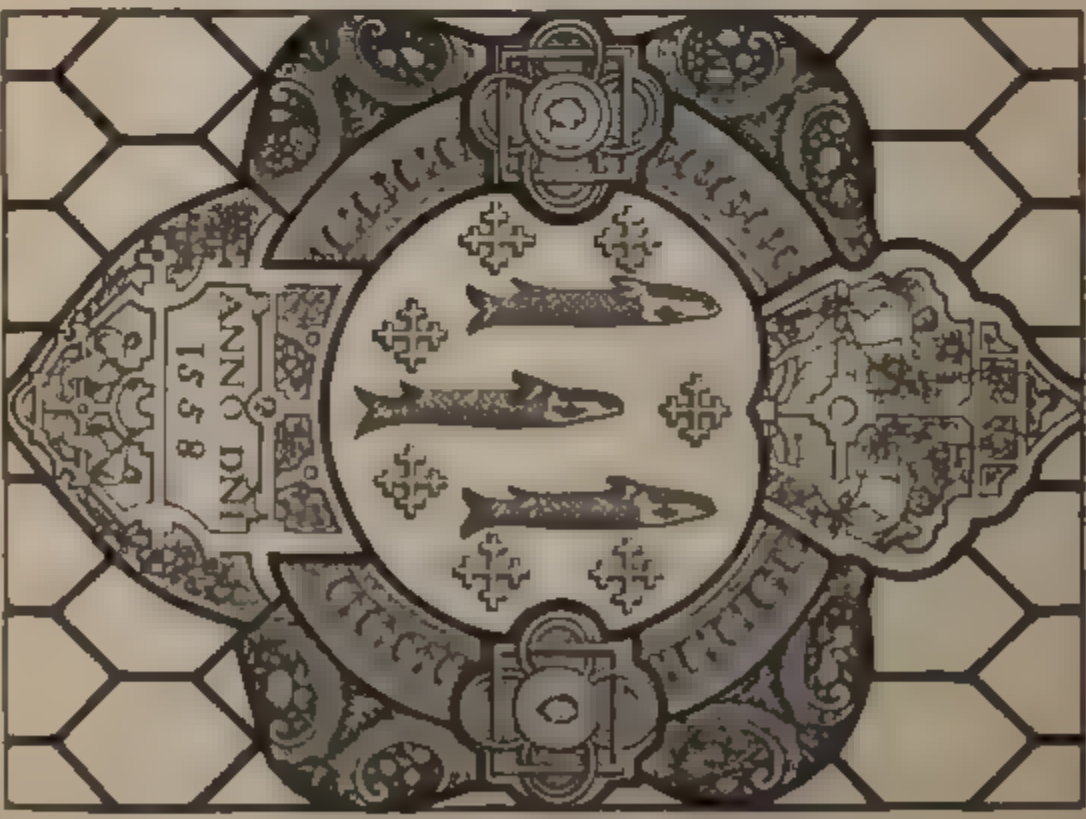
* Heraldry of Fish. Notices of the principal Families bearing Fish in their Arms. By Thomas Moule. 8vo. pp. 250. Van Voorst.

AT UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, OXFORD.



(From Moulde's Hierarchy of Fish.)

AT CHARLECOTE, CO. WARWICK.



Genl. Mag. Vol. XVII. June, 1868. Pl. II.

The province of Dauphiné, on the confines of Savoy, which after the cession of its *comté* to the sovereign of France in 1355, until the Revolution, and again from the Restoration until the second Revolution in 1830, gave title to the heir apparent of that crown, is supposed* to have derived its name from that of the son of Count Grisivaud, who was living in 1061. If this be correct, the name existed before the origin of blazon; and the dolphin, which has always been the heraldic coat of these Princes, as well as that of the Dauphins d'Auvergne, was adopted as a *canting* or "speaking" emblem. Indeed, the best-grounded theory for the origin of the Fleur-de-lys itself is that it represented the royal name of Loys, now Louis.†

In Italy, Mr. Moule has found the Dolphin borne by the name of Dolfin, and in England by those of Dolphin, Dolphinley, and Dolfinton. This is legitimate *canting* enough; but, what is more extraordinary, the same animal (whether fish or beast,) has been pressed into the service of families bearing the names of Franklin and Frankland, with a very far-fetched Allusiveness. It seems to have originated thus. Some families named France bore the fleurs de-lis, which was an obvious adaptation from the country whence their ancestors probably came; to another named French the dolphins were given, also from the arms of France. Then the similarity of name extends the dolphins also to the Franklins and Franklands; but when we recollect that Franklin was a good old English rank in society, such as is now understood by an honest yeoman, it may be regretted that the principle of Allusiveness should take such a direction.

With regard to the Cornish family of Godolphin, Mr. Moule is not quite correct. The name was Godolghan, from a manor in the parish of Breage; and Carew, whose Survey of Cornwall was published in 1602, says it had then "*lately* declined, with a milder

accent, into Godolphin." Indeed, the arms of the family did not allude to the dolphin; but were Gules, an eagle with two heads, displayed, between three fleurs-de-lis argent. Carew asserted that Godolphin signified a white eagle; but Hals, his successor, utterly denies that.‡ However, the dolphin was an after-thought, and adopted only for the crest of the family; in which way it is still borne by the present Lord Godolphin, uncle to the Duke of Leeds. Mr. Moule is therefore certainly inaccurate when he states that the family "*originally* bore for arms, Argent, three dolphins embowed sable." Lysons indeed says (p. lxxxvii.) that "at one time the family bore, Argent, three dolphins embowed sable, the coat of Rinsey;" but at p. clxxi. we find a totally different coat for "Rinsey, quartered by Godolphin,—Arg. three bars dauncettée gules." The truth probably is that the dolphins were borne by a second family of the name of Godolphin.§ Mr. Moule adds that "at Pengersick castle (which is in the same parish of Breage) a seat of the Militon family erected in the reign of Henry VIII. is a chamber painted with proverbs, one of which is a comparison of an affectionate sovereign to a dolphin, indicating the kindness received from the house of Godolphin, whence the lord of Pengersick married his lady." This we dare say is correctly stated, but Mr. Moule is mistaken in supposing that Lysons has described such a device in his Cornwall, and still more so that the paintings are mentioned at all in Leland's Itinerary.

Further, with respect to the Dolphin, our author shows that, as "the general emblem of Fish," it is not only used in the armorial coats of various distinguished Fishmongers (which we shall notice hereafter when speaking of Derivative arms), but also as a play upon the names of Fish and Fisher. The coat of the celebrated Bishop Fisher was Azure; a dolphin between three ears of wheat or.

* Topographia Galliæ, fol. 1661. vii. 3.

† Two volumes on the subject of the Fleur-de-lys alone, have been published by M. Rey, 1837, a sufficient precedent for the extended but really not tedious volume before us.

‡ Hals's Hist. of Cornwall, edit. by Mr. Davies Gilbert, 1838, i. 120.

§ In Finchley church a single dolphin embowed is given for the arms of William Godolphin, esq. buried about 1560. Lyson's Env. 1795, ii. 338.

Subsequently (p. 65) for the family of Fishacre, we find a coat of three *luces*, or pikes.

The rapidity of the motion of fish is supposed to have suggested the arms, Azure, on a bend wavy or, between two dolphins embowed argent, three escallops gules, granted in 1691 to Sir John Fleet, citizen and grocer of London, and who was Lord Mayor in the following year. The escallop-shells were taken from former coats of the name of Fleet, and therefore this coat is (like many others) at once Allusive and Derivative.

Fleet, indeed, is one of the names given to streams, and all streams must be allowed to boast of their own fish. Mr. Moule states that there were some *Southfletes*, perhaps of the village of that name on the Kentish shore of the Thames, which bore Azure, three fishes naiant in pale Argent.

The dolphin was also borne by the family of Fryer, with reference, as Mr. Moule suggests, to the fry or swarm of fishes (or was not their ancestor an excellent fryer of fish?); and by the families of Liverseege, Blenerhasset, Wynne, &c. for reasons which have eluded his research.

Several families of James have borne arms that cannot be strictly termed Allusive to the name, but which are allusive at second hand, through the play upon the name contained in the motto

J'apme a james.

—"I love for ever," of which eternal affection the dolphin is taken as a symbol, founded on its supposed attachment to man,—an idea entertained from the time of the classical fable of Arion. Of one of the coats of James, as borne by William James, consecrated Bishop of Durham in 1606, a representation is annexed (*Plate II.*) from a compartment of the window not long since erected in the library of University College, Oxford, where the Bishop was formerly Master. We have selected this engraving as at once a beautiful specimen of the embellishments of this volume (which, we ought to mention, are nearly all the work of female hands, having been drawn by the author's daughter, and engraved by Mary and Elizabeth Clint); and also as an example of tasteful design

in heraldic window-staining. It is the work of Mr. T. Willement, F.S.A. The plumed mitre is a peculiarity attached to the Bishops of Durham, as Counts Palatine, and is authorised by some old examples.

The name of FitzJames has followed that of James in assuming the Dolphin in their arms.

The great projection of the Dolphin's nose, whence in French it is termed the *Bec d'Oie*, (or goose-bill,) has further occasioned its adoption by the name of Beck.

We have now noticed, we believe, nearly all the ramifications into which the dolphin has extended in blazonry. It has been given, in some instances, for a supporter in allusion to naval achievements. On the shield it is usually represented *embowed*. Other fish are either *hauriant* or *naiant*.

"Hauriant means raised upright, in which manner, with their heads above water, fish refresh themselves by sucking in the air; Naiant denotes the swimming position. When feeding they are termed Devouring; Allumé, when their eyes are bright, and Pamée when their mouths are open." (P. 13.)

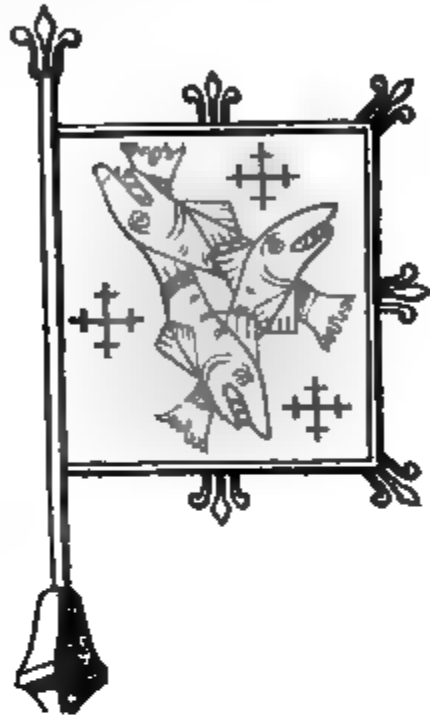
The two latter distinctions, however, are seldom made.

We will now very briefly notice the *canting* coats derived from the other kinds of Fish.

The Whale is borne by the German family of Wahlen; and three whales holding crosiers in their mouths formed the arms of the abbey of Whalley in Lancashire. The families of Whalley, Whaley, and Waleys, bear whale's heads; whilst a pictorial pun of another kind is represented in the crest of the family of Swallow,—the mast of a ship, with its rigging, in a whale's mouth.

The Pike, under its ancient name of the Luce, was borne by various families of the name of Lucy, and has been for centuries quartered with the lion of the Percys of Northumberland, in token of the barony of Egremont. The Lucys of Charlecote in Warwickshire, bear their *luces* upon a *crusilly* field; and the second cut in the accompanying Plate represents this coat, in a highly ornamented frame, with the date 1558. This is one of twenty-eight coats, of the same splendid pattern, which were repaired some

years since, and several additions made to the series by Mr. Willement; they are all described in the IVth volume of the *Collectanea Topogr. et Genealogica*. We are also happy to extract the representation of a vane at Charlotte, as it is an example of the use which may be made of heraldic figures, in the hands of taste, by varying their positions, when not placed upon a shield.



The same fish is borne as the Pike by the families of Pyke, Pick, Picketon, Pikeworth, and Pickering; the last of which gives both portions of his name in the coat, Gules, a luce naiant between three annulets argent; nor inappropriate is the pike and ring attached as the publisher's rebus to Mr. Montagu's "Guide to the Study of Heraldry," 4to. 1840.



Under its North-British name of the Ged the same fish appears in the coats of Ged, Geddes, and Gedney;

and as the Gar-fish in the crest of Garling.

The Barbel adorsed were borne by the Counts of Bar, and appear associated with the royal coats of England and Castile on the seal of Joana Countess of Warren, who was one of that family. The barbel occurs also on the shields of other foreign houses whose names begin with Bar-; and on some in England, as Bare, Barways, Barnard, &c.

Carp are borne by the family of Karpfen, in Swabia; Gudgeon, in French *goujon*, by the Goujons of France and the Gobyons of England; Tench by the families of Tanche and Tenche in France, Von Tanques in Germany, and in the crest of Sir Fisher Tench, of Low Leyton, Essex, created a Baronet in 1715. The Breams of course bear bream; and so did William Obreen, esq. of Tottenham, in 1749. The Chobbes and Chubbs display their own fish; and the ancient and illustrious family of Roche, or Dela Roche, though deriving their name from a very different source, to which indeed their motto alludes, *DIEU EST MA ROCHE*, were yet content to bear on their shield, from a very early period, no more pretending insignia than three little roach.*

The Minnow is sometimes called a Pink, from the bright red colour which pervades its under parts, and the family of Picton bears Argent, three minnows, or pinks, in pale gules. Fisher, of Stafford, had a grant of arms in the reign of James I. for Or, a king-fisher proper; and for crest, the same bird with a fish in its beak. Mr.

* This family, still attached to the ancient faith, will scarcely be gratified by a conjectural connection with the murder of St. Thomas of Canterbury. The three fish upon the shield of the assassin, as represented on the seal of Archbishop Arundel (*Archæolog.* vol. xxvi.) temp. Rich. II. we believe to have been an error of the engraver for three bears, the arms of FitzUrse, (see Carter's *Ancient Sculpture and Painting*, pl. xxxvi. and *Archæol.* xxiii. 312.) Mr. Moule's cut of this subject (p. 94) is not so accurate as usual. The archbishop's mitre on the ground seems converted into a shield charged with a pall; and the figure of his faithful chaplain, Edward Grim, at the back of the altar, is omitted.

Yarrell, the historian of British Birds, has remarked that the quantity of minnows that a brood of young kingfishers will consume is quite extraordinary.

The Chabot, "a species of bull-head found in almost all the fresh-water streams of Europe," is borne by several French families of the same name,—always in pale, the head being in chief, and the back of the fish shown. One of this family, Philip Chabont, Count of Newblanche, and Lord Admiral of France, was made a Knight of the Garter by King Henry VIII.; and it is remarkable that, of the few foreign noblemen who have been admitted into that most noble Order, another figures in the "Heraldry of Fish,"—John Gaspar Ferdinand de Marchin, Count de Graville, elected a Knight Companion in 1658, bearing Argent, a barbel gules. Louis William Vicomte de Chabot, a Major-General in the British army, and K.C.H. son of the Comte of Jarnac, is a brother-in-law of the present Duke of Leinster, and has recently inherited considerable estates in Ireland which belonged to the family of Mathew, Earls of Llandaff. (See our February Magazine, p. 212.)

The Gurnard, the English name for the same fish, is borne by Gorney and Gurney; and some families of the name, playing upon its other name of Bull-head, bear in allusion to it, for their arms or crest, the heads of bulls! In Cornwall this fish is called the Tub, and there was a family of Tubbe, to which these arms were granted in 1571, Argent, a chevron sable between three tub-fish hauriant gules: Crest, an otter passant, in his mouth a tub-fish.

The French family of Roujou displays the Rouget or red mullet.

Salmon are borne by the Princes of Salm; and by families of the name of Salmon both in France and England; also in the coats of Sammes and Sambrooke. Salmon are in some places taken by spearing, as vividly described by Sir Walter Scott in his "Red-

gauntlet," which leads our author to descant on the fishing spear and the pheon.* He then adds,

"Other means of taking salmon are referred to in blazonry. Sable, three salmon argent, a chief or, are the arms of Kidson, of Bishop's Wearmouth, in Durham, assumed possibly from the similarity of name to the kiddle, or weir, made on the river to catch the fish, and often corrupted to kittle; kittle-nets, used for the same purpose, might originate the phrase, *a kettle of fish*. . . . Ashmole, (Theatrum Chemicum, 1652) says, Fish love not old kydles, as they do the new." (p. 132.)

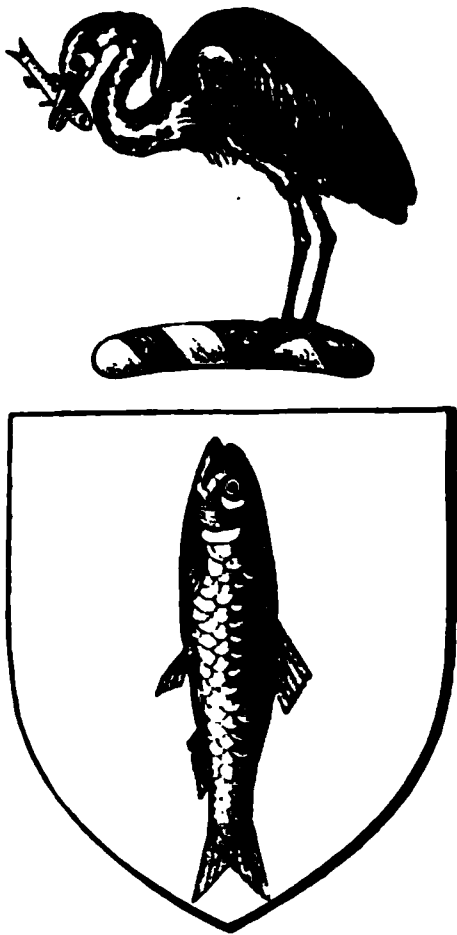
But there is still another word which connects the name of Kidson with Salmon. Besides the *kidellus* or basket for catching it, which we find is mentioned in Magna Charta, there is the *kit* for conveying it, a word which Johnson derives from the Dutch *kitte*, and which is applied both to a milking-pail, and also, says the learned lexicographer, to the "small wooden vessel in which Newcastle salmon is sent up to town." The name of Kitson is of course a patronymic, like Bilson, Harrison, Thomson, &c. but the allusions of the arms to *kiddles* or *kits* of fish, is not to be doubted. And here Mr. Moule has omitted to advert to the armorial coat of Kytson, of Hengrave, though he has mentioned it in another place as being charged with three herrings. There appears some ambiguity about this bearing, as in Edmundson's Ordinary we find the fish called *troute*, whilst in the works of Mr. Gage Rokewode, who may be supposed to possess the fullest information, they are termed *luces*.†

But we must hasten on with our enumeration of the canting coats. The Trout, picturesquely disposed, adorn the shields of the Troutbecks, originally from Troutbeck in Westmorland; the Smelt, elsewhere called the Sparling, is borne by families of both these names: the Grayling, by Grayley, Grelley, and Graydon, and under the name of umber-fish, by Umbrell; the Herring by Heringot, Heringham, Herring, Harenc, and Harries. The

* Mr. Moule says the pheon, "under the denomination of *the broad R. the abbreviation of Rex or Regina*, is the form which is struck by officers of the Crown," in the Custom-house and the royal dockyards: but surely its real name is *the broad arrow*. The origin of its adoption for the purposes described is less evident.

† Histories of Hengrave, and of Thingoe Hundred.

crest of Harenc is doubly canting, being a heron holding in its beak an herring, and we add this principally with the view of showing how very beautiful the engravings in this volume, made from original drawings, are, as objects of natural history.—



The Cob, which is, according to Ben Jonson, the descendant of that king of fish (in the edible sense), the herring, is borne by the Cobbs, of Oxfordshire, Bedfordshire, and Norfolk.

“ Mine ance'try (says Cob the water-bearer in Jonson's *Every Man in his Humour*,) came from a king's belly Herring, the king of fish; one of the monarchs of the world, I assure you. The first red-Herring that was broiled in Adam and Eve's kitchen do I fetch my pedigree from, by the harrot's [herald's] book. His Cob was my great, great, mighty great-grandfather.”

The Sprat is borne by the Sprats and the Sprottons; and the Sardine, the anchovy of the Mediterranean, by the family of Sartine, of France. Mackerels are borne by Mackerell, Mackrill, and Macbride; the Haddock in the crest of a family of that name; the Codds display the cod-fish; the Hakes, Haggas, Hackets, and Hakeheds exhibit the Hake; and the Whiting appears on the shields of Whiting and Whittington. The burbot, sometimes called the Coney-fish, accompanies the coney (or rabbit) in the arms of Cheney, Bishop of Gloucester, in the reign of Elizabeth. Soles are

given in the armorial bearings of the families of Soles and Soley; and that of Carter also bears a chevron between three Carter-fish, which is a species of sole known in Cornwall. There have been Turbutts proud to boast of three Turbotts on their shield; and the Brett, another name for the brill, forms the arms of the family of Brettcock, and also occurs in the crest of Brit-wesill; whilst the flounder, called at Yarmouth the Butt, swims along the chief of the shield of Butts of Dorking. Eels are borne by some families of the name of Ellis, and Eales, and Arneel; and Congers by Congleton, and Conghurst, as well as on the town seal of Congleton, in Cheshire: the Lamprey by Lamprell; and the Sturgeon by Sturgeon and Sturgney. The arms of the family of Sturgeon, of Wkepstead and Manston in Suffolk, are Azure, three sturgeons naiant in pale or, over all fretty gules. This coat is remarkable as a proof of the meaning attached to the fret in blazonry. The fish are evidently represented as captured in a net (the effect is much diminished by the alteration of Fretty to a Fret, in the engraving); and Mr. Moule, who gives us a chapter on fishing-arts, has shown that the meaning was clearly the same in many other cases. The Harringtous, who bear Sable, a fret argent, are supposed to have been originally derived from Harington, a sea-port of Cumberland, where herrings are plentiful. (p. 158.) So the fret of Maltravers apparently alludes to the name,—that the net was difficult to pass through. The Viscounts Netterville of Ireland play upon their name in the bearing of Argent, a cross gules, fretty or.

The reader will now, probably, have had sufficient proof of the pervading Allusiveness of armorial bearings to the *names* of their owners: and we trust he will be equally convinced of the dignity and distinction of those who partake in the Heraldry of Fish. If not, we must remind him that it can boast of Barons Lucy and Gurnard, Viscounts Chabot, Counts of Bar(bel), a Bishop Sprat, an Archbishop Herring, and Princes of Salm(on), not to enlist also, as George Cruikshank lately did, the Prince of W(h)ales!

(To be continued.)

RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW.

Sidneiana, being a Collection of Fragments relative to Sir Philip Sidney, Knt. and his immediate Connections. Roxburghe Club Book, 1837. By Dr. Butler, Bishop of Lichfield.

THESE Sidneiana, the Editor informs us, are partly "now first collected, and partly first printed:" we shall enumerate those parts which are distinguished for their rarity.

1. The Elegy on the Death of Sir Henry Sidney. By William Gruffyth, or Gryffyth of Coredana, is probably unique, at least the Editor can hear of no other copy.

2. The Life, Death, and Funeral Solemnities of Sir Philip Sidney, late Governor of Flushing, dedicated to the Right Honourable Lord Robert Devorax, Earl of Essex. By John Philip. London, 1587; a tract of extreme rarity.

3. Epitaph of Sir Philip Sidney, Knt. dedicated to the Right Worshipful and virtuous Ladie, the Ladie Sidney. By T. Churchyard; of rare occurrence.

4. A scarce Poem, called "Amoris Lachrymæ, a most singular and sweet Discourse of the Life and Death of Sir Philip Sidney, Knt." taken from Breton's Bower of Delights, 4to. 1591.

5. Psalms from an inedited copy. Of this version, the editor knows six or seven copies, all more or less difficult, two in his own possession, one edited by Mr. Singer, 1823. The editor believes his MS. to be older than Mr. Singer's, decidedly of the Elizabethan age, and clearly resembling an autograph copy of Sir John Harington's epigrams, a third copy in Trin. Coll. Cant., one or two in Sir Thomas Phillipps's collection, and one the parent of all the rest, in the library at Wilton.

6. Three Epitaphs. The first by Sir W. Raleigh, now for the first time assigned to its true author, the second assigned to Churchyard, the third to George Whetstone.

7. A Memorial addressed by Thomas Nevitt to Robert, younger brother of Sir Philip Sidney, after created Viscount Lisle, and subsequently Earl of Leicester, containing particulars relative to the expenses of noblemen and their families, in the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and her successor.

In the Life, Death and Funeral of Sir Philip Sidney, (p. 24), the following stanza occurs, which we give on account of a word in the fifth line that has puzzled us.

Though you in shew camelion-like can change
Your shape, your form, your colour as you list,
And monster-like against all nature raunge,
In vain, God knows, you serpent-like have hist,
But *with Porplurie* you in poyson do persist,
Who wanting truth the innocent to wound
His venom great himself doth still confound.

We quote two stanzas from the Lachrymæ Amoris for the quaintness of the language, not unusual at the time.

The scholars come with Lachrimis Amoris,
As though their hearts were hopelesse of reliefe,
The soldiers come with Tonitru Clamoris,
To make the heavens acquainted with their grieffe,
The nobles peeres in Civitatis portis,
In hearts engraven come in with Dolor Mortis.
The straungers come with Oh che male sorte,
The servants come with Morte di la vita,
The secret friends with Morte pui che morte,
And all with these felicità finita.

Nowe for myselfe, Oh dolor infernale
Da videre morte, et non da vivere tale.

We next select *Ex Academiae Cantabridgiensis Lacrymis*, the following epitaph by King James I.

In Philippi Sidnæi interitum Illustrissimi Scotorum Regis Carmen.

Thou mighty Mars, the lord of souldiers brave,
And thou Minerve that dois in wit excelle,
And thou Apollo, who dois knowledge have,
Of every art that from Parnassus fell,
With all your sisters that thareon do dwell,
Lament for him, who duellie served you all,
Whome in you wisely all your arts did mell,
Bewaile (I say) his unexpected fall.

I neede not in remembrance for to call,
His race, his youth, the hope had of him ay,
Since that in him doth cruell death appall,
Both manhood, wit and learning every way,
But yet he doth in bed of *honor* rest,
And evermore of him shall live the best.

Epitaph by Sir Walter Raleigh on Sir Philip Sidney, now for the first time properly assigned to its true author, (p. 80.)

England, Netherland, the Heavens, and the Arts,
The Souldiers, and the World, have made six parts
Of the noble Sydney, for none will suppose
That a small heap of stones can Sydney inclose.
His bodie hath England, for she it fed,
Netherland his blood in her defence shed,
The Heavens have his soul, the Arts have his fame,
All Souldiers the grieffe, the World his good name.

This very much resembles two stanzas of Raleigh's epitaph, published by Spenser.

The concluding part of this volume is from a MS. supposed to be unpublished, being a memorial addressed by Thomas Nevitt, to Robert, younger brother of Sir Philip Sidney, after created Viscount Lisle, and subsequently Earl of Leicester. It abounds with curious particulars relative to the expenses of noblemen and their families, in the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and her successor. The following account of the estate of Viscount Lisle at his father's death is interesting.

	£
Penshurst, per annum.	400
Lamberhurst, do.	20
Salehurst, do.	20
Mathersum, do.	20
Brighting, do.	10
The Manor of Woodruffe	250
Michelpershe, do.	70
Lands in Lincolnshire, do.	200
Do. in Sussex, do.	20
Do. upon the Downes in Sussex, do.	80

Som. Tot.—£1,090.

of which he had to pay £454 15s. 8d. annuities. Subsequently he had £3390 a-year, having £1150 as Governor of Flushing, and £600 a-year lands in Wales, and £450 from his company; and his yearly expenses were £2900 15s. 8d. He had four young ladies, who each stood him in £300 yearly. His ordinary suits, hats, stockings, garters, roses, points, gloves, linen, &c. stood him in £300 a-year. His court dresses £100, or £180 each. He had 16 suits a-year, each of which came to £25. The revenue left to his heir is reckoned at about £4000 a-year.

B—II, May, 1842.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Sermons preached at Harrow School.

By Christ. Wordsworth, D.D. Head Master, &c.

THESE sermons were preached in the Chapel of Harrow School, with the exception of two. They are earnest, impressive in the inculcation of Christian duties and principles, elegant in composition; with frequent and judicious allusions to the writings of the Fathers; and they are calculated to attract the attention of those to whom they are addressed, by the pleasing illustrations which the preacher draws from the writings and customs of the ancients. Certainly, if it is a merit in such discourses that they should be *appropriate* to the occasion, suited to the audience, calculated to lead their minds to a willing and serious attention to the important duties of their religion and the study of the sacred writers, without, at the same time, any undue disparagement of that system of education which is carried on through the medium of the profane authors of antiquity, such a merit Dr. Wordsworth's discourses very confidently claim, as being well adapted to answer the end desired. We shall make one or two extracts from them in those places where such allusions as we have mentioned are brought in by way of illustration and example.

Serm. 1. Confirmation, p. 7.

"You have now to remain firm in the hope of your spiritual calling, 'Watch ye, stand ye fast, quit you like men, be strong.' You are entering in a holy warfare. At your age, as you know, in ancient times, the flower of the Athenian youth was conducted to a magnificent temple, and while they stood beneath its sacred roof, arms were put into their hands, and they pledged themselves, by a solemn vow, to defend, with those weapons, their religion and their country unto death. But you will soon be led into the presence of the most high God, and in his house the weapons of your warfare will be given you. Behold! you

will be invited to take unto you the whole armour of God, and to stand in his light, having your loins girt about with truth, and having on the breastplate of righteousness, and to take the shield of faith, and the helmet of salvation, and the sword of the spirit, and then you will ratify in your own persons the solemn vow that you will be Christ's faithful soldiers and servants to your lives' end," &c.

We will take another example from Sermon 9, p. 99, on Early Piety.

"If you resist temptation here, while you are at school; if you allow neither the deceitfulness of your heart, nor the pleasures of sin, nor the sneers of scoffers at religion, to rob you of the greatest treasures that man can possess, namely, a sound faith and a clear conscience, you will, when transplanted hence into the world, have but little difficulty in defying assaults of a like nature; you will have been enured and hardened against them by previous habits of resistance: they will recoil from you without effect. You remember how the Latin poet of rural life reminds his planter to note, upon the barks of his young trees, the face which each of them had presented to the winds and storms in their original positions,

— "qua parte calores [axi;"
Austrinos tulerit, quæ terga obverterit

in order that, when transplanted to another soil, the same front might be presented to the same assailants; so important is it, he adds, to form good habits in early life. So, my brethren, it will be with you: the same front of virtuous principle with which you have resisted here the winds and storms of temptation or of ridicule, will stand proof against the tempests and hurricanes of the world, when you are transplanted from this sheltered nook, into the open plains and mountains of life. Yes, and it will have become more healthy and hardy by such aggressions. To borrow another figure from an object not imbued with life. The ancient villas on the Campanian coast are raised upon a species of earth, taken from the very neighbourhood of Puteoli, which was soft and loose at first, but which, when *thrown into the sea,** and exposed to the

* We are unwilling to betray our ignorance to a scholar like Dr. Wordsworth, but we do not know what meaning he intends to convey, when he says, "that the sand
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action of the waves, by degrees hardened into stone. So, if you are built on the right soil of Christian principle, your foundations, though they may not at first be so solid as you can wish, will grow harder as the waves of life beat over them, till at last the very assaults, which threatened to destroy them, have rendered them invincible," &c.

The following passage we think to be as just and correct in argument, as it is elegant in expression; and contains, as we think, the very essence of the argument. (Ser. 13, p. 151.)

"But to pass to another part of the subject: it will probably have already occurred to most of you to ask, How can the rule laid down by the Apostle be applied to the prosecution of those *secular* studies, to which we devote the greater part of our time and attention in this place? Are works, it may be said, composed by *heathens*, and for the most part long before the Gospel of Christ was preached, capable of being read with Christian dispositions? We are not now to state the reasons for which the study of the classical authors, 'with whom is bound up the life of human learning,' has been made the ground-work and basis of our system of instruction; but, these being taken for granted to be wise and good, I desire you to reflect how re-

ligious principles and sentiments may be made to bear upon them. Some persons, indeed, in the spirit of a narrow philosophy, have endeavoured to separate profane and sacred learning, as if the latter were contaminated by the former, or as if human learning did not afford the clearest illustration to divine. But let us appeal to Holy Writ: there Moses is described as learned not merely in sacred things, but in all the wisdom of the Egyptians. There we read that the ark of the covenant, the cherubin, and the mercy seat, the candlestick, and all the ornaments of the holy of holies, were either formed or beautified with the gold and silver of pagan Egypt. There we find that St. Paul was conversant with the poets of antiquity, and that he thought fit to appeal to them on *three* occasions, when he was speaking and writing of the things that concern the kingdom of God; and this, too, at a time when there was great danger to be apprehended from the combination of any heathen elements with Christianity. Hence, in the earliest ages of the church, when Paganism was seen and felt by her as a deadly foe, and when the question therefore was upon a very different footing from that on which it now stands, the wisest and most catholic fathers, as Clement of Alexandria, and Origen, Basil, St. Jerome, and St. Augustine, pleaded the cause of this union of divine and profane learning. They well knew and considered

of Puteoli *thrown into the sea*, and exposed to the action of the waves, by degrees is hardened into stone." What is his authority for saying so? Surely neither Pliny nor Seneca; though their manner of expression is poetical and figurative, according to their custom and habit of writing. That it becomes hardened in water, "*fit lapis unus inexpugnabilis undis*," says the former; "*si aquam attigit, saxum est*," are the words of the latter; but neither of them surely intended to convey the notion that the sand of Puteoli would undergo this change, unmixed with *lime*, when indeed it became a *calx arenata*, or Roman cement. *Puzziolana* is still used by the Italians, as an ingredient in the cement they make for buildings in or near water; the villas of the ancient Romans, like the houses of the modern Hollanders, stood in the water; and out of the very waves, as may now be seen, their foundations rose. They used therefore for their purpose, a cement, of which the sand of Puteoli was an ingredient, as in the modern Roman cement an iron stone is used, which is procured at sea, by vessels used purposely to *dredge* for it. This famous sand may probably contain iron. The expression of both Pliny, "*protinus fit lapis*," and of Seneca, "*si aquam attigit saxum est*," answers to our English term "*the cement sets*," but would sand unmixed with lime undergo this change? Pliny indeed adds, "*si Cumano misceatur cæmento*," and Vitruvius (11, 6,) says, "*quod commixtum cum calce et cæmento non modo cæteris ædificiis prestat firmitate, sed etiam moles, quæ construuntur in mari, sub aquâ solidescunt*." Again, he gives the composition of *mortar*, "*uti materia ex calce et arena, crebiter parietes satiati, diutius contineantur*." What we humbly believe, led Dr. Wordsworth in this *mistake*, as we please to call it, is, that the ancient writers sometimes used the word "*calx*," sometimes "*arena*," singly for the "*calx arenata*;" and that Seneca and Pliny, in their descriptions, endeavoured as much to *surprise* as to instruct. When chalk or lime was not mixed with *sand*, it was called "*calx nuda*." We think that there is something in Dr. E. Clarke's Travels on this subject; but as we do not live "in the shade of Academic bowers," and as our library consists only of a Concordance "to smooth our bands in," (see Swift), we must desist from a learned encounter, and after all we may be wrong.

that the ancient poets and philosophers were men before they were *heathens*. They remembered that the gold and silver of Egypt was dug out of the bowels of God's earth before it was applied to any heathen purpose, and that it was received by Moses to his service, when dedicated in his tabernacle; and they thought it therefore a pious and holy work to vindicate the intellectual gold of heathen literature to the glory of the God of the whole earth, from whose mines it originally came. You may perhaps hear those who argue against the union of which we speak, deploring the licentiousness of some of the passages which are to be found among the poets of antiquity; and sure enough they are to be deplored, and very deeply too; but first, these passages are not the objects of our study; and next, if the question were put to us, whether we would expunge them from their writings, we would answer boldly 'No.' Not because we look on them with less abhorrence than they do who make the objection; nay, rather because we look upon them with the same, if not with greater abhorrence; and because, so looking at them, we perceive in them the strongest reason for our conviction, that no perspicuity of intellect, however clear; no readiness of wit, however subtle; no powers of imagination, however fervid; none of judgment, however vigorous; no refinement of taste, however graceful; can preserve the human heart from the taint of moral corruption, without the sanctifying influence of the holy spirit of God; and because we then learn heartily to bless and love that purifying spirit, whose grace is the air and light of our minds, and because we thence derive the most forcible argument for gratitude to God for his great goodness to us, that it hath pleased him to deliver us from darkness into his marvellous light. It is only from the *illusion*, that we can fully learn the blessings of Christianity; it is only by considering the nature of that from which we have been delivered, that we can duly appreciate the greatness of the deliverance."

In the discussion on "True Glory," (Ser. 14, p. 161), on the day of St. Simon and St. Jude, of whom little is recorded beyond their names and offices, the preacher says, if it should be said

"That which we know of them we cannot imitate; that which we might imitate, we do not know: what benefit can we derive from such a contemplation as this? In reply to this question; first of all, we should view these two holy men as the

apostles of Christ. We should venerate them as distinguished by a title, the most honourable and dignified which has ever been borne by any upon earth. In them, unknown as they are to the world by any great exploits, we should reverence the apostolic character in its simple and native dignity. On the coast of Lucania, at Pæstum, stand, side by side, two ancient temples, which for the noble grace and doric grandeur of their structure are unrivalled by any fabrics in that country. They are placed in a silent and lonely spot, with mountains at some distance on one side, and the Mediterranean sea on the other. What hands erected these majestic piles, when they were built, by what names they were called, who worshipped within their walls, no one can now tell. All record of these things has perished; even the buildings themselves, now the objects of admiration to the civilized world, were lost for many generations; they were not known to exist till about a hundred years ago, when they were discovered and brought out from their solitude, to the public gaze and admiration of Europe. The two Apostles, St. Simon and St. Jude, are placed side by side like those two fabrics. They stand in an historic solitude, no events are connected with their names, they are surrounded by no neighbouring objects of human glory or beauty; but they are Apostles, they inspire reverence by the simple majesty of that title. Not as individuals, but as chosen servants and associates of Jesus Christ, as those who called the Son of God friend and master, as those who were faithful upon earth, who declared to the world 'that which was from the beginning, that which their ears heard, their eyes saw, and their hands handled of the word of life.' To have done this is history enough; they needed no other monument."

We must give one passage more, from Ser. 23, in which the comparison is forcibly brought out, between the ancient and heathen city, and the modern city, under Christ's religion.

"Let us imagine ourselves stationed on some lofty eminence of the capital city of the heathen world, at the period of its greatest perfection and glory. Let us look at the spectacle which that city presents. There we behold all that earthly power can create, in its richest and most lavish abundance:

'The city that thou see'st, no other deem Than great and glorious Rome.'

In the fourteen districts into which it is divided, you see a crowd of fabrics of un-

rivalled grandeur and beauty, you behold a vast assemblage of temples and altars, of theatres and porticoes, of circuses and gardens, of libraries and baths, of triumphal arches, of obelisks and of statues, of all that can gratify the pride or pamper the luxury of man. But in this dazzling scene, you will look, and in vain, for any edifice that may serve to assuage his sufferings, relieve his poverty, or heal his sickness. On the contrary, some of the most splendid among these fabrics are devoted to homicidal spectacles, to savage pleasures, derived from the sight of mere torture and death. But *where* in this vast multitude of buildings, where is the infirmary? where the hospital? where the asylum? where the refuge for poverty, for ignorance, and for disease? No where! their very *name* is foreign to the refined language of this great and triumphant city; its inhabitants cannot express the object itself, without a barbarism. There is, indeed, *one** institution that may be compared with these. In the island which the Tiber washes, there exists a Roman Bethesda: but cruel are its mercies, for thither the victims of sickness are brought, there they are left destitute by their relatives, who are weary of their sad charge, and who have but one emotion of pity left, that they cannot bear to look on the last agonies of their dying friends. And here we cannot refrain from adverting to the contrast which, thanks be to God, is presented in this respect by the noble and Christian city in which you, my brethren, dwell; less decorated though it be with the display of buildings, dedicated to the luxuriance and selfish enjoyments of man; yet, in these ye may well rejoice, that they who go about your Sion, and count your bulwarks and your towers, can, in one small district of it alone, descry more temples of mercy founded by kings and nobles of England, and by your own 'rich men furnished with ability,' and often repaired and rebuilt from their foundations by the voluntary munificence of this your pious city, than ever existed in the vast extent of the whole heathen world. Thanks, we repeat, to Almighty God, who put this into their hearts! In the gentile world we look in vain for such cheering spectacles. We unroll the maps of their countries and of their towns, and find no such objects marked there: we excavate their cities themselves from their volcanic tombs beneath the earth, we open their buried streets and squares to the eye of day; but amid the pomp of buildings

which start from their graves, we discover no such structures as these; in the books of their learned men we have pictures of famine and of pestilence sweeping their crowded capitals; but *there* we behold no traits of such wise zeal and heroic benevolence as, in this and other cities, have made such calamities, the fields of battle and the triumphal spectacles, of the Christian faith. To them, at those fearful times, the voice of the priest was mute, the augur divined no more, the physician's art muttered in silent fear, nothing remained but despair, or, if hope lingered at all, it was supplied by the importation of an idol from some foreign shore, or by the institution of a scenic festival to appease the wrath of Heaven," &c.

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An Account of the Roman Road from Alchester to Dorchester, and other Roman Remains in the Neighbourhood, being the Substance of a Paper read to the Ashmolean Society, Oxford, Nov. 9, 1840, by the Rev. Robert Hussey, B.D. of Christ Church. 8vo.

A ZEALOUS antiquary tracks a Roman road with as true a tact as a well-experienced hound the course of a hare; he may be sometimes at fault, and modern innovations may have entirely dissipated the scent, but he searches every foot of ground with keen and discriminating powers, until he regains the lost traces, and pursues them to the termination of the course. The Roman road from Alchester (*Ælia Castra*) to Dorchester (*Dorocina*), being a portion of the eighteenth iter of Richard of Cirencester, (which iter begins at York and ends near Southampton,) has been traced by the reverend Editor with great diligence and discretion.

"The Roman road running across Otmoor from north to south has long been known. In Camden's time, the tradition of the country confounded it with Akeman Street, and he described it by that name. Since this, it has been observed by many antiquaries, and is still familiarly known in the neighbourhood as *the old Roman road* Warton describes it as connecting Alchester and Dorchester. It seems evident that this road must be the same which is mentioned by Richard of Cirencester in the route from York to (near) Southampton. In the eighteenth iter, Richard gives the distance from *Ælia Castra* (Alchester) to *Dorocina* (Dorchester) as fifteen miles; and the editor in his comment on the place observes, that the

* Temple of *Æsculapius* in the *Insula Tiberina*.

road runs plainly almost all the way to Dorchester. The true distance from Alchester to Dorchester by this line is sixteen miles, one more than Richard reckons, but this variation is inconsiderable, being much less than what is found in many of the numerals of the old itineraries. The course of the road can be seen on examination every where, except in a few portions, so small that the direction is easily recovered, and these intervals lie towards the middle of the whole distance; so that at each end it is most plain. To begin then from the north, the road passes through the middle of the area of Alchester, in the form of a high ridge, which is continued through the meadows to the south, in a course a little westward of Merton. It is now twenty yards in width, being measured over the curve of the surface, which was the regular width of the *Via Prætoria* in a camp, and about two feet and a half high: but small portions of it have been removed in some places." P. 6.

The agger or highway was constituted of loose stones, placed, it appears, wherever the ground was firm enough, on the surface of the soil.

"When opened in a part near Alchester, it was found to be made of broken stones, laid on a bed of black mould. The bed of stones may be found in any part by thrusting a stick a few inches into the turf on it; but probably the greater part of the stones which covered it have been removed, even where they are most abundant, for it has been used as a stone quarry by the farmers of the neighbourhood in more than one place."

The structure of the road was described to the author, by one who often saw it, as a layer of unequally sized stones, many of them large, and roughly packed together. This is not exactly accordant with the MacAdam principle, in which the uniform size of the stones is of great importance.

That chief excellence of Roman roads, the straight line of their course, is well exemplified by the map of the road between Alchester and Dorchester, which accompanies this essay. The direction is with very slight deviation from north to south; but, however the Romans might follow out the principle of reaching one point from another by the most direct course, no similar rule of conformity, we may observe, was applied to the structure, dimensions, and elevation of the *via* itself. Sometimes it was of pretty consi-

derable width; never however much exceeding sixty feet: sometimes it was narrowed to twelve or fifteen feet, forming an elevated and even precipitous ridge: such is the Roman way running over the Downs near Bignor to Chichester, on which it is scarcely possible to drive a modern chaise without jeopardy to vehicle and guide. Sometimes Roman roads were an agger of sand, of gravel, of pebbles, of earth, of rag stones, of chalk; sometimes materials were fetched from a great distance to construct them, sometimes those near the spot sufficed; the *Stane Street* in Sussex,* we are told, varies from ten to seven yards in breadth, is one and a half in depth, and is entirely composed of flints and pebbles, though in some places no flints are to be found within seven miles of its course.

In many instances, these raised ridges of communication could have been nothing but foot and bridle ways, and seem to have had their elevation for exploratory purposes; ancient barrows were observed by Stukeley,† in the very middle of the *Ermine* and *Watling Streets*, which has given rise to a doubt, such are the mazes of antiquarian research, that those parts of the above roads had ever been used by horsemen at all.

The fifth satire of Horace, describing the poet's journey from Rome to Brundisium, has been quoted, to shew that the celebrated *Appian Way* was but a very jumbling track for any one who should endeavour to travel over it with speed, and tolerable only for those who proceeded slowly and by short stages:

"minus est gravis Appia tardis."‡

The classic Addison had personal experience of the joltings to be encountered on the very Roman way which Horace had traversed before him, and tells us that

"if we may guess at the common travelling of persons of quality, among the ancient Romans, from the poet's description of his voyage, we may conclude they seldom went above fourteen miles a day over the *Appian way*, which was more used by the noble Romans than any other

* Whitaker, *Hist. of Manchester*.

† *Itin. Curios.* ‡ *Hor. Satira.*

in Italy, as it led to Naples, Baize, and the most delightful parts of the nation. It is indeed very disagreeable to be carried in haste over this pavement."*

We once ourselves travelled with an enthusiastic Antiquary on the course of the Via Julia in Monmouthshire, and the ruts channelled by the wheels in the slaty rocks, which here and there formed the bed of the road, threw our heads every now and then against the roof of the vehicle. The Antiquary had doubts that this could be the way constructed by the gallant Frontinus, and therefore asked the coachman if he could tell him if that were the Roman road. "I know nothing of that, Sir," said the driver, "but I am sure it is the *devil's road*;" and here, as it chanced, the emphatic answer completely tallied with those old traditions which ascribe such works generally to supernatural agency, e. g. the devil's bank, the devil's highway, the devil's dyke, &c. Nay, the celebrated Graham's dyke in Scotland, as we once before observed, is nothing but a corruption of Grim's dyke, meaning the ditch of the wizard.

The remains of the Roman station at Alchester shew evident traces of the regular mode of castrametation employed by the Roman legions, so often described by writers on Roman history or military discipline.

"The size of the camp at Alchester, compared with Hyginus' dimensions of a camp for three legions, and their supplements, shews that it was not designed for a large army. If three legions and their supplements occupied an area of about 770 yards by 540, Alchester, which is but a square of about 360 yards, could not have held more than one legion."

But however limited the dimensions of the Roman camp at Alchester, the author very reasonably conjectures, from the number of Roman roads which converged at the place, that it was a place of some importance, surrounded by populous suburbs, as indeed the numerous vestiges of foundations about it seem to prove. The Akeman Street crosses the military station at Alchester, from east to west, the regular direction of the Prætorian way in a Roman camp; the

angles of the camp at Alchester are not only rounded according to the Roman practice, but each angle appears to have been distinguished by a mound of earth overlooking the area of the Roman works.

The Akeman Street beforementioned terminated its course at Bath, expressively, from its being the resort of the lame and diseased, called by the Saxons, *Akeman ceaster*, and a principal road leading to it was the *ache-man's* or invalid's way. A careful lithographic plan of the remains of the Roman camp at Alchester illustrates this portion of the essay; it is accompanied, for the sake of comparison, as to extent and arrangement, by a reduced copy of the camp for three legions, the Tertiata Castra of Hyginus. Local plans from actual survey are among the most valuable materials of topography, and the tendency of these we think is to shew that the Romans often departed from their regular mode of castrametation, "prout loci qualitas postulaverit," or that they occupied old British works. Such stations as resemble Alchester† in their ground plan are most undoubtedly Roman. The whole of this little essay is a valuable contribution to the authentic records of Britannia Romana.

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Nuces Philosophicæ; or, the Philosophy of Things, as developed from the Study of the Philosophy of Words. By Edward Johnson, Surgeon, Author of "*Life, Health, and Disease.*"

THE author of this book is a great admirer of Horne Tooke; he avows his admiration of the talents of that celebrated man to stop—perhaps but one step—short of idolatry. He is a very zealous advocate of the doctrines inculcated in the *Diversions of Purley*: he is very energetic in his endeavours to explain and enforce them, and he has been at the pains in this volume to present an apparently careful and correct analysis of that work. It would have been better if he had not adopted his form of pseudo-dialogue; and better still if he had not attempted to imitate the vices of his manner.

* Addison's Remarks on several parts of Italy. Journey from Rome to Naples.

† A good view of the station at Alchester, is given in Dunkin's *Hist. of the Hundreds of Bicester and Ploughley*.

These same doctrines have recently occupied so large a portion of our own pages, that we must take care not to create a nausea among our readers by too early a repetition of the dose. Luckily for us, and for the author too, the latter has enabled us at once to seize upon a topic which has some semblance of novelty, and which will also at the same time afford us the opportunity of displaying the qualifications of Mr. Johnson for the very arduous task he has undertaken.

This task is no less than "an attempt to complete, as far as his time and other occupations will allow, Horne Tooke's uncompleted philosophy." He tells us that his great master has given us the clue to his system, "and for men of common sense, if they will but take the trouble, to use it, this should be sufficient." (p. 234.)

We remember from our first perusal in our younger days the unanswered question at the close of the second vol. of the D. of Purley—What is the Verb? and we have had from that time to this an itching desire to find an answer wherever we could. We would avail ourselves, and gladly, of Mr. Johnson's services.

"You have told me (says the other party to the dialogue in the D. of Purley) that a verb is (as every word also must be) a noun; but you added, that it is also *something more*; and that the title of *verb* was given to it on account of that distinguishing *something more* than mere nouns convey. But you have not uttered a single syllable concerning that *something*, which the naked verb, unattended by *mood, tense, number, person, and gender*, (which last also some languages add to it,) signifies *more* or *besides* the mere noun."

Here (it will be observed) the grand object of inquiry is, that *something* which the verb "signifies *more* or *besides* the mere noun." And the disciple (our author) begins his answer with affirming "that there wants no authority but that of common sense to show that all verbs are *but* nouns. When we want a verb which we have not got in the language, we instantly take a noun, and coin it into a verb at once to suit our purpose." (p. 133.) Thus *ship* and *man* are nouns substantive; "but in the following sentence

ship, without any addition or alteration of any kind, becomes a verb. 'The British Government every year *ship* men to the colonies.' Let *ship* and *men* change places, and *ship* becomes a noun again, and *men* becomes a verb, thus: 'The British Government *man ships* to the colonies.'" Upon this we remark that Mr. Johnson plays false: he not only changes the *places* of words, but he changes the words themselves. Change the places, and see what he makes of it, "The British Government *men ship* to the colonies." We further remark, that, if changing the place of two nouns will of itself change their character in one language, it will in any. Let Mr. Johnson make the experiment with the Latin nouns *homo* and *navis*.

Mr. Johnson is not quite consistent with himself, for subsequently he says, "Whenever we want to convert a noun into a verb, we do so in a moment merely by prefixing the little word *to* to it: thus from *ship* we make *to ship*, as, *to ship* goods." (p. 246.)

If Mr. Johnson had been a faithful disciple of H. Tooke, he would have learnt from him that *to* and *do* are the same word, and he would have suspected that *ship* and *man* might become verbs by having *do* prefixed before them respectively, as, "Government *do ship* men, and Government *do man ships*;" and he would have concluded that *custom* alone allows the subtraction or omission of *do*,—for so the master has instructed him.

There is great virtue undoubtedly in these words, or rather this word, *to* or *do*. Tooke maintains it to be the past participle of an A.S. verb, meaning *to do*, and that itself means *done, act-um*. Now let us see how Mr. Johnson manages to work wonders with this monosyllabic magician. (p. 249.) "The word *bow* (he means the noun substantive) signifies a bow merely. But *to bow* signifies *something more*" than a *bow* merely. Besides a *bow*, it signifies something *done* by or to, or in connexion with or after the manner of, *a bow*. And this something *done*, is that *something more*, which Horne Tooke declared characterized the noun *after* it had been made into a verb, and which constituted the only difference between a noun and a verb.

We must confess ourselves a little

thrown out by all this. We are told, first, that we can coin a noun into a verb by mere change of place. 2d. That we convert a noun into a verb by prefixing *to*. 3d. And then that *to* characterises the *noun after it* is made into a verb. How is all this to be reduced to consistency? And if Mr. Johnson has not cleared up this obscure point of *grammar*, we fear the completion of Tooke's uncompleted *philosophy* is left for other hands. It is plain that that sagacious philologist reserved the answer to the question,—What is the verb? as a choice thesis upon which he was to raise his mortal battery against the different systems of what he called metaphysical or verbal imposture.

Let us then summon before us the great archpriest himself, and exorcise him to answer in his own name. It may be that he will perplex us quite as much as his expositor.

He tells us, that the mind receives impressions,—that it has sensations or feelings. By means of language it gives signs of these impressions, or names of ideas. This will carry us no further than the noun. At this stage we are only able to name sensations. We cannot tell, we do not communicate, who or what causes them, in what mind or in whom they exist. A file of nouns may stand as distinct as the letters of the alphabet all in a row, and no meaning be communicated.

For this communication, another part of speech is necessary, and this part of speech (called the verb), “is in fact the communication itself, and therefore well denominated *ῥημα*, dictum. For the verb, is *quod loquimur*, the noun *de quo*.”

Now since the sole purpose of the verb is to communicate, and this purpose it effects, it may be called (it being still a noun) the noun *communicative*. But the question recurs—How does it acquire this power of communication, and how does it shew that it has acquired it? We have no answer,—and here for the present the matter ends.

It is again touched upon, when we reach the redoubted preposition *to*, which Tooke derives from the Gothic substantive *tauī* or *tauhts*, meaning act, effect, &c. “Some (he writes

are contented to call *to* a mark of the infinitive mood, but *how* or *why* it is so, they are totally silent. Lowth says, this preposition placed before the verb makes the infinitive mood. Now this manifestly is not so, for *to* placed before the verb *loveth*, will not make the infinitive mood. He would have said more truly, that *to* placed before some nouns *makes verbs*.”*

What does this expression “*makes verbs*” mean? and then, if *to* makes verbs, *how* does it make them? Again there is no answer.

We are also told, that, “when the old termination of the Anglo-Saxon verbs was dropped, this word *to* became necessary to be prefixed, in order to distinguish them (i. e. verbs) from nouns; and to invest them (i. e. verbs) with a verbal character: for (he continues) there is no difference between the noun *love*, and the verb, *to love*, but what must be comprized in the prefix *to*.”

Here we are a little perplexed;—we can understand what is meant by investing *nouns* with a verbal character. We should conclude it to be tantamount to making verbs by placing *to* before nouns. But what are we to understand by investing *verbs* with a verbal character? If verbs, they have that character already.

Then, again we are told, that “the *infinitive* appears plainly to be what the Stoics called it, the *very verb* itself.” We had inferred that, if *to* prefixed to a noun made a verb—invested (a word) with a verbal character, it created this infinitive, this very verb itself. But we were wrong; for we are told, and that only in the selfsame paragraph, that *to* is prefixed (not to the noun *love*, for instance) but to the infinitive; such infinitive having, of course, a previous independent existence. And when we arrive towards the end of the second volume† we read as follows: “In the Greek verb *ι-εραυ* (from the antient *εω* or the modern *εμυ*): in the Latin verb, *i-re*; and in the English verb, *to-hie*, or *to hi* (A.S. *hiy-an*), the infinitive terminations *εραυ* and *re* make no more part of the Greek and Latin verbs than the in-

* Diversions of Purley, vol. 1. p. 351. 4to. edit.

† P. 433.

finitive prefix *to*" (which has been before called a prefix to the infinitive) "makes part of the English verb *hie* or *hi*."

We must again confess our perplexity. We are Davus not Œdipus; we thought we had learnt that *love* was a noun, and to *love* a verb; and should have inferred *hie* to be a noun, and to *hie*, inseparably, a verb. We mean that we should have done so upon some of Tooke's own premises. We should have so done by reasoning something in this sort. A nose prefixed to a face, makes a nosed face; invests that face with a *nosed* character; hence we should infer the nose to be part and parcel of the nosed face; nor are we yet convinced that it is not.

Tooke illustrates the use of *to*, by *that* which we make of *do*. "There are (he says) other parts of the English verb (besides the infinitive) undistinguished by termination;—and to them also, and to those parts only which have not a distinguishing termination, as well as to the infinitive, is this distinguishing sign equally necessary, and equally prefixed. *Do* (the auxiliary verb, as it has been called) is the same word as *to*, and for the same reason that *to* is put before the infinitive, *do* used formerly to be put before such other parts of the verb, which likewise were not distinguished from the noun by termination." (As, I do, or I did love: but not I did loved; or he doth loveth). "It is not (he adds) an approved practice at present to use *do* before those parts of the verb, they being now by custom sufficiently distinguished by their *place*; and therefore the redundancy is now avoided, and *do* is considered in that case as unnecessary and expletive."

Whenever this *place*, this distinguishing place, is disturbed, whether by interrogation or the insertion of a negation, or of some other words between the nominative case and the verb, then *do* is used, as—"He *does* not *love* the truth. *Does* he *love* the truth? He *does* at the same time *love* the truth."

Now this we think we can understand. *Do* is not said here to make verbs, or to invest with a verbal character; the verbs already exist, and

for fear of confusion—for fear that they may not be sufficiently distinguished by their *place*, *do* is prefixed. *Do*, then, merely distinguishes. But how and why—this power in *do*? This is still the question.

Mr. Johnson does not step in to our relief. If he had felt the same difficulties with ourselves, no doubt he would have proffered his best assistance; for he is "no niggard of advice." In justice to him, however, we must add, that though he renders us no service in this particular instance (a very urgent one indubitably), and though we cannot discover proofs of his success to the full extent of his good intentions, he has very clearly and forcibly exposed many of our misconceptions of the use of words; and many erroneous notions, which are the result of such misconceptions. He writes in a clear, fluent, English style, with much zeal and spirit; and though he sometimes indulges in an effort at sarcasm, he has too much good humour to attempt to cut deep.

Peter Paul Rubens; his Life and Genius. By Dr. Waagen, Professor of the Fine Arts and Director of the Royal Gallery at Berlin. Translated from the German by R. R. Noel, Esq. and Edited by Mrs. Jameson. 8vo. pp. 132.

THE last occasion on which Dr. Waagen put himself before the public was as the author of a work professing to treat, and bearing the title, of "Art and Artists in England." We doubt not that the author's reputation as Director of the Royal Gallery at Berlin would make that publication more than cover the expenses incurred by his visit to this country; but beyond this, it must have been unproductive of good, merely containing, as it did, a few cautions and somewhat negative remarks on our last living artists, and a most incomplete and ill-digested *Catalogue Raisonné* of some of the principal works of art in London, and within an easily-accessible distance of it. We felt confident, however, that Dr. Waagen was qualified for better things. Independent of his own character, the circumstance of his having the confidence of a *connoisseur* of such matured judgment in matters of art as the King of Prussia, was of itself a guarantee for this; and we

have been gratified to find, on perusing the author's "Life and Genius of Rubens," that it evinces a knowledge so extensive, and a feeling so elevated, as to be alike worthy of himself and his subject.

With every natural advantage of mind and person, Rubens possessed a disposition of singular amiability; and, apart from the particular bent of his genius, the versatility of his talents, and the facility he enjoyed of acquiring general information, have rarely been surpassed. Of a good family, although somewhat reduced in circumstances, it was not intended that he should be dedicated to an art so precarious, in a pecuniary point of view, and in which nothing short of excellence can lead to distinction. But there were indications of "the latent spark" even in his early drawings, and his was a genius which no obstacles could restrain.

When Rubens went into Italy in May 1600, although only in his twenty-third year, he had already executed many works of great value, and secured the patronage of the Infanta Isabella and the Archduke Albert. After remaining about eight years in that country, he returned with a widely-spread reputation, upon learning the dangerous illness of his mother, to whom he was deeply attached. And although his habits, as well as his taste, had become in some degree Italianized, and in spite of a most flattering invitation from Duke Vincenzo to return to Mantua, love of fatherland, and the persuasions of the Infanta Isabella, induced him to remain in Flanders. The following year he married Elizabeth Brant, whose lovely form and features have been made familiar to most of us by the engravings from the portrait by her husband. Lest the gaieties of the court should distract him from the study to which he had devoted himself, he resisted every solicitation to take up his abode at Brussels, but at Antwerp he erected a splendid residence in the Italian style of architecture, which he soon filled with paintings of rare merit by the old masters, and with articles of *vertú*. The following extract gives an interesting view of his manners of life at this period.

"Being thus established according to

his taste, he apportioned his time in the following manner: He was in the habit of rising very early; in summer at four o'clock, and immediately afterwards he heard mass. He then went to work, and, while painting, he habitually employed a person to read to him from one of the classical authors, (his favourites being Livy, Plutarch, Cicero, Seneca,) or from some eminent poet. This was the time when he generally received his visitors, with whom he entered willingly into conversation on a variety of topics, in the most animated and agreeable manner. An hour before dinner was always devoted to recreation, which consisted either in allowing his thoughts to dwell as they listed on subjects connected with science or politics, which latter interested him deeply; or in contemplating his treasures of art. From anxiety not to impair the brilliant play of his fancy, he indulged but sparingly in the pleasures of the table, and drank but little wine. After working again till the evening, he usually, if not prevented by business, mounted a spirited Andalusian horse, and rode for an hour or two. This was his favourite exercise; he was extremely fond of horses, and his stables generally contained some of remarkable beauty. On his return home it was his custom to receive a few friends, principally men of learning, or artists, with whom he shared his frugal meal (he was the declared enemy of all excess), and passed the evening in instructive and cheerful conversation. This active and regular mode of life could alone have enabled Rubens to satisfy all the demands which were made upon him as an artist, and the astonishing number of works he completed, the genuineness of which is beyond all doubt, can only be accounted for through this union of extraordinary diligence, with the acknowledged fertility of his productive powers."

Rubens now appears on a new field of action—in the character of a politician and a diplomatist, as the adviser of the Archduke Albert, and as ambassador to the courts of England and Spain; and the combination of dignity, talent, and discretion which he displayed in negotiations of difficulty and importance, were always conspicuous, and generally crowned with success. It proved, too, that his studies were not limited to his art, or rather that the knowledge of a great painter must be universal.

Towards the end of the fifteenth, or rather the beginning of the 16th century, the school of the Van Eycks obtained a powerful and salutary in-

fluence on art in the Netherlands, for it comprehended in its principles a feeling for nature simple and unaffected, with an elevated sentiment for religious subjects. Although somewhat deficient in the *chiaro scuro*, they and their followers had attained great excellence in both the qualities of finish and colour. To this school of painting belonged an indisputable claim to merit and originality; but it was unfortunately succeeded by another of a perverted taste and tendency, in which Mabuse, Van Orley, and its other disciples, while indulging in the representation of attitudes overstrained and muscles exaggerated, appear to have imagined themselves rivalling the excellence of the great masters of the old Italian school. Fortunately, however, for the cause of art, Rubens arose to arrest its downward progress, and to alter and direct aright the aim of his countrymen, not alone by the principles and practice which he personally inculcated on many, but by the moral influence which the products of his matured genius must have more or less exercised upon all; and the author's general statement of the aim of the great painter is so just and comprehensive that we offer no apology for extracting it at length.

“ Although a few isolated efforts to introduce a better state of things were visible towards the end of the sixteenth century, it was reserved for a mind of no common power to bring about a complete revolution in a mind was that of Rubens himself.* A thorough Fleming in temperament and character, he led his countrymen back to the very point whence sprang their original excellence, the lively perception of natural forms, and the development of the faculty of colour. But the spirit of the times in which he lived, and the peculiar temper of Rubens's own mind, naturally prevented these characteristic qualities from being exhibited now as they would have been in the age of the Van Eycks. It had been the aim of the latter, as far as their means allowed, in the colouring as well as in the execution of their works, so to imitate nature, that their pictures, whether looked at closely, or contemplated from a distance, should produce, as nearly as possible, the same effect; the principal thing with Rubens, on the contrary, was the *general effect*;

and though he painted the details with the greatest truth, he contented himself with making them subordinate to the whole, so as to resemble nature at a certain distance. The means which were at his command in his own time for the accomplishment of his purpose,—a better knowledge of the laws of perspective, and of the *chiaro oscuro*, that breadth of style first introduced by Titian and his school, and then so admirably practised by Michael Angelo, da Caravaggio, and the Caracci,—these he had mastered with the greatest energy during his long residence in Italy, and the more successfully, as they perfectly accorded with the nature of his own genius. But instead of that genuine religious enthusiasm, long since vanished, which had formerly inspired the Van Eycks, so as even to spread a certain solemnity over their scenes of passion, the mind of Rubens was so imbued with the love for dramatic representation, that he imparted life and movement even to subjects which properly demanded a certain calmness and repose in the treatment. A most glowing and creative fancy, inexhaustible in the conception of new forms full of life and vigour, would naturally find even the easiest method of painting tedious, and thus feel the necessity of acquiring some method of transferring its creations to the canvass in the shortest time possible. His rare technical skill, and his extraordinary faculty of colour, aided Rubens admirably in attaining this object. He obtained at once the art of placing, with a master hand, the right tones in the right places, without trying all kinds of experiments with the colours on the pictures themselves; and after he had with ease blended them together, he knew how to give to the whole picture the last finish by a few master touches in those parts which he had left unpainted for the purpose. This mode of treatment, so characteristic of the turn of Rubens's mind, is the reason why his pictures bear the stamp of an original lively burst of fancy more than those of any other painter. Hence Rubens, beyond any artist of modern times, may be styled a sketcher in the highest and best sense of the word. If the greater part of his pictures bear upon the whole the character of a cheerful, jovial spirit, undisturbed by outward misfortunes, and a strong feeling of self-complacency, still these qualities are more particularly expressed in the style of his colouring. Rubens, as a colourist, might be called the painter of light, as Rembrandt is the painter of darkness.

“ To the man's individual nature we may trace the most striking characteristics of the painter,—his turn for dramatic conception, his loose and sketchy treat-

* Some words appear here to be omitted through a misprint. *Rev.*

ment. To the jovial, buoyant hilarity of his temper, we owe his decided taste for the powerful, the coarse, the sensual, which allowed him but seldom to approach to a finer appreciation of form, and only in some few instances to the dignified expression of elevated and noble, or even of soft and gentle characters."

Rubens having lost his wife five years previous, in 1631, when in his 54th year, he married Helena Foreman, of one of the most respectable families in Antwerp, and then only sixteen years of age, whose portrait appears in many of his historical works, and who, from all accounts, must have been a person of great worth. From about this period of his career he availed himself of the assistance of his pupils to a greater extent than formerly, reserving to himself, in most instances, little more than the finishing touches of the pictures; and a few years later frequent attacks of gout, particularly in his right hand, rendered necessary a system he had more or less pursued since the demand for his pictures became so great as to render it impossible even for Rubens, with his amazing rapidity of execution, otherwise to meet. This explains, too, the disproportion between the value of the sketches of this master finished by himself, and those large pictures painted from them, in which the vigour and transparency of the master hand may not be traceable throughout.

We concur in the opinion of our learned author, that of all the great dramatic painters of Italy and the Low Countries, at any period, Rubens stands pre-eminent, while the style of none of them is further removed from theatrical. Dr. Waagen says—

"I have no hesitation in pronouncing him the greatest of all modern painters, when he had to deal with subjects depending on the momentary expression of powerfully excited passion, which can only be firmly seized upon and developed in the imagination.

"Well acquainted with Roman history, owing to his early classical studies, Rubens had also a sort of natural sympathy with the peculiar greatness of the Roman character, and, in consequence, he seems to have painted with particular enthusiasm all subjects connected with their annals."

Those who doubted the soundness of the principles which guided Rubens in his study and practice are now fast

disappearing; but to such we submit the following quotation, which we regret must be our last.

"But, even amongst those who are capable of estimating the peculiar greatness of Rubens, how many are there who, judging by the greater number of his pictures, are disposed to consider him as an artist who was governed and hurried onwards solely by his fiery and unbridled imagination, and who had never reflected calmly and maturely on the principles and nature of his art!—and yet it is certain that very few of the more modern artists have so thoroughly understood the peculiar laws of the style they had adopted, and have made such well-digested and admirable remarks upon it, as Rubens. Still less, however, should we expect that Rubens, whose delineation of form differs so widely from the antique, had studied the latter with the greatest zeal, and that he entertained the loftiest ideas respecting ancient art. These facts, joined to his works, prove most incontrovertibly that Rubens was all that an artist can be—in one word, a GENIUS. For, like the ocean, which ever remains calm and still in its inmost recesses, whatever storms may sweep over its surface, thus with an artist of genius, that excitable element, the imagination, can be moved by a thousand appropriate incidents to the most affecting and passionate creations, whilst the mind within maintains its powers clear and undisturbed. Genius has also this attribute, that it is powerfully attracted and easily inspired by whatever is excellent; but, at the same time, that which is foreign to the natural turn, or what we should call the original temperament of genius, however admirable it may be, can never disturb it in its productions. I do not mean to assert that the studies which Rubens made from the antique were without all influence on his own art; but it is evident that they only influenced him through the truth, and life, and the intellectual power which characterise the ancient works of art, apart from the beauty of form. The most conspicuous proof of that deep insight into the nature of his art which Rubens possessed, and of his accurate study of the antique, is contained in a short Latin essay written by him, in which he expresses his sentiments on this subject, and how far he can recommend painters to study the ancient statues."

We have already alluded to the host of painters who either received the direct instructions of Rubens, or were beneficially influenced by his works; and amongst them we might enumerate nearly all who were eminent at

the time. In the words of Dr. Waagen, "Thus was the art of painting in the Netherlands remodelled in every department by the energies of a great and gifted mind. Thus was RUBENS the originator of its second great epoch, to which we are indebted for such numerous and masterly performances in every branch of the art."

The Forest of Arden; a Tale. By the Rev. W. Gresley, A.M. &c.

WE not only are pleased with the execution of this work, the interest of the story, and the picturesqueness of the details, but we like the spirit in which it is written, and the sober judgment and Christian feeling which the author brings to the consideration of questions that are now seldom viewed but through the distorted medium of party zeal. The prominent character of Latimer is described with fidelity, and we quite agree with the author when he says, (Pref. viii.)

"With reference to the character of Latimer, it may be necessary to inform my young readers, who perhaps have been accustomed to hear high and just encomiums of that celebrated reformer, that the excellence of his character consisted rather in his honesty and zeal than in the soundness of his views, or his theological attainments. He is a representation of that numerous class, who, in their praiseworthy eagerness for reform, are apt sometimes to overstep the just bound of moderation."

But let us give a specimen of our author's manner of expressing himself on a point in which we most fully agree with him in opinion. He has been mentioning the foundation of a Cistercian monastery among the hills of Merevale.

"It is not to be denied that we have been looking on the *fairest* side of these monastic establishments; but it has been the fashion so contemptuously to abuse them, that we may be excused for dwelling awhile on their virtues and usefulness. True, that great abuses crept into many of these monasteries, *chiefly through their being exempted from episcopal control*; but were they greater, or half so great, as those which existed in the same period in the Baron's castle? True, that the monks, if they fell under lax discipline, were apt to get into lazy and bad habits; but were these habits more lazy and bad than those of many of the well-doing and wealthy in

the present age of comfort and luxury? Have our English gentry, who live at home at ease—have the loungers at our watering-places—our listless continental travellers, who desert the duties of their home and station, and loiter away their summers on the banks of Lake Lemano, and their winters in the luxurious environs of Naples—nay, I would almost say, has the most indefatigable man of business, who consumes his days in amassing wealth for himself—have these men any right to sneer at the habits of the old monks? * I think not. Of all charges, that of self-seeking and luxury is brought forward against any sort of men with least grace by the present generation."

We must now pass over a considerable part of the volume, to give the following candid estimate of Cranmer's character.

"Cranmer, though a principal instrument of Providence in the work of reformation, has left to the English church certain blemishes which bear the impress of his character. Besides the leaning which he exhibited towards the foreign reformers, and the modifications and suppressions of doctrine arising from this source, which, if God had permitted them to proceed, would have rendered our Church but one of many sects, Cranmer had a decided tendency to *Erastianism*. He did not sufficiently view the Church as a divinely-constructed body, deriving its authority directly from God. He too much mixed it up with the state, and subjected it to civil control. It may, however, be reasonably doubted whether the Erastianism of Cranmer, which induced him too much to subject the Church to the temporal power, may not have been the means employed by Divine Providence of saving the English Church from the same fate as that which befell the Scotch. Be that as it may, we still feel the evils of our subjugation. Our convocations are suppressed by civil authority; our Bishops nominated by the ministers of the day; our benefices looked on as a property,

* This reminds us of an anecdote we met with in some one of the books of travels of Dr. Moore, the author of *Zeluco*. He mentions that one winter night, when the ground was covered with snow, somewhere in Germany, he and his fellow traveller, in their chariot, well covered with pelisses and furs and carpets, overtook a Carthusian or Franciscan monk, who was walking barefoot in the snow, and who asked charity of them. "The idle luxurious rascal!" said Dr. Moore's companion.

rather than as a trust. Let us not, however, be sure that these things have not been mercifully permitted by Providence for our good. Let us learn to avail ourselves to the utmost of those advantages which we derive from the position in which God has placed us; and pray that, if we should be destined to enjoy greater liberty hereafter, we may have grace to use it right."

Perhaps few of our readers are aware of a fact which we transcribe from a note at p. 293.

"Those who wish to see the formation of an establishment of monks may do so in Leicestershire, not far from the road between Ashby-de-la-Zouch and Loughborough. Here in a wild and romantic spot on Charnwood forest, where the Whitwick rocks project their craggy summits from the barren hills, a few Cistercian monks have settled themselves, driven, as they say, from Bretagne in France, at the revolution of 1830. Their first establishment consisted of a few farm buildings and a chapel, in which they perform divine service seven times a day, employing the remainder of their time in the cultivation of the estate, which consists of 300 acres of land. They are half farmers, half recluses. A large crucifix towers above the rest in the middle of the foreground. This spot is destined eventually to be their grange; and at about a quarter of a mile distant, a monastery of considerable size is being constructed, which is intended to be their residence, and is capable of holding a large fraternity. A chapel 140 feet in length is to form one wing of the edifice. The whole of the new building is under the superintendance of Mr. Pugin, who, with a zeal worthy of a purer faith, is taking wonderful pains to make the whole establishment like those of former days."

In the description of a dinner party in the sixteenth century, which the author says was not to be despised, he adds—

"There was, however, one serious drawback, which to modern ears will sound extraordinary—they had no forks. Perhaps it will be supposed that we mean no silver forks, a deficiency which, till within the last century, might perhaps have not been unfrequently met with in the houses of country gentlemen. *But no—they had no forks at all.* Knives they had, with tolerably broad points, and spoons, *but forks were not then invented.* How Maurice Neville managed to carve that delicate slice of venison which he is just sending to the fair Alice, or how the young

lady is to convey it to her mouth, I can no more explain than I could tell how a Chinese can eat his dinner of rice with two little sticks about the size of knitting pins. If my readers draw the conclusion that Alice Fitzherbert must have eaten her dinner in a very ungentle manner, I can only assure them that she did no worse than the accomplished Anne Boleyn, or the stately Catharine of Arragon herself."

Now the whole of this lugubrious dissertation on the want of forks would have been spared, had the writer recollected what he surely must have read, in the beautiful *Miss Agnes Strickland's Lives of the Queens of England*, where he will find that forks were invented and used before the period in which he presumes that ladies eat with their fingers. "It is generally supposed (says the fair historian) that T. Coryate introduced the use of forks from Italy, so lately as the time of James Ist.; but our Provençal Plantagenet Queens *did not feed with their fingers*, whatever their English subjects might do; since, in the list of Eleonora's (of Castile) plate, occur a pair of knives, with silver sheaths enamelled, with a *fork* of crystal, and a silver *fork* handled with ebony and ivory," &c. vol. ii. p. 189. Verily, the tables are turned, and the time is come that we must look for instruction to fair hands; and learned *Abe-lards* are now to be corrected and informed by lovely *Eloisas*.

St. Antholin's; or, Old Churches and New. A Tale for the Times. By Francis E. Paget, M.A.

SO much has been said and written about church-building of late, that the treatment of the subject in a lighter manner, in the form of a tale, may be regarded by many as a relief to the more serious publications. This form of writing will not only be pleasing, but beneficial, as a class of readers will be interested in the question when it is brought before them in an amusing shape, who would regard it as a heavy subject when it appeared in a direct form.

Mr. Paget's amusing tale will not only interest this class of readers, but, harmonizing as it does with a feeling which is zealously exerted at the present time, cannot fail to please those

who may view the subject more seriously.

We shall now proceed to introduce the reader to this amusing narrative, which has an appearance of truth and nature about it, which will not allow it to sink to the level of mere works of fiction, intended alone for the amusement of the vapid and the indolent.

The scene of the tale is laid in a parish which possessed a noble church, having a spire of no common beauty; this had been struck by lightning, and in due course attracts the notice of the archdeacon, with whose visit commences the first of the three stages of the history of Tadbroke St. Antholin's. We have the old church with its quiet Rector, Mr. Mildways, and the old fashioned churchwarden, one who, having succeeded his father in office, was determined to tread in his parent's steps, to raise no more than a half-penny church-rate to white-wash the church, no more than once in seven years, to wash the parish surplice only twice in each twelvemonth, and who deemed that matters went on very well in the time of his father, the late churchwarden, and Dr. Fustiefowl the late rector. Such was the state of things when Dr. Sharpe, the archdeacon, made his visitation, and suggested the propriety of rebuilding the spire. The churchwarden was willing to whitewash every three years, but as to anything further, he vowed to "set the archdeacon at defiance, and repair the church as much or little as he pleased," and so he contrived, with excuses, to thwart the archdeacon for two years.

At length death called away both rector and churchwarden, and a new rector having succeeded, a change in affairs took place. Two churchwardens were appointed, opposite men, it is true, and the repairs were taken up in earnest; but, the rector being young and inexperienced, the archdeacon's directions were again opposed—and this part of the narrative is exceedingly amusing and true to life, as every one acquainted with parish meetings will readily discover. The opinion of Mr. Scantlings, an honest builder, is taken by the vestry, and he reports 700*l.* to be the expense required for the repairs, being 400*l.* above what he reported when the former proposal for

repair was made. The proceedings of the vestry are admirably told, and are unexpectedly terminated by the interference of a drunken cobbler, one Bill Tapps, who attained a prominence beyond his deserts or expectations, by moving to put off the estimates for six months, a proposition readily seconded by another parishioner, the only dissenter in the parish, and another ratepayer to the amount of twopence-halfpenny per annum—who had been defeated in his interested suggestion to use cast iron in the repairs.

Long, however, before the time limited by the amendment of these worthies had expired, an awful tempest, the progress and effects of which are most graphically portrayed, hurled the spire into the body of the church and left it a ruin. Such is the close of the first stage of the history of the ancient church.

The proceedings for raising a new church introduce to the reader a Mrs. Clutterbuck, a bustling silly being, entangled in schemes and projects of questionable utility, and fancying everything in the world could be carried by the aid of a fancy fair. This lady projects a bazaar, and one of her daughters a shilling subscription; but alas! a conjuror having opened a booth, the bazaar produces but little, and the ladies' subscription still less; at length a cheap church was determined upon, Mr. Scantling's old fashioned estimates were set aside, and Mr. Compo, a young architect who could design, in Gothic architecture, anything from a pigeon house to a pepper box, is appointed. He was a most accommodating gentleman, ready to receive any hints from any young lady as to spires and battlements, and always ready with some of Dabbaway's ready-made ornaments in patent cement. So the church is begun and carried up in about six months, and the vanity of the Clutterbuck family was to be gratified by a grand display of music at the opening.

But this event was still destined to be postponed to a period further removed than the limit of Mr. Tapps's amendment. The period of the existence of the second stage of St. Antholin's history is very brief. Mrs. Clutterbuck had hustled down to the church with the furniture of green and yellow,

having actually "put the pulpit and communion table into the Clutterbuck livery;" which, in a note, the author states to be no exaggeration, adding that *he quotes a fact*. The old woman who had been ordered to keep up a good fire in "Stynx and Kindlefint's patent stove" had neglected her duty, and Mr. Tapps's mischievous agency is at length exerted for good. He is charged by the lady to light the fire; but spending her gratuity at a public house, and leaving his apprentice to attend the stove, the flues are overheated, and the building in a short half-hour is in flames, and "soon a heap of glowing ashes was nearly all that remained of Mr. Compo's unsubstantial edifice."

How the church was restored, and by whose agency, are matters for which we refer our readers to Mr. Paget's book. This is the third and most pleasing stage of the history of St. Antholin's.

Brief as the little book is, Mr. Paget has drawn some most amusing sketches of character. Mr. Compo, the cheap architect, having commenced his career with the dissenters, had been taught to make his meeting-houses look as like churches as possible, and was then reversing the experiment, and making his churches like conventicles. He had studied Gothic from the works of Wren and Batty Langley, and is described by the author as "a professor of cheap modern Gothic; and if any reader is doubtful what that is, let him compare the four last-built churches in his neighbourhood with the four older. I will engage that the investigation will teach him more on this subject than a volume of letter-press."

There is also the Rev. Lorenzo Bellamour, the very beau-ideal of the class of reverend doctors that figure at proprietary chapels and fashionable watering-places, and display their eloquence at Exeter and other halls; who ate calves-foot jelly in the vestry before he preached a charity sermon, and sent his "best wishes" towards raising the funds for erecting a new church in the place of that designed by Mr. Compo. The different church-wardens, the vestrymen, and the drunken cobbler, are sketched with great truth and fidelity.

There is much to be learned from St. Antholin's, disguised as it is under the form of a tale. We trust it will have its full influence on those readers who might deem a serious dissertation on the subject tedious and uninviting.

Ancient Models; or, Hints on Church Building. By Charles Anderson, Esq. 2d edition.

IN a country where great zeal for the Church is professed, and in an age distinguished for its wealth, it might be expected that ample accommodation for the religious worship of the inhabitants would be found, and that the laity would bestow much of their wealth, not only in the maintenance of public charities, and the exercise of private benevolence, but for the still more important purpose of providing churches proportionate to the wants of an increasing population. It is to be regretted that the author is compelled to add, "Such, however, is not the fact." It would not be difficult to trace this neglect to its source. At a time when public charities are maintained, and showy buildings are erected for their use, by private subscription, we may see in such works the result of ostentation rather than of benevolence. There is a vanity of bestowing favours gratified by the patronage, at a cheap rate, which attends the subscription of a wealthy man to a public institution; but he who builds a church makes a present to the nation from which he can derive no earthly benefit. He will be numbered with the long forgotten men who have built the ten thousand temples of religion in the land. And his only temporal reward will be, the consciousness of having performed a religious duty, a consideration not very likely to have great weight in times which, to use the language of the author, "delight more in the flutter and plumes of Exeter Hall, than in the daily services of the cathedral; in the credit of piety purchased by penny subscriptions, rather than in the building of churches and endowing of hospitals."

We have already noticed the object of Mr. Anderson's little volume in our review of the first edition. We trust the work has not been without its use, and that it will stimulate to exertions

those who have the ability to perform. Although much has been done in the way of restoration, it is but little in comparison with what is still required to repair alone the mischief of former times. Here are two cases noticed by Mr. Anderson, which call imperatively for attention.

Tattershall Collegiate Church, Lincolnshire.

"The choir was filled with most splendid stained glass, until a Lord Fortescue (to whom Tattershall belongs) permitted an Earl of Exeter to remove it to Stamford in the last century. This was done, but the windows not re-glazed, and so they remained for many years, till the rain beating in, decayed the carved oaken stalls. It was re-glazed by degrees by the present incumbent." p. 70.

Such is Mr. Anderson's statement of a gross act of sacrilege, and whilst he has held up the names of the noble depredators to publicity, he has omitted the name of the incumbent who has repaired the damage. This is as things should be. A good man requires not that his actions should be proclaimed; but if a spark of right feeling exists, the descendants of the noblemen named by the author will not lose a day in restoring the plundered windows to their original stations.

Papistry defeated, &c. By a Disciple of Cranmer.—A treatise a great deal too violent for our taste, and in many respects not correct, in our opinion.

The present State of Parties in the Church of England, with reference to the alleged Tendency of the Oxford School, &c. By the Rev. G. A. Poole, A.M.—A most judicious, able, and interesting work; from which we would willingly have quoted, had we the room to spare; but in recommending the perusal of the whole treatise, we only do bare justice to the soundness of the author's views, the temperance of his judgment, and the accuracy of his knowledge.

Action of the Corn Laws, &c. By the Author of the Letters in the Times, &c.—The interest on this subject has now nearly passed away: this however is an able and useful treatise, and one which we have read both with pleasure and instruction.

GENT. MAG. VOL. XVII.

"Two small roofless chapels on the estates of the Duke of Newcastle might easily be rendered available for service, and would be very convenient for scattered farm-houses around them: one at Houghton, where is a beautiful recumbent female figure and some monuments to the Stanhopes; the other, the exquisite Norman remain of Steetley, which last only requires a roof, pavement, and open seats to make it complete." p. 165.

Ought such neglect as this to exist, when the price perhaps of an epergne would restore both chapels to their utility? In ancient times, the noble possessors of large domains built vast abbies and colleges in addition to the erections of churches and chapels for their tenantry. It is painful to witness the contrast which modern times present. The barons whose effigies crowd the chancels of ancient churches, were proud to have the opportunity and privilege of adding to the churches of the land. Now we see roofless chapels and desecrated chancels calling in vain on their noble patrons for a small portion of the aid and assistance which their ancestors would have bestowed with free will, and have felt proud of the opportunity of having done so.

We trust the author will enlarge his volume in the next edition.

Governess. By Mad. B. Reiffry.—June, No. VI.—Another very excellent number of a work we have pleasingly perused.

The fourth Georgic of Virgil, in blank verse. By E. I. Hilton.—This translation is not wanting in elegance or spirit. The verse is harmonious, and the sense of the original is faithfully conveyed. A few slight faults may be detected, easily made and as easily corrected.

P. 7. "Martinet" is surely not a usual word for the "martin," a species of swallow; at least we never heard of it; besides, the "merops" is not the "martin," but the "bee-eater," quite a distinct bird.

P. 19. "The fruitful lime." The lime is not fruitful in the original, "pinguem tiliam," i. e. the lime with its rich honeyed blossoms.

P. 33. "Gargling groves," in the original "lucosque sonantes." What are gargling groves? The subaqueous forests

Qui non palazzi, non teatro, o loggia
 Ma 'n lor vece un abete, un faggio, un pino
 Fra l'erbe verde, e'l bel monte vicino,
 Onde si scende portando, e poggia.
 Levandi terra, al ciel nostr' intelletto,
 E'l rosignol che dolcemente all' ombra
 Tutte le notte si lamenta e piagne.
 D'amorose pensieri il cor ne'ngombra
 Ma tanto ben sol tronchi. e fai imperfetto
 Tu, che da noi, signor mio, ti scompagne.

Translation.

Glorious Colonna! thou the Latins' hope,
 The proud supporter of our lofty name,
 Thou holdst thy path of virtue still the same
 Amid the thunderings of Rome's Jove, the
 Pope.

Not here do human structures *interlope*
 The fir to rival, or the pine trees claim :
 The soul may revel in poetic flame
 Upon yon mountain's green and gentle slope,
 And thus from Earth to Heaven the spirit soars,
 Whilst Philomel her tale of woe repeats
 Amid the sympathising shades of night.
 Thus thro' man's breast love's current sweetly
 pours.

Yet still thine absence half the joy defeats—
 Alas! my friend, why dim such radiant light.

SONNETTO C. (the concluding one).

I' vo' piangendo i miei passati tempi
 I quai posi in amar cosa mortale,
 Senza levarmi a volo, avend'io l'ale
 Per dar forse di me non bassi esempi
 Tu, che vedi e miei mali indegni e empì,
 Re del ciel invisibile, immortale,
 Soccorsi all' alma disviata e frale
 K'l suo defetto de tua grazia adempi,
 Sì che s' io vissi in guerra, ed in tempesta,

Mora in pace, ed in porto, e se la stanza
 Fa vana, almen sia la partita onesta.

A quel poco de viver che m'avanza
 D al morir degni esser tua man presta
 Tu sai ben che 'n altrui non ho speranza.

Translation.

I mourn the wasted life I had begun
 In loving *that* was doomed alas! to die,
 Whilst vain the wings heaven gave, that I
 might fly,

And, soaring, leave the track I nobly won.

Oh, thou invisible! immortal one!
 Who see'st the grief my spirit should delay,
 Oh! that thy grace, my weakness may supply,
 Support the soul, that knows not ill to shun.

Tho' war and tempest mark my early course,
 Oh! let a peaceful haven greet its close;
 Tho' vain my life, a christian let me die,
 Thou know'st thou art alone my soul's resource,
 Oh! guard the life thy mercy yet bestows,
 And when in death, thine aid do not deny!

We have only further to observe, that if Miss Wollaston felt that she was not equal (or perhaps that poetical language was not equal) to the transfer of the Canzone at p. 91, into a metre similar to the original, she had better have left it undone: for it is the skilful, artificial elaborate linking and winding of the lines in correspondent rhymes with fixed recurrence, that makes the beauty; or, at any rate, that establishes the peculiar character of this species of poem; and to deprive it of its main characteristic, is to destroy its beauty and symmetry altogether: in fact it ceases to be a canzone at all, in *the* measure into which it is translated.

FINE ARTS.

ART-UNION OF LONDON.

April 26. The annual meeting of this largely increased society took place in Drury-lane Theatre. The house was fully lit up, and before twelve o'clock every available spot within its precincts, from the highest gallery to the back of the stage, was densely occupied, and by a highly-respectable assembly. In the absence of the Duke of Cambridge, in consequence of an accident to his knee, Benjamin Bond Cabbell, esq. was voted to the chair.

The progress of this Association, from the time when two or three gentlemen first met to arrange the plan to be pursued, up to its present position, has been singularly rapid. In the first year the amount collected was 489*l.* 6*s.*; in the second 757*l.* 1*s.*; in the third 1295*l.* 14*s.*; in the fourth 2244*l.* 18*s.*; and in the fifth, namely, last year, 5562*l.* 18*s.* Again, as we stated before, the amount is more than

doubled; and it is hardly possible to say where its progress may stop, short of the whole adult population of the kingdom. The total receipts of the past year have been 12,905*l.* 11*s.*, received from 11,919 members.

One hundred and thirty-two pictures and one piece of sculpture were purchased by the prizeholders of the year 1841, at the cost of 4330*l.* 19*s.*, being 680*l.* 19*s.* more than the total amount of prizes. A list of these works of art was printed at the end of the last report; they were exhibited four weeks, by permission of the Society of British Artists, in the Suffolk Street Gallery, together with the various engravings issued by the Art-Union. For the first three weeks the members and their friends were admitted by tickets, and for seven days afterwards the public were invited by advertisements. It was estimated that during these four weeks no less than 75,000 persons viewed the col-

lection, and a considerable sum of money was realised by the sale of catalogues. With this amount, derived for the most part from visitors, the committee propose to commence the formation of a "Reserved Fund," to be increased hereafter by the addition of all moneys accruing to the society, other than the actual subscriptions of the current year. By this means the future stability of the Art-Union will be rendered more certain, and the trustees secured with regard to prospective engagements with engravers.

In the month of December last, prints of Mr. Charles Landseer's picture, "The Tired Huntsman," ably engraved in the line manner, by Mr. H. C. Sheuton, were distributed. For the subscribers of 1841 Mr. W. Chevalier is now engraving Mr. J. P. Knight's picture, "The Saint's Day." For the subscribers of the present year Hilton's picture, "Una entering the Cottage," has been placed in the hands of Mr. W. H. Watt, to be engraved in line; and for future years, by the kindness of the respective owners and artists, Sir Augustus Calcott's picture, "Raffaele and the Fornarina," belonging to Sir George Philips; and Mr. Mulready's picture, "The Convalescent," the property of Lord Northwick, will be engraved for the society.

The committee hope by means of the electrotype process to be able to present to every member a perfect impression of the various prints which may be issued by the society.

The committee, wishing to obtain an appropriate device, wherewith to head the Society's papers, offered a premium of 10 guineas for a design in outline for the same. More than 100 drawings were submitted, and from those one was selected, which was found to be by Mr. F. R. Pickersgill. The subject of it is "Minerva encouraging the Sister Arts." Amongst the drawings were several other very excellent designs, and the committee desirous of rendering the Annual Report interesting to the subscribers generally, as well as to aid, although slightly, the art of wood engraving, selected two other devices, which will be engraved for its adornment. One is by Mr. Bonomi, described as "Minerva replenishing the Lamp of the Genius of Art;" the other is by Mr. Selous, representing "Genius nurtured in the Lap of the Society." The three are engraved respectively by Mr. Thompson, Mr. Orrin Smith, and Mr. Jackson.

The committee have determined to set apart the annual sum of 100*l.* to assist in the encouragement of medal-die engraving; proposing to strike one medal annually, to be of uniform size, to contain on it the head of some distinguished

British artist, with an appropriate reverse, taken from one of his works, where practicable.

Mr. William Wyon, R.A. has undertaken to commence the series; and the late Sir Francis Chantrey, who, by his munificent bequests for the encouragement of art in England, has entitled his memory to our greatest respect, is selected for the subject of the medal. The mode of distributing the impressions, whether as prizes or otherwise is reserved for future consideration.

The amount set apart on the occasion for the purchase of pictures, statuary, or other works of art, was 8,900*l.* allotted as follows:—

60 works, at £10 each	..	£600
40	.. 15	600
44	.. 20	880
30	.. 25	750
26	.. 30	780
20	.. 40	800
14	.. 50	700
10	.. 60	600
8	.. 70	560
6	.. 80	480
6	.. 100	600
3	.. 150	450
2	.. 200	400
1	..	300
1	..	400
<hr/>		
271		£8,900

To these were added 20 bronzes to be cast from a reduced model of some celebrated group or piece of sculpture, of a size fitted for a drawing-room table, making 291 works of fine art, and in addition 10 casts in plaster, of the marble figure of "a Magdalen," purchased by a prizewinner of last year.

The thirteen principal prizes were drawn as follows: 400*l.* by Wm. W. Brooks, of Whitchurch, Salop; 300*l.* by Alex. Cross, Paradise Row, Stoke Newington; 200*l.* by Wm. Watson, St. Anne's Lane, and Richard Steil, Hackney; 150*l.* by Richard Quincey, Basing-lane; M. S. Wilcox, Plumtree-street; and Henry Cromer, Oakley-square, Chelsea; 100*l.* by R. Z. S. Troughton, Clapham-road; W. W. Cracknell, Scarborough; Wm. Kilnar, Fleetwood; Thomas Muspratt, Russell-square; R. W. Cousins, Orchard-street; and James Sutherland, Derby. Of the more aristocratic members H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge obtained a prize of 10*l.*; Lord Bernard Howard 25*l.*; Lord Kinnaird 50*l.*; Viscount Emlyn 15*l.*; Lord Prudhoe 15*l.*; and Lady Montgomery, of Beauport, Sussex, 80*l.*

More commodious offices having been necessary, chambers in Trafalgar-square,

Charing-cross (No. 4), have been engaged, where, for the future the affairs of the Art-Union will be conducted.

ISLINGTON AND NORTH LONDON ART-UNION.

The Society instituted under this designation (as noticed in our Nov. number, p. 523), and the plan of which is, in its general principles, similar to that of the Art-Union of London, held its first meeting for the distribution of prizes in the theatre of the Islington Literary and Scientific Society, on the 5th of April. The number of subscriptions of half a guinea amounted to 456; and the money assigned to the prizes was 197*l.* 6*s.* apportioned into twenty prizes. The first prize of 50*l.* was obtained by Mr. S. Olding, of Dalston; the second of 20*l.* by Mr. Wm. Bentley, of Shoe-lane; and the two of 15*l.* by Mr. W. Morgan, of Highbury-place, and Mr. John Taylor, of College-street.

WORKS OF SIR DAVID WILKIE.

The drawings, sketches, and unfinished works of Sir David Wilkie, remaining in his own possession at the time of his death, were brought to public sale at Christie's rooms on the 25th April, and five following days. These productions in number amounted to upwards of 660, in every style of Art, from the slightest water-colour sketch to the most elaborate oil painting. If Wilkie's latter works are not altogether so good as his earlier productions, it was not for want of labour. It is manifest from his pictures that every object entering into their composition formed a distinct and separate theme for study. Nothing, how insignificant soever in appearance, escaped his notice.

The FIRST DAY's sale consisted of academical studies and early sketches, together with sketches for later works, and others that were never executed. We subjoin some of the prices:—*Pen and Ink Drawings*—The Highland Smuggler brought before a Magistrate—design for a picture, 19*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*; Blindman's Buff, 31*l.* 10*s.*; Escape of Queen Mary from Loch-Leven Castle, 13*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; The Arrival of a Rich Relation, 22*l.* 1*s.*; Fox on the Hustings, 12*l.* *Chalk Drawings*—Study from the "Gentle Shepherd"—a Woman dressing her Hair, 10*l.* 10*s.*; The Gipsy, from the picture of Josephine and the Fortune-teller, 12*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* *Tinted Drawings*—Burying the Scottish Regalia, 27*l.* 6*s.*; A Summer Shower, 9*l.*

SECOND DAY.—*Sketches made in Ireland*—Confession, 6*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*; A Street Scene, Dublin, 6*l.* 15*s.* *Chalk Drawings*

—John Knox administering the Sacrament, 39*l.* 18*s.*; Arrival of a Rich Relation, 27*l.* 6*s.* *Septa Drawings*—The Duke of Wellington, whole length, 13*l.* 13*s.*; Cranmer seated, his arm bared—very spirited, 11*l.* 11*s.*; ditto, slightly tinted, 8*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*; Columbus, 12*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* *Tinted Drawings*—Columbus explaining his Chart to Queen Isabella, 11*l.* 11*s.*; Samuel and Eli, 21*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*

THIRD DAY.—*Chalk Drawings*—Woman with a Comb, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Drawing a Net, 15*l.* 15*s.* *Tinted Drawings*—Woman with Children, 8*l.* 8*s.*; Negro in the picture of Josephine, 31*l.* 10*s.*; Study for the Whiskey-Still, 25*l.* 4*s.*; Sir David Baird discovering the body of Tippoo, 10*l.* 10*s.*; George the Fourth's Entry into Holyrood, 10*l.* 10*s.*; An East Indian, 8*l.* 8*s.*; The Serenade, Seville, 16*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*; The First Ear-ring, 21*l.*

On the FOURTH DAY were produced the sketches made during Wilkie's last journey, and marking the industry of his pencil at every stage of his progress. Though mostly very slightly sketched, they obtained high prices: of which the following may be taken as instances:—Arab Servant of the Austrian Consul at Alexandria, 10*l.* 10*s.*; Arab Dragoman, 12*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*; Studies from Arabs (Colnaghi), 9*l.* 9*s.* and 13*l.* 13*s.*; Two Women, Vienna, 14*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*; Numerous Figures, Pesth, 9*l.* 9*s.*; Portrait at the Victoria Hotel, Pesth, an Old Soldier of Napoleon, 11*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*; A Post Rider, capital, 31*l.* 10*s.*; First Sketch of the Letter Writer (Leslie), 30*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*; A Black Slave and White Child, full of character, 18*l.* 18*s.*; The Sheik who accompanied the Travellers from Jaffa to Jerusalem, 66*l.* 3*s.*; The Muleteer from Jerusalem to Jaffa, 51*l.* 9*s.*; A Turkish Family, with Slave lighting the chebouck, 14*l.* 14*s.*; A Woman giving her Child drink at a Fountain, 27*l.* 6*s.*; Mr. Moore's Dragoman, 30*l.* 9*s.*; Circassian Lady, 45*l.* 3*s.*; Dragoman of the Austrian Consul at Alexandria, 37*l.* 16*s.*, another 56*l.* 14*s.*; Madame Josephina, the Landlady of the Hotel, Constantinople, in a Turkish dress, 35*l.* 14*s.*; Ditto, in a different dress, 19*l.* 19*s.*; A Persian Prince, his Slave bringing him sherbet, 57*l.* 15*s.*; A Young Lady at Pera, 38*l.* 17*s.* (Lord Lansdowne); Admiral Walker, 31*l.* 10*s.*; The Daughter of Admiral Walker, in Turkish Costume, 73*l.* 10*s.*; Mrs. Redhouse and Admiral Walker's Child, 18*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; A Jewish Lady at Pera, 44*l.* 2*s.*; Turkish Coffee House, 28*l.* 7*s.*

FIFTH DAY.—Bargaining for a Circassian, 44*l.* 2*s.*; Jerusalem from the Mount of Olives, 27*l.* 6*s.*; A Jewish Woman, 30*l.* 9*s.*; Bethlehem, 27*l.* 6*s.*; Study of

the Nativity, in the costume of the present day, 28*l.* 7*s.*; Jewish Child and Mother, 53*l.* 11*s.* (Lord C. Townshend); Jew Dragoman of the British Consul, teaching Children, 52*l.* 11*s.*; Reading the Talmud, chalk, 34*l.* 13*s.*; The Dead Sea, Sheiks making coffee for the Travellers, 19*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*; A Sheik, who accompanied the party to the Dead Sea and the Jordan, 26*l.* 5*s.*; A Study of Camels, made in the garden of Whittall, Smyrna, 40*l.* 19*s.*; The Child of Mrs. Whittall and Nurse, 24*l.* 3*s.*; The Dragoman of Mr. Abbott, Smyrna, 37*l.* 16*s.*; The Travelling Tartar to the Queen's Messenger, 32*l.* 11*s.*; Three Greek Sisters at Therapia, 32*l.* 11*s.* Mrs. Moore in an Arab Dress, 37*l.* 16*s.*; Dragoman of Mr. Moore, Consul at Beyrout, his daughter, a woman of Lebanon, 94*l.* 10*s.* (Baron Rothschild).

On the SIXTH and last day, the most remarkable objects were unfinished pictures.—Reading the Will, a slight lithography, said to be touched upon by Sir D. Wilkie, 23*l.* 2*s.* Diana and Calisto with Nymphs, in a woody landscape; a picture painted in Edinburgh about 1805, and to which the highest prize of the Academy was awarded, 48*l.* 6*s.* A subject from the Gentle Shepherd, with numerous figures (finished sketch), an early picture, 29*l.* 8*s.* Exterior of a Farm House, with a Pump and Poultry, 20*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* The Queen on Horseback, with several figures, 36*l.* 15*s.* The Duchess of Kent and Princess Victoria, 32*l.* 10*s.* The Queen in her Robes, with a tiara of diamonds, half length; a finished picture, 42*l.* Three Bacchantes, with a Faun and Group of Fruit, in a classical landscape, 53*l.* 12*s.* Small whole-length Portrait of George IV., in his Scotch dress, arched top, 63*l.* Head of Talleyrand, 22*l.* 1*s.* John Knox Administering the Sacrament, the heads and the principal figures in an advanced state, 84*l.* John Knox Administering the Sacrament, the picture on a larger scale, the heads and portions of the figures finished, 189*l.* Five Heads, part of a design for a picture of Samuel and Eli, 54*l.* 12*s.*

Royal Portraits, whole length.—George IV., in the Highland dress, 105*l.* (Sir Charles Forbes. William IV., in his robes 58*l.* 16*s.* (Graves). Queen Adelaide, state picture 55*l.* 13*s.* (Graves). Queen Victoria, state picture 120*l.* 15*s.* (Sir Charles Forbes).

Oil Sketches on Panel, made during Sir D. Wilkie's last journey.—A Design for Christ before Pilate, 42*l.* A Synagogue, with a beautiful Group of Women and Children, 34*l.* 13*s.* A Design for the Nativity, 26*l.* 5*s.* The Tartar relating the News of the Capture of Acre, in a very advanced state 183*l.* 15*s.* (Farrer).

The Letter Writer, parts very highly finished 446*l.* 5*s.* (Lord C. Townshend). The School, a beautiful composition of thirty-six figures, in an advanced state, treated with all the nature and skill for which the great artist was so celebrated. (Farrer)—756*l.* This picture will no doubt be engraved and published.

The small collection of Ancient Pictures which belonged to Sir David Wilkie contained two which merit notice. A finished Study by Rubens for the centre-piece at Whitehall (No. 680), in the great decorator's genuine bold style, and preserving the original idea of King James's Apotheosis; it brought 80 guineas. La Strada alla Gloria, by Correggio (No. 689) an allegorical subject from the Alfieri Palace at Rome. Wilkie was convinced of its genuineness; but it is doubted by the connoisseurs. It nevertheless brought 150 guineas.

May 13.—Wilkie's picture of The Rabbit on the Wall, so perfectly well known from its numberless copies, was sold at Christie's this day. It is on panel, about fifteen inches wide, by eighteen high: signed, "D. Wilkie, 1816." The general tone a warm yellowish brown, very bright in the middle-distances, and darkened gradually in the perspective behind, suddenly towards the front. John Turner, Esq. was the original possessor, and from his collection it has now passed into or through a picture dealer's hands for 700 guineas. Some other works painted for the same patron of modern art, were likewise dispersed. A Nymph withholding the Bow from Cupid, by Hilton, brought only 74 guineas. The March of Baggage Waggon, by poor Luke Clennell, his *chef-d'œuvre*, brought but 19 guineas. It possesses the spirit of a Callot and the wild energy of a Salvator, wanting their respective accompaniments—finish and elevation—which give all their perfection to both. But a more real storm never blew over a bleak and exposed heath. The Morning Star, by Howard, one of his nymph-pieces, 30 guineas. Richard and Saladin at the Battle of Ascalon, by A. Cooper, 41 guineas: Skirmish between Cavaliers and Roundheads, by ditto, 39 guineas. A Grey Pony and Donkeys in a Woodland Dell, by Ward, 45 guineas.

WORKS OF CHANTREY.

Lady Chantrey has munificently presented to the University of Oxford the Originals of the late Sir Francis Chantrey's Monumental and other large Figures, on condition that a permanent place be assigned to them in the Western Sculpture Gallery of the new University Galleries now in the course of erection, as laid down

in Mr. Cockerell's plan; also the entire series of the late Sir Francis Chantrey's busts, together with his copies from Antique Statues and Busts, the greater part of which were taken at Rome from moulds made for the Emperor Napoleon: it being understood, that if it should ever be necessary to remove the larger casts from the place selected for their reception, a room of equal dimensions connected with the above-named Sculpture Gallery shall be provided for them, in which the whole collection, under the name of the Chantrey Collection, shall be always kept together. Lady Chantrey has also signified her intention to defray the cost of removing the collection to Oxford.

BUST OF SIR A. COOPER.

May 9. After the annual distribution of prizes at Guy's Hospital, a bust of the late Sir Astley Cooper, raised by subscription among his pupils, and executed by Mr. Towne, at a cost of 400 guineas, was opened to inspection. It is placed on a pedestal of white marble, which is inscribed, "ASTLEY PASTON COOPER. Alumni grato animo hoc marmor posuere."

PANORAMA OF CABUL.

The promptitude and skill with which Mr. Burford has bestowed the labour needed for the production of this interesting panorama deserve the highest praise. It is beautifully painted. On the one side lies the city of Cabul, with the too

famous Bala Hissar; on the other, groups of Dost Mahomed and Ackbar Khan in all the varied panoply of Eastern costume, surrounded by the court, giving audience to Russian and English envoys (poor Sir A. Burnes, a good likeness), horses prancing round, and natives of several castes, finely portrayed. In the distance the Hindoo Kosh raise their stupendous heads—the rugged and dangerous passes are visible in their clefts—and below lie the fatal plains and rising grounds on which calamity overwhelmed the British force. The picture is well calculated to attract and rivet the attention of the public.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHAPEL, WESTMINSTER.

It must be known to many readers of this Magazine that soon after the lamentable destruction of the Houses of Parliament by fire many drawings were made of the ruins, and particularly of this famed chapel. Messrs. Britton and Brayley published a very interesting volume on the history and architecture of this ancient palace; and Mr. Mackenzie was employed by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests to make a series of elaborate drawings of the chapel. It is reported amongst artists that these are given out for engraving, and that they are placed in the hands of inferior engravers; whereby the drawings, the architecture, and the first class of artists will all be depreciated in public estimation. Coming from a wealthy government office the work should be of the highest order, worthy of the subject, the country, and its artists.

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RENNIE'S Supplement to Buchanan on Millwork. 18 plates, fol. letterpress 8vo. 18s.

CLEGG'S Architecture of Machinery. 4to. 12s.

Geology for Beginners. By G. F. RICHARDSON, Esq. F.G.S. 8vo. (260 Woodcuts.) 12s. 6d.

Practical Geodesy. By BUTLER WILLIAMS, C.E., F.G.S. Professor in the College for Civil Engineers. 8vo. with Illustrations. 12s. 6d.

The Hand-Book of Turning. 12mo. 7s. 6d.

Chemistry of the four ancient Elements—Fire, Air, Earth, and Water; an Essay, founded upon Lectures delivered before the Queen. By THOMAS GRIFFITHS, Professor of Chemistry and Medical Physics at St. Bartholomew's Hosp. 8vo. 5s.

Elements of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology. By J. F. W. JOHNSTON, M.A. F.R.S. &c. &c. 8vo. 5s.

BARLOW'S Physiology and Intellectual Philosophy. 3s. 6d.

Treatise on the appropriate Character of Church Architecture. By G. A. POOLE. 12mo. 3s.

WALKER'S Electrotyping Manipulation. 2s. 6d.

A Manual of Electro-Metallurgy. By G. SHAW. 8vo. with Wood Engravings. 2s. 6d.

The Theory of Double Refraction. By W. N. GRIFFIN, M.A. Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. 8vo. 2s.

A new Analogy for determining the Distance of the Planets from the Sun. 12mo. 2s.

Fine Arts.

BRIGHT'S Elementary Landscapes, oblong. 9s. 6d.

HARLEY'S Progressive Landscape Drawing Book. 7s. 6d.

E. LATILLA on Fresco, Encaustic, and Tempera. 8vo. 5s.

HAYDON'S Lecture, at the Royal Institution, March 4th, 1842, on the relative value of Fresco and Oil Painting, as applied to the Architectural Decorations of the Houses of Parliament. 8vo. 1s.

Perspective; a Practical Hand-Book for the use of Artists in general. 18mo. 2s.

Language, &c.

Codex Exoniensis, a Collection of Anglo-Saxon Poetry. By B. THORPE. 8vo. 20s.

THOMPSON'S English and Oordoo Dictionary for the Use of Schools. 12mo. 7s.

Short and easy Access to French Grammar. By F. S. MURGEAUD. 12mo. 4s. 6d.

Heraldry.

History of the Earldoms of Strathern, Monteith, and Arith. By Sir N. HARRIS NICOLAS, K.G.M.G. 8vo. 12s.

The Heraldry of Fish; Notices of the principal Families bearing Fish in their Arms. By T. MOULE. 8vo. 21s.

English Surnames—Essays on Family Nomenclature, Historical, Etymological, and Humourous: with Chapters on Rebuses, Canting Arms, the Roll of Battel Abbey, a List of Latinized Surnames, &c. By M. A. LOWER, Esq. 8vo. 6s. L. P. 10s. 6d.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

April 30. The Norrisian Prize for 1842 was adjudged to Leopold Poynder, B.A. of Trinity College, subject,—“The Apostolical Epistles afford internal evidence that the persons to whom they were severally addressed had already been made acquainted with the great truths which those Epistles inculcate.”

The Venerable Archdeacon Wrangham has recently presented to Trinity College about 2,000 pamphlets, on nearly every subject, the collection of many years' labour, and forming a very valuable addition to the library. The Archdeacon was of St. John's college; and this circumstance enhances the value of the present as a compliment.

RUGBY SCHOOL.

The Masters of Rugby School have recently established six scholarships for students at that institution; three being worth 30l. a year, and three 20l. Each scholarship is tenable for three years, so that there will be a vacancy in each class of scholarships every year. They are open to all boys below the sixth form. The first election has just taken place, when the

first scholarship was adjudged to Smith minor, and the second to Smith major.

SIR ASTLEY COOPER'S PRIZE.

This respected and talented individual left a considerable sum of money, the interest of which was to be devoted to encourage the progress of medical and surgical science, under the direction of trustees, who are to be the physicians and surgeons of Guy's Hospital. The trustees have just announced the subject of the first “Astley Cooper's Triennial Prize” of 300l. for the best Treatise on the Structure and Uses of the Thyroid Gland, a point very inexplicable, even in the present advanced state of medical science. The conditions annexed by the testator to this portion of the bequest, is, that the essays or treatises which may be written shall be from original experiments and observations not previously published, accompanied by preparations and drawings, which shall be added to the museum of Guy's Hospital, the copyright and property vesting in it. It is also stipulated that no physician, surgeon, or any other officer of either Guy's or St. Thomas's Hospital, nor any person related to such by birth or affinity, shall be candidates for any of the prizes. The first prize under this, the most munificent endowment of any in the medical profession, will be awarded on the 1st of January, 1844; prior to which the treatises or essays are to be sent in, written either in English or Latin.

LITERARY FUND SOCIETY.

May 11. This excellent institution had an Anniversary Dinner of unprecedented brilliance and success, in consequence of being honoured by the presence of H. R. H. Prince Albert, who took the chair, supported by the Duke of Cleveland, the Marquesses of Lansdowne (the President of the Society), Northampton, and Exeter, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Bishops of Gloucester and Chichester, the Russian Ambassador, the Prussian, American, and Belgian Ministers, &c. &c. In all more than 350 gentlemen were present. His Royal Highness, in proposing the health of “The Queen,” observed that Her Majesty highly appreciated the Institution, and that he had Her Majesty's permission to say, that she took much interest in its prosperity, “which was, indeed, subsequently made manifest by Her Majesty's donation of 100 guineas, in addition to which Prince Albert contributed 100l. Subsequently His Royal Highness again addressed the meeting and spoke as follows:—“The toast which I have now to propose is, ‘Prosperity to this Insti-

tution,' an institution which stands unrivalled in any country, and which ought to command our warmest sympathies, in providing for the exigencies of those who, feeling only the promptings of genius, and forgetting every other consideration, pursue the grand career of the cultivation of the human mind, and the promotion of the arts and sciences. It is surely right gratefully to acknowledge the benefits we have derived from the disinterested exertions of those great and good men, and cheerfully to contribute to their wants and aid their necessities. I conclude with a warm wish that the object for the promotion of which we have assembled this day may be responded to in the most ample and generous manner. I propose "Success to the Literary Fund." Mr. T. Campbell proposed the toast of "Mr. Hallam and the Historians of England;" Lord Mahon that of "Moore and the Poets of England;" Lord Colborne, "Mr. James and the Novelists;" Mr. Murchison, "The Marquess of Northampton and the Scientific Societies of England;" Mr. Gally Knight, "Mr. Serjeant Talfourd and the Dramatists;" Sir R. H. Inglis, "Washington Irving, and success to the Literature of the United States." These toasts were severally replied to by the parties mentioned. The subscription amounted to 1,109*l.* 15*s.* including 100*l.* from his Majesty the King of Prussia; a welcome addition to the funds of a noble institution,—an institution of which England may justly be proud, for it is without a rival in the whole range of the civilized world.

THE CAMDEN SOCIETY.

The anniversary meeting of this Society was held at the Freemasons' Tavern on the 2d of May; when the Council reported that the affairs of the Society continue in a condition of unabated prosperity. The number of 1200 members, to which the Society is limited, has been maintained; and there continues to be a large number of candidates for admission upon vacancies. The invested funds of the Society now amount to £574 13*s.* 8*d.* three per cent. consols, arising from compositions. The publications for the past year have been—

The Latin Poetry of Walter Mapes, Archdeacon of Oxford at the beginning of the thirteenth century. Edited by THOMAS WRIGHT, esq. M.A., F.S.A.

The Second Book of the Travels of Nicander Nucius, a Corcyræan Gentleman who came to England in the suite of an Ambassador from the Netherlands, sent by the Emperor Charles V. to the Court of Henry VIII.: translated from the Original Greek MS. formerly belonging to

Archbishop Laud, and now preserved in the Bodleian Library. Edited by the Rev. JOHN ANTONY CRAMER, D.D. Principal of New Inn Hall, and Public Orator, Oxf.

Three inedited Early English Metrical Romances. Edited, from a MS. in the possession of J. I. Blackburn, esq. M.P. by JOHN ROBSON, esq.

The Private Diary of Dr. John Dee, from the MS. in the Ashmolean Library, together with a Catalogue of MSS. in his Library. Edited by JAMES ORCHARD HALLIWELL, esq. F.R.S., F.S.A.

The "Apology for the Lollards," a work attributed to Wickliffe, edited by the Rev. Jas. Henthorn Todd, D.D. will be ready for delivery in the ensuing year; and considerable progress has also been made with the "Promptorium," a Latin and English Dictionary of words in use during the fifteenth century, edited by Albert Way, Esq. F.S.A. a work which promises to be one of the greatest merit and utility.

The Council have also accepted the following works:

A Collection of Original Letters and Papers of Literary Men of England during the Reigns of Elizabeth and James I., including some Unpublished Papers of Camden. To be edited by SIR HENRY ELLIS, K.H., F.R.S., F.S.A.

Latin Romance Narratives and Legends of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth Centuries, relating to King Arthur and other Heroes of the Welsh and Breton cycle of Fiction. To be edited by Sir FRED. MADDEN, K.H., F.R.S., F.S.A.

Letters and State Papers relating to the Proceedings of the Earl of Leicester in the Low Countries, in the years 1585 and 1586, derived from a MS. placed at the disposal of the Society by Frederic Ouvry, Esq. and other sources. To be edited by JOHN BRUCE, esq. F.S.A.

The Private Diary of Thomas Cartwright, Bishop of Chester, temp. James II.

The Romance of Jean and Blonde of Oxford, by Philippe de Reims, an Anglo-Norman Poet, of the latter end of the twelfth Century, to be edited from a Unique MS. in the Royal Library at Paris, by M. LE ROUX DE LINCY, editor of the Roman de Brut.

A Collection of Original Letters relating to the Dissolution of the Monasteries and some other points connected with the Reformation. To be edited by THOMAS WRIGHT, esq. M.A., F.S.A.

Specimens of the Anglo-Latin Poets from the seventh to the thirteenth century, selected from inedited MSS. and arranged chronologically, with notices of the Writers and popular Notes. To be edited by T. WRIGHT, esq. M.A., F.S.A.

Contemporary Diary of a resident in London, extending from the year 1550 to 1563, now the Cottonian MS. Vitell. F. v. To be edited by JOHN GOUGH NICHOLS, esq. F.S.A.

The Officers of the Society were elected, and the following gentlemen added to the Council, in the place of the Rt. Hon. T. P. Courtenay, deceased, and two members retiring, viz. the Right Hon. Lord Braybrooke, John H. Merivale, esq. F.S.A., and the Rev. Launcelot Sharpe, M.A., F.S.A.

THE PERCY SOCIETY.

May 2. The second anniversary meeting was held in the rooms of the Royal Society of Literature, Lord Braybrooke in the chair. Mr. Peter Cunningham, Sir F. Madden, and Mr. W. J. Thoms, were elected as new Members of Council, in the place of those retiring. The works for the year 1841-2 have been

"Deloney's Strange Histories, or Songes and Sonets," &c. 1607.

Political Ballads of the age of Cromwell, collected and edited by Thomas Wright, esq. M.A. F.S.A.

"The Pleasant History of the two angry Women of Abington. Written by Henry Porter. 1599." The first of a series of old plays: edited by the Rev. A. Dyce.

The "Boke of Curtasye;" an English Poem, illustrative of the Domestic Manners of our forefathers. Edited, from a MS. of the fifteenth century in the British Museum, by J. O. Halliwell, esq. F.R.S.

"Kind-Harts Dream: containing five Apparitions, with their Invectives against abuses reigning. 1592." Edited by Edw. F. Rimbault, esq.

"The Meeting of Gallants at an Ordinarie; or the Walkes in Powles. 1604." Edited by J. O. Halliwell, esq. from an unique copy in the Bodleian Library.

A Collection of Old Christmas Carols, chiefly taken from manuscript sources.

"The Pleasant and sweet History of Patient Grissell." No date. In prose and verse. Edited by J. Payne Collier, esq.

Specimens of the English Lyric Poetry of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries. Edited by T. Wright, esq.

"Jack of Dover's Merry Tales, or his Quest of Inquiry, or privy Search for the veriest Foole in England. 1604." Edited by J. O. Halliwell, esq.

The French Invasions of Ireland, illustrated by popular Songs, in three Parts, with an Introduction. Edited by T. Crofton Croker, esq. F.S.A. M.R.I.A.

"Follies Anatomie, or Satyres and Satyrical Epigrams, with a compendious History of Ixion's Wheele. By Henry

Hutton, Dunelmensis. 1619." Edited by Edward F. Rimbault, esq.

The cash accounts of the Society were satisfactory. The Society numbers nearly 400 members, and is limited to 500.

WILTSHIRE TOPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

We are gratified to learn that the Rev. J. C. Jackson, of Farleigh Castle, has furnished an historical and topographical account of the parish of Grittleton, for this society. The MS. is now before the council, and will be printed forthwith. Mr. John Gough Nichols, who assisted Sir Richard Hoare and Mr. Canon Bowles in their works on Wiltshire topography, has nearly completed an account of the parish of Christian-Malsford; and Mr. Britton's History, &c. of Kington-St.-Michael, with a memoir of John Aubrey, which is copious and interesting, is almost ready for the press. The History of Castle Combe, by Mr. Poulett Scrope, is in a forward state, and will embrace much curious matter respecting the ancient castle, of that parish, its lords, &c. It will also contain many original facts respecting Sir John Fastolf, who resided at Castle Combe. The maps and evidence by the Tithe Commissioners will afford original and valuable information for these topographical histories. Mr. J. C. Richardson, author of a curious work on Elizabethan architecture, has visited the parishes above referred to, and made drawings of their churches, fonts, old houses, &c. We have no doubt but that nearly all the nobility and gentry of the county will join the society when they have seen a specimen of its publications, and are made fully acquainted with the objects and utilities likely to result from such union and co-operation to promote topographical histories of the parishes of the county.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

April 28. The annual meeting took place, H. Hallam, esq. V.P. in the chair.

Mr. Cattermole, the secretary, read the minutes of 1841, and the report of the council. The state of the funds, audited and approved, gave an income of 874*l.* 1*l.* 3*d.*, and an expenditure of 750*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.* Reference was made to the first volume of *Biographia Literaria*, by Mr. Thomas Wright, just published under the auspices of the society; and which is highly creditable to the author.

Mr. Hallam proceeded to read an interesting address, partly prepared by himself, and partly by the foreign secretary, Mr. W. R. Hamilton.

The Duke of Sutherland made a vacancy among the V.P.'s, which was filled by Lord Colborne; and the vacancies in the

council were filled up by the names of Lord Clarendon, B. Botfield, esq. M.P., John Forster, esq. Rev. T. Fuller, and Ch. A. Smith, esq.

We observe that a meeting was held on the 18th of May at the rooms of the Statistical Society, the Bishop of St. David's in the chair, for the purpose of forming a "Philological Society." The proposed objects of the Society are the investigation of the structure, the affinities, and the history of languages; and the illustration of the classical writers of Greece and Rome. Now these, if any, are so completely the objects of the Royal Society of Literature (founded, it is worthy of remark, by a former Bishop of St. David's, Dr. Burgess,) that we cannot but deprecate the still further division of scientific researches among many sects and coteries, which, from their very number, are liable to grow weak and inefficient.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

May 7. The nineteenth anniversary of this Society was held, Professor Wilson in the chair.

The Report of the Council began by adverting to the loss sustained in the death of the Earl of Munster, its late President. The usual statement of deaths, retirements and elections followed. Mention was then made of some valuable oriental works, printed in MS., bequeathed to the Society by the late N. B. Edmonston, esq. and General T. Gordon; and of some Chinese works, presented by Sir George Staunton. Some valuable geological papers on the Mineral Resources of India, were noticed as forming part of the Journal of the Society, copies of which were upon the table. The proceedings of the Oriental Translation Committee were then adverted to; and, in addition to the advancement of several works, of which portions have appeared, notices were given of the translations of the Sama Veda; of the History of Hyder Ali; and of Ibn Khalikan's Biographical Dictionary, shortly to be published. The establishment of a fund for the printing of Oriental texts had been mentioned at the last anniversary; and some detail was now given of its proceedings. One volume only had been published, which was the sects of Sharistani, edited by the Rev. W. Cureton. The text of the Sama Veda, and that of the Vrihadaranyaka Upanishad are begun; and the Syriac text of the long-lost work of Eusebius, *περι θεοφανεias*, is about to be commenced; and various other works are in active preparation.

After the reading of the Report, and the

exhibition of financial statements, the chairman proposed to enter on the records a resolution expressing the feelings of its members at the loss of their late President, which was carried by acclamation. Sir Alexander Johnston then moved that the Right Hon. Lord Fitzgerald and Vescei, President of the Board of Control, should be elected President, in the room of the Earl of Munster. The motion was seconded by Sir George Staunton, and carried unanimously. Votes of thanks were then passed to the other officers, who were rechosen, and the following gentlemen were elected into the Council, in the room of those who went out by rotation: the Hon. W. H. Leslie Melville, Sir T. E. Colebrooke, Bart. M.P., the Very Rev. the Dean of Salisbury, Samuel Ball, esq., Gen. Caulfield, Capt. Eastwick, J. Guille-mard, esq., Col. Leake.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

April 29. The annual general meeting took place. The Fellows at present on the list amount to 2,727, of whom 38 have been elected since the last anniversary, and 8 re-admitted. During the same period 52 have died, 84 have resigned, and 76 have been removed. The Society is now, therefore, considerably on the decrease. The income of the Society, during 1841, amounted to 11,617*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.* and the expenditure to 10,931*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.* A committee has been sitting to arrange the erection of a new Museum, and had made a provisional selection of a design furnished by Mr. Elmslie, architect. The result of recent negotiations with the Commissioners of Woods and Forests has led to the exchange of certain small portions of land contiguous to the Society's gardens in the Regent's Park, and to a concession from the Crown that the Society should take in perpetuity the ten acres, hitherto held as grazing ground from year to year, and erect buildings thereon, as well as extend their landscape-gardening. The donations to the Menagerie have been more numerous than in any preceding year. The giraffes continue to enjoy uninterrupted health, and their male fawn, born on the 27th May, 1841, has been successfully reared. The number of visitors to the gardens during 1841 was 132,616, of whom 39,425 were privileged, and 93,191 unprivileged, being a decrease of 9,895 in the former class, and an increase of 1502 in the latter, as compared with the preceding year, which shows the continued interest the public at large takes in this exhibition.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

May 2. At the anniversary meeting, the Duke of Devonshire, Mr. Edgar, and Dr. Henderson, were severally re-elected President, Treasurer, and Secretary, for the ensuing year; and the Earl of Ilchester, Sir W. J. Hooker, and Mr. Barchard,

were added to the Council. In the report of the auditors the income of the Society was stated to be 1,119*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* more than the expenditure; and a reduction of the Society's debt, to the extent of 1,047*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* within the year, was announced.

ARCHITECTURE.

ROYAL ACADEMY.

The annual exhibition of architectural designs and drawings, induces us to resume our critical remarks, the principal object of which has been to advocate propriety in ecclesiastical architecture, and to bring into notice our own national style, both religious and civil.

We cannot fail to observe a manifest improvement in ecclesiastical design in the present exhibition, and we may hope at some future period to see, that we have arrived a little nearer at the revival of ancient art. The following are among the most striking.

997. *Church of St. Nicholas, East Grafton, Wilts.* B. Ferrey.—A Norman design consisting of nave and aisles, with chancel and a tower at the western end of the north aisle, capped with a low pyramidal roof. The design of the church appears to be formed on the model of Castle Acre Church, Norfolk. The roofs of both nave and aisles have a high pitch, and a clerestory rises above the aisles.

1019. *Perspective View of the Interior of a new Church erecting at Wilton, near Salisbury.*

1055. *View of the Exterior of the same Church.* Wyatt and Brandon.—This is a design very striking from the singularity of its architecture. It is designed in accordance with a very pure style, being a very fair imitation of early Lombardic architecture. It is still more pleasing from the strictly ecclesiastical character of the plan and arrangement. The structure consists of a threefold division like our Norman churches, having a nave and aisles, a choir or chancel, and apse. The principal entrance is in the west front. The doorway is composed of a series of receding arches, and inclosed in a porch of small projection. Above is a triforium of narrow arches, and over this a wheel window, with rich tracery. The campanile is insulated from the main building, and is a lofty square tower with a spire, like the Venetian examples. It is united by a porch or corridor with the north aisle. The design of this tower somewhat resembles that of the new church at Streatham.

The interior is very grand. The columns

are lofty, with sculptured capitals of varied design: on one the evangelistic symbols occupy the situation of the volutes of the Corinthian cap: the arches are semicircular and bold; over them is a triforium of similar arches, crowned by a clerestory, which is lighted by round-headed windows; the roof is of timber, the principals resting on consoles affixed to the piers between the windows of the clerestory, and sustaining the tie beams. The nave is separated from the chancel by a bold circular arch, the roof of this part being groined, the soffite painted blue, with gold stars. This portion of the church is again divided from the apse by a round arch. The apse is semicircular; it has two ranges of arcades in height, the second having windows. The dome is occupied by a colossal painting of our Saviour in glory, with angelic attendants. But not only is this form of the church correct, but the arrangement of the furniture and fittings equally orthodox; the pulpit, attached to the western pier of the first arch of the chancel, is sustained on groups of marble columns, like the pulpits at Pisa and elsewhere in Italy; and, instead of a duplicate pulpit, an eagle with expanded wings is placed in the chancel for reading the office; and, in lieu of those accommodations for the drowsy, Pews, there are mere benches for the congregation, with ends carved in accordance with the style of the church. The font is of an elegant design, being composed of an union of four hemispheres. This church shews that just views of church architecture would be taken if the builders were relieved from the trammels of church-building commissioners and societies, with their arbitrary and injurious rules, which appear as if intended only to encourage a spurious and unknown style of church architecture.

998. *New Church at Crockerton, Wilts.* Wyatt and Brandon.—A cross church, with a flimsy spire. We should expect better things from the designers of the Lombardic church just described.

999. *Chapel of the Holy Trinity, Roehampton, Surrey.* B. Ferrey.—A simple chapel, appearing to consist of nave only, three lancet windows at each end,

and duplicated lancets in the flanks; a bell gable of two openings on the apex of the western end.

1098. *Chancel of St. James's Church, Clapton, exterior and interior.* E. C. Hakewell.—This is a cross church, much broken into parts; in consequence, the transepts, porch, and vestry want unity. The tower is very slender, and situated in the angle between the transept and chancel; it is octangular, with a small spire, altogether slender and insignificant.

The interior is far better, and deserving of praise, more especially for the orthodox arrangement. The wall behind the altar is in three stories; the lower being an arcade, the next a lancet window of three lights, inclosed within a pointed arch, and the third an arcade of five lancet arches, the centre being higher than the others, which rake towards it. The pulpit at the angle is bracket-shaped and sustained on a pillar; its faces are decorated with the symbols of the evangelists. Instead of a reading desk of the modern construction, a lectern is placed for the use of the officiating minister. The roof is of timber, pannelled.

1002. *West End of a Church erecting at Bickerstaffe, Lancaster, for the Earl of Derby.* S. Smirke.—Coldly severe; a well-proportioned spire is at the west end, in front of a nave or body without aisles; the want of which must render invalid any design for a tower, however good it may be in itself.

1014. *Interior of a free Church and National Schools recently erected by Gough and Roumieu.*—Where this economical structure has been set up, which, like the piece of furniture, which was "a bed by night, a chest of drawers by day," is to serve two purposes, we are not told. It is a large and very broad interior, with a flimsy roof (probably iron), brick walls, and naked windows. The interior is not half so picturesque or so respectable as Pickford's warehouses, which are exhibited by Mr. Cubitt in No. 992. We see but little of the church in the structure, and we much regret such an union should have been allowed to be made.

1024. *All Saints Chapel, Sunning, erected at the expense of Robert Palmer, Esq. M.P.* J. Turner.—This is a simple design, like that in Roehampton, before noticed. This class of early English chapels is very interesting, and more pleasing to the admirers of genuine church architecture, than the showy gewgaws, covered with diminutive pinnacles, which are now such favourites with the church architects of the day.

1067. *S. W. view of a design for the Cove and South Hawley Church, Hants.*

E. C. Hakewell.—This structure is also extremely simple in its design; it is a cross church, with side lights only in the transept, and a well-proportioned octagon tower and spire at the west end. Over the entrance to the churchyard is an appropriately designed lich-gate; this ancient appendage to churchyards served to shelter the corpse whilst the mourners waited for the priest to meet them at the entrance of the consecrated ground.

1080. *St. Andrew's Church, Bethnal Green.* Wyatt and Brandon.—Of Norman or Lombardic architecture, with a tower at one angle crowned with a spire; two porches attached to the principal front appear much like excrescences.

1060. *View of St. John's Church, Islington.* J. I. Scoles.—The west front of a Roman Catholic church. It is in the Norman style, built of red brick, having two towers surmounted by spires and pinnacles at the angles, covered with lead; it is a light and pleasing design. The steeples are lofty and very pleasing in their proportions; but it is very questionable whether a parochial church or chapel ought to have more than one tower, although the practice of raising two has become very common.

1093. *Perspective view of a New Church at Merthyr Tydfil.* Wyatt and Brandon.—This is a simple structure in the Lombardic style, with a tower and spire at one of the angles. It is pleasing to see from many of the designs in this exhibition, that architects are departing from the practice of invariably placing the tower in the centre of the west end of the design, very often to the sacrifice of the picturesque effect of the structure.

1096. *Perspective view of the new Church at Cholderton, Wilts.* Wyatt and Brandon.—This is a Norman design, with an octagon tower and spire at one angle of the west front. In this and the preceding design, the want of a chancel is a great defect.

1107. *St. Paul's Church, Valletta, Malta, designed by the late — Lamba-sher, Esq.* W. Pullen.—This church was the munificent gift of Her Majesty the Queen Dowager,—but it is to be regretted that the design is equally poor with the majority of the new churches in London; it is a common modern Grecian design, with a portico of four columns standing against the west front, and a square tower above in diminishing stories, certainly a piracy from that of Camberwell New Church, a structure to be by no means imitated.

1110. *New Scotch Church at Woolwich.* T. L. Donaldson.—One of the many poor examples of modern Norman

architecture; it has a square tower half engaged in the west front, surmounted with a crocketed spire in rather a later style of detail than the rest of the building.

1112. *Paddington New Church, now erecting under the design and direction of G. Gutch and J. Goldicutt.*—The body of the church has no aisles, but at the principal front is a tower of good proportions, crowned with a spire and pinnacles. It is flanked, as usual in modern designs, with porches. It is hardly to be expected that any very great progress in architectural excellence will be made while architects are so fond of encumbering their towers with excrescences, when in ancient buildings the tower is generally on three of its sides perfectly clear of the main building.

1118. *All Saints' Church, Gordon Square, St. Pancras, T. L. Donaldson.*—A church by courtesy, but more resembling the proprietary chapels so plentiful in this part of the town: the front is hedged in between houses, and is all that is seen of the building. It is Italian in design, with a double semicircular window, and two plain doors: a small belfry is raised on the top. It is to be regretted that churches are not in all cases insulated buildings.

1120. *Dalston New Church, H. Deusbury.*—A very common-place lancet design; with a small tower surmounted by a very slender spire.

1154. *Shaw Church, Newbury, Berks. J. Hanson.*—This is a Norman church, composed of the usual modern body without aisles: it has a tower and spire at the west end, but they are spoiled from being overloaded with detail.

The rebuilding of *Camberwell Church* after the late fire has occasioned a multitude of designs to be exhibited. It appears that more than fifty were sent in for the decision of the committee. The accepted design is not exhibited; but of those which have been rejected it is obvious that propriety in ecclesiastical designs has been more attended to of late than it was formerly: many of the structures are very fair designs for parish churches, being composed of nave and aisles; others have transepts, which appear quite unnecessary in a church of the size; and others are distinguished by a love of show and number of ornaments; we notice the designs in the order of exhibition, much regretting that the accepted design is not before us.

1010. *Design by J. Burrell.*—A cross church, very shewy, having a square tower at the western end, and displaying a mixture of styles quite unauthorised.

1031. *Design by Hermon and Wont-*

ner.—This is a respectable design in Wykeham's style: it is merely a nave with aisles, and a chancel; having a tower and spire at west end.

1041. *Design by H. Briant.*—Somewhat resembling the last, but has the usual modern defect of a redundancy of shewy detail.

1066. *Design by R. P. Browne.*—A cross church, with square tower at west end, and polygonal apse.

1090. *Design by E. Nash, being one of the six selected by the committee out of fifty-three.*—This is a good design and suitable to the situation. It is a cross church. The style is lancet gothic, with a tower surmounted by a spire situated in the angle between the nave and transept, answering to the opening in the front of the church: the tower thus situated admits of its being made a porch, and this is better than the modern fashion of making an entrance in the transept. The design has some bold flying buttresses.

1104. *Design by A. Ritchie.*—Very shewy, and marked by many of the worst features of the modern gothic school. At the angles of the square tower are four circular insulated turrets, somewhat resembling poles, which give an air of absurdity to the design.

1106. *Design by G. Scratton.*—This is too shewy for execution.

1107. *Design by James Williams.*—This design somewhat resembles the new parish church of Leeds. The tower, which is square and massive, is placed in the centre of the south aisle, in this respect agreeing with the site on which the structure is to be built.

1134. *Design by E. B. Lamb.*—In a very anomalous style of Gothic, in two stories, which is unusual in a genuine design. The tower is placed at the side of the apse.

1138. *Design by J. O. R. Butler.*—This design consists of a nave and aisles, with a tower and spire, with a number of pinnacles, and too much shew.

1151. *Design by J. Atkinson.*—The fault of this design is the predominance of ornament. The church consists of a nave, and tower with a spire, designed apparently from Louth.

1200. *Model of a Design. F. Pouget.*—This is an early-English design, but the detail selected from very poor examples. It is a cross church. The tower has an odd feature: four porches are affixed to its base, the easternmost serving to unite it with church. The spire is pierced full of holes; a feature seen in some foreign churches, but not worthy of being imitated.

1139. *Wesleyan Chapel, Sacristy, and*

Keeper's House, Kingston-upon-Hull. Lockwood and Allom.—The chapel is a Pagan temple, with an eight-columned portico, raised on a flight of steps. The other buildings are two lodges, placed at a short distance. As might be expected, there is nothing ecclesiastical in the design.

1083. *The high altar of St. Alban's Abbey Church, temp. Henry VI.* L. N. Cottingham.—This is a design for the restoration of the present matchless screen, with its statues and decorations, accompanied with some gay groups as accessories. The drawing is showy, but wants propriety. The niches of the screen were once filled with statues of apostles and other sainted personages: for, as this screen formed the back of the high altar, it is very improbable that the statue of any person who had not been canonised by the church would have been allowed to occupy a situation in so sacred a place. The figures here introduced are apparently put in at random, and represent such persons as occurred to the memory of the artist. They are mostly laymen. In the centre is a crucifix too anatomical and unpleasing, as may be seen on comparison with the fine example shewn in Mr. Robert's view of the church on Mount Sinai in this exhibition. With regard to the accessories, they are out of date, as the screen was not finished for many years after the death of Henry VI. As a means, however, of directing the attention of the gentry of Hertfordshire to the restoration of this fine architectural monument, and restoring its disfigured and empty tabernacles, the design deserves approbation.

1030. *View of the Royal Gallery of the New Houses of Parliament.*

1040. *View of St. Stephen's Hall, forming part of the public approach to the two Houses, &c.* C. Barry.—These drawings are prepared for the purpose of exhibiting the effect of a proposed mode of decorating the walls with paintings.—The gallery is richly fitted up with seats; the paintings occupy the walls, and are surrounded by ornamental borders in fresco. Above is a frieze with inscriptions; the windows have armorial bearings in stained glass. The ceiling is painted with quatrefoils in panels. The hall, which it seems is to occupy the site of St. Stephen's Chapel, has a groined roof, the ribs and bosses set off with colour, the walls wainscoted to a portion of their height, with paintings above as before. The whole will certainly be very beautiful in its effects, if executed with care and skill.

1123. *View of the Choir of Hereford Cathedral, now restoring under the direction of L. N. Cottingham.*

tion of L. N. Cottingham.—The altar end of this cathedral was one of the ugliest in existence; it was on this account chosen by Mr. Pugin in his contrasts, as a specimen of modern architecture. By removal of the old screen a magnificent Norman arch was discovered, forming a communication with the Lady Chapel, and letting in a free view of this elegant building. In lieu of the modern and ugly window above, a very fine lancet window, with appropriate stained glass, has been introduced. This is a beautiful specimen of restoration.

We close our remarks with some designs in domestic architecture.

923. *North front of Pension Room recently erected at Gray's Inn, with design for a new Chapel, and remodelling the front of the Hall next Gray's Inn.* Wigg and Mansfield.—The pension room was a modern brick house, and has been much improved: but the hall, a Tudor erection of red brick, with stone dressings, was spoiled, some years since, by being plastered over, and the Louvre destroyed, a new one of the true carpenter's gothic being raised in its place. We commented severely on these alterations in our Magazine at the time. The present design gives arched windows of an earlier date to the hall, and takes away the Louvre altogether: but gives, in lieu, pinnacles at the angles of the design; the whole design is indeed remodelled with a vengeance. When will architects cease from the vanity of altering old buildings? They may set up their whimsies in new buildings without control; but it is perfectly atrocious to see an old design cut up and spoilt in this manner. The present chapel is so bad that the new design will certainly not be worse than the old one; and this might be respectable if the toy-looking group of pinnacles which is made for a tower is removed.

1018. *North-east view of Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead.*

1052. *South-east view of Ditto.* Scott and Moffat.—A large and somewhat imposing building, of a plain style of architecture, in the taste of Inigo Jones. The plan is in the form of a half H, with projecting porches on each face, flanked at the angles with octagon turrets crowned with domes. The detail is bold and consistent with the nature of the design.

1011. *Raising the monolithical granite obelisk between Fleet Street and Ludgate Hill on the morning of June 26, 1833.*—J. Elmes. The Waithman testimonial—five labourers with the aid of a triangle and a pulley are performing the herculean task of setting this vast obelisk on its pedestal.

1027. *View from south-east of the palace of His Highness the Nawab Nazim at Moorshedabad, designed by Lieut.-Col. M'Leod and Walkman.*

1050. *View from north-west of same building.*—A modern Grecian doric design, with a portico in the centre of six columns, and two sub-porticos of four at the ends of the front, much in the style of the New Post Office in one view, and a portico of eight columns in the other. It is lamentable to see this cockney architecture carried over to the East, and usurping the place of the picturesque domes and turrets of the national architecture of India.

1119. *Design shewing the north and west fronts, and interior of the first quadrangle of the Royal Naval School proposed to be built at Counter Hill, Deptford.* J. Shaw.—This is a far more national design than architects generally give for scholastic institutions. We see a charity school often covered with pinnacles and lofty ecclesiastical windows, looking very fine on paper. The present is a structure of red brick, with stone dressings, in Wren's style, like Chelsea College: the quadrangle has an arcade and Tower.

AYLESBURY CHURCH.

During the repairs which have for some time been going on in this noble edifice, several fine arches of the twelfth century were discovered, covered over with plaster and rubbish. At a vestry held to consider of the restoration of them, it was resolved that the parish highly approved of what had been done by the churchwardens, and directed that the church, including the arches, should be restored as near as possible to the original state: to this motion only eight persons dissented. It was also resolved, that in future no parish vestry should be held in the church, but in the grammar school.

The Prebendal House at Thame, Oxfordshire.—This building, founded in the thirteenth century, and being in its main features a very pleasing specimen of the domestic architecture of the fifteenth, after remaining for more than two hundred years, subsequently to the Reformation, in a dismantled state, appropriated to agricultural purposes, was restored and converted into a private residence in 1837, by Charles Stone, esq. the proprietor, according to the designs of Mr. H. B. Hodson, archit. Our attention has been attracted to the building by two folio views, very neatly executed in lithography by G. Child, shewing the house and adjoining Chapel in different points of view. For a representation of its

former state, see a vignette in Skelton's Oxfordshire.

OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

April 27. This Society has purchased the entire collection of architectural drawings left by the late Mr. Rickman, of Birmingham. The value of these drawings does not consist in their merit as works of art, for they are merely outlines in pen and ink, though generally drawn with great care and accuracy: but in the immense variety of examples here brought together during a long number of years, devoted to the study of Gothic Architecture. There are altogether upwards of two thousand examples, of which the greater part are English, a few Scotch, and about three hundred are foreign, chiefly French, but some from Rotterdam and other places. The whole are from sketches made on the spot, and the greater part are unpublished.

Mr. Rickman unfortunately died before he had at all completed his design, which evidently was to form a chronological series, and many parts of it are left in a very imperfect state; but other branches of the subject, particularly the variety of the forms of tracery of windows, and of those more especially during the decorated period, are particularly copious and complete.

Among various presents received were, a model of the very elegant Early English Font at Wellow, Somersetshire: presented by the Rev. John Ward, of Great Bedwin; and specimens of Altar, Communion, and Corporal Cloths, of crimson damask and white linen, with appropriate designs, manufactured by Mr. French, of Bolton-le-Moors, with lithographs of the designs, and prices, which are very moderate.

A Paper on the Military Architecture of the Middle Ages was communicated by G. T. Clark, Esq. Its object was to point out the distinctions between the several styles of castles found in England, and to enable parties to ascertain to which class they belonged, by the existing remains. The author divided them into two principal classes, the Norman keep, as Newcastle, London, &c. and the Edwardian castle, with its walls of enceinte, inner, outer, and middle baileys, posterns, and ditch, as Caerphilly, Caernarvon, &c. At a later period, though houses continued to be castellated in appearance, it was more for ornament than actual use, the windows became larger, and the whole building has more of a domestic character. It is remarkable that during the 13th century, when we have so many churches, we have very few castles. The number

of castles, of which there are known to be existing remains, is in

England	461
Wales	107
Scotland	155
Ireland	120

843

And it is probable that, if more accurate search were made, it would be found near a thousand. This paper was illustrated by drawings of the keep at Newcastle; the Tower of London, freed from its modern incumbrances; and Caerphilly, with its moat, carefully restored.

May 9. A Collection of Impressions of Brasses was presented by E. A. Freeman, Esq. of Trinity College.

Mr. Henry Wentworth Acland, Fellow of All Souls, exhibited casts and drawings taken from the Chapel of St. Joseph of Arimathea, at Glastonbury, and also drawings and models of the chapel of the Holy Evangelists, lately erected in Devonshire (mostly after the design of St. Joseph's), by Mr. Cockerell, R.A. The casts consisted of corbels from different parts of the chapel at Glastonbury; of the bases, central band mouldings, and capitals of the shafts, that, in support of a series of intersecting arches, surround the building within and without; of capitals, and zigzag ornaments from the turrets, and several enrichments in detail from the ornamented windows of the south side. A particular description of the termination of the turrets, with measurements of such parts as remain, was entered into; a restoration, communicated by Mr. Cockerell, explained, and the attention of the Society particularly drawn to the mechanical contrivance and beauty of the roof. The semicircular principals, much ornamented, are constructed on a plan first discovered by Philibert de Lorme, in the 16th century. A plate and full description of this useful and elegant manner of construction, and a history of its invention, is to be found in the *Histoire des Architectes*, by Quatremere de Quincy, 1830.

Several other details were described, and a specimen of the volcanic stone of which this chapel is built was given, and great praise bestowed on the massive and imperishable character of the work.

Mr. Acland presented a section and view of the Church of *Assisi*, near *Perugia*, in the Italo-Gothic style. It is a building rich with the works of *Giotto* and *Cimabue*, and their scholars. Those even to whom this early art is not an object of interest, should visit the church for its architectural beauty, and the sin-

gularity of its design. There are two distinct Churches erected one above the other, and entered at different levels; below these again is the crypt. Thus is there formed a Church as it were on three stories, the upper of which is a very lofty and fine specimen of its style, and the middle spacious, highly decorated, and abounding with chapels.

THE CAMBRIDGE CAMDEN SOCIETY.

April 18. A list of nearly one hundred presents was read by the Secretary. This list comprised several books; impressions of many rare and valuable brasses; eight beautifully coloured drawings of decorated windows from Carlisle, Heckington, and Sleaford, made to a scale, and presented by E. Sharpe, Esq. architect; and a large collection of Gothic mouldings, by F. A. Paley, Esq.

A second edition of the *Few Words to Church Builders* has been prepared, with the Appendix carefully corrected and greatly enlarged. The 6th and 7th numbers of the *Ecclésiologist* have appeared, and the 8th will be ready before the next meeting. The Committee for the restoration of St. Sepulchre's, Cambridge, are about to issue a list of additional subscriptions received since the last report, accompanied by a lithographed drawing of the church. A very large sum will still be wanting to carry out the repairs in the same church-like and durable manner in which they have so far been conducted. A faculty has been granted for the proposed alterations: the original Chancel-arch has been discovered, and will be restored; and rapid progress is making towards the erection of the new aisle.

The Committee have undertaken to receive subscriptions for a new church at Alexandria (for which a grant has been made by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge), for which they have also promised to furnish designs.

The restoration of the Font of St. Edward's, Cambridge, under the superintendance of Mr. Lawrence, clerk of the works at St. Sepulchre's, is highly satisfactory.

A paper was read from the Rev. W. Airy, M.A. Vicar of Keysoe near Kimbolton, describing an inscription lately discovered on the font in his church. A model of the font, executed by Mr. Airy, and a full-sized copy of the inscription, were exhibited.

Edmund Sharpe, Esq. M.A. of St. John's college, architect, then proceeded to read the first of a series of papers on the Early History of Christian architecture.

THE MARTYRS' MEMORIAL, OXFORD.

The Martyrs' Aisle, added to St. Mary Magdalene's church, is now completed. It has been found necessary to expend about 300*l.* upon this Aisle, in addition to the amount agreed upon in the contract, for extra work, to render the foundation in some parts more secure, and for alterations in some of the minor details, for the purpose of improving the general character of the design. The expense of rebuilding the east gable adjoining to the chancel, of restoring the roof of the south aisle, and of providing the window of stained glass for the chancel, together with the whole of the fitting up of the interior of the Church, has been defrayed by the parishioners, and by subscriptions raised specifically for this purpose, and wholly independent of the subscriptions for the Martyrs' Memorial. The statues of the Martyrs have been erected in their places upon the Cross. They have been executed from the designs as well as models of Henry Weekes, esq. to whom Sir F. Chantrey entrusted, by his last will, the completion of his professional engagements; and their aspects and attitudes are highly characteristic. Their height is seven feet besides the plinth. Cranmer

bears on his left arm the sacred volume of the edition of "Maye 1541." The robing of Ridley's statue is in accordance with his undisturbed conformity to episcopal apparel. The third statue, that of Latimer (which faces the Cornmarket), is the very image and representation of pious old age, stooping under the burden of four score years, but resolved to perform and to suffer the will of God: his arms are crossed over the breast.

From a variety of causes, such as the substitution of London bricks for those of the neighbourhood—the substitution of Headington hard stone (for the plinths of the aisle) instead of Barrington—the expenditure of large masses of concrete and plank stones for the foundations both of aisle and monument, than were foreseen to be necessary—the curb and iron railing round the monument—the carriage of the figures of the martyrs from London—the more elaborate sculpture necessary for the basement story of the monument, as nearest the eye—the non-payment of subscriptions to the amount of nearly 300*l.* and other causes, it is stated that a thousand pounds more will be necessary for the completion of this interesting monument.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

April 28. Henry Hallam, esq. V. P. in the chair.

The Rev. Thomas Halford, M.A. of Jesus college, Cambridge, and of 42, Montagu-square; and John Frederic Leary, esq. Librarian to the House of Lords, were elected Fellows of the Society.

Charles St. Barbe, esq. F.S.A. exhibited a small tablet, about 1½ inc. thick, formed of a stone resembling slate, and said to have been found in the ruins of Beaulieu abbey, Hampshire. It has a shallow cavity, evidently prepared for writing, above which is some ornamental carving, resembling so nearly the rocks and dragons of Chinese designs, that we suspect it is not an European relic of antiquity.

John Adey Repton, esq. F.S.A. communicated a series of passages from old writers relative to Periwigs or Pukes, many of which were very curious and amusing. It appears that periwigs first became prevalent as a part of costume about the year 1660, though false hair had been worn under the same name for two centuries before, particularly on the stage. In 1690 a quarto volume of more than

500 pages was printed at Paris, entitled *Histoire des Peruques*, but chiefly consisting of censures upon the wearing of false hair by the clergy. Pepys bought two periwigs, which were "very fine," and gave £4 10*s.* for the two.

May 5. Hudson Gurney, esq. V. P.

Frederick Trotter, LL.D. Chr. coll. Camb. and barrister-at-law, was elected a Fellow of the Society.

W. D. Haggard, esq. F.S.A. exhibited a rare medal in silver, commemorating the sending of troops by the King of Denmark to William the Third.

H. W. Rosser, esq. F.S.A. exhibited rubbings of the brass figures of Thomas Foxley and his wife, dated 1436, in Bray church, Berkshire.

The reading of Mr. Repton's collections for the history of Periwigs was concluded.

May 12. Lord Viscount Mahon, V. P.

W. P. Griffith, esq. of St. James's-square, architect, and the Rev. Robert Eden, M.A. late Fellow of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, Minister of St. Mary's chapel, Lambeth, were elected Fellows of the Society.

The reading was commenced of a memoir on the Painted Chamber in the Palace of Westminster, by John Gage Roke-

wode, esq. Director, intended to accompany a series of plates which have been engraved for the Society's "Vetusta Monumenta."

The Society adjourned, over Whitsuntide, to the 26th of May.

GOLDEN ALTAR-PIECE FROM BASLE.

An exhibition of a very interesting nature is now open at No. 28, Old Bondstreet, the principal attraction of which is a magnificent golden altar-piece, which was given, in the year 1019, by the Emperor Henry II. to the Cathedral of Basle. According to the tradition of the church, Henry, during his campaign of 1014, in Italy, was so severely afflicted with an attack of stone, that he resolved, on his return to Rome, where Pope Benedict VIII. was to confer upon him the investiture of the empire, to visit the convent of Mount Cassino, to implore the Almighty for another victory, over the malady with which he was afflicted. St. Benedict, his patron, formerly abbot of this convent, was to stand in the stead of physicians, whose art had proved vain. The saint did not disappoint his hopes; in a dream he saw him appear, with an instrument in his hand, and heard him speak these consolatory words.—"As you have confidence in God and his Saints, I am sent to cure you of your malady." After having uttered these words, he extracted the stone, and placed it in the hand of the Emperor, who found it there when he awoke. This miracle is mentioned by contemporaneous historians, and is related in bas-relief on the tomb of Henry II., at Bamberg. The altar-piece presented as a memorial of this miraculous cure, was placed at the chief altar, and used only on great festivals, to which was added that of St. Henry, in remembrance of the benefactor. It stands about four feet in height, and is nearly six feet wide, and is formed of beaten gold of the purest quality, inclosed in a frame of cedar-wood three inches in thickness. It contains five figures in bold relief, each twenty-four inches high. They represent the Saviour, the archangels Michael, Gabriel, and Raphael, and St. Benedict, placed under arches supported by columns, and on each of which is the name of the personage. Beneath the feet of Christ kneel the crowned figures of the Emperor Henry and his wife Cunegonda. On the frieze and base are the following inscriptions:—"QUI SICUT HEL FORTIS, MEDICUS, SOTER, BENEDICTUS." "PROSPICE TER-REGENAS CLEMENS MEDIATOR UBIAS." The whole has an arabesque ground beautifully executed, the ornaments of

which are those common to the MSS. and monumental remains of the 11th century, and above the arches are small medallion heads, denoted by inscriptions to represent Prudence, Justice, Temperance, and Force, alluding to the qualities supposed to be the characteristics of the Saint and Angels. The principal figures are free and well defined in their outline, the expression natural, the attitudes unconstrained, the forms of the drapery graceful and flowing, and the relief into which they are wrought of extreme boldness. The metal of which the work is composed somewhat detracts by its brightness from the effect produced; but the intrinsic value of the material was always considered in ancient days, particularly in religious offerings. This remarkable relic was removed from the cathedral of Basle at the Reformation in 1529; and has ever since been the subject of continued counter-claims until the recent revolution in Switzerland, when the canton of Basle became divided, and the people of the country obtaining, in division with the city, two-thirds of the church treasure, put their portion up to public auction on the 23d of May 1834.

There are several other objects of interest in Colonel Theubet's exhibition. The principal are, one of the golden roses which used formerly to be annually given by the Pope to some distinguished personage or faithful servant of the church of Rome; a fine silver crozier, from the Abbey of Muri, richly ornamented; the bust of St. Verena, of silver gilt, the work of the eleventh century; a drinking cup, in the form of a stag, formerly belonging to the Emperor Ferdinand I.; some finely-chased ewers of the 15th century; a state hat, of velvet, set in a coronet of flowers, formed of goldsmith's work and jewellery, a box in stamped silver, for containing the host; several other drinking cups of different periods and styles of art, a geographical atlas, adorned with arabesques, and said to be the work of Philip II. of Spain when a youth; and a richly ornamented "Livre d'heures," of Jeanne la Folle, the daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella, and mother of the Emperor Charles V. with the portraits and armorial bearings of Joan and her husband Philippe le Beau, in the frontispiece, painted in a very delicate manner, and in excellent preservation. A proposal has been made to have casts taken from the golden Altar-piece, and, from its great curiosity and beauty, as a work of art, we think such a course exceedingly desirable.

of glass, for while the window when seen at a distance forms an entire design, on a nearer approach it is seen to be composed of a variety of subjects, each interesting in itself, and forming a subject of attraction to the spectator, which no modern design has ever effected. This style of glazing contrasts very strikingly with the very absurd introduction of a large picture into a vast arch, denuded of its mullions and tracery for the purpose, as at Windsor and New College; and is far more appropriate than the subjects which have been introduced into similar windows in the same style of architecture at Salisbury Cathedral.

There is another painted window in the south aisle which forms a strong contrast with the glaring whiteness of the others on the same side. This is of a rich pattern but not highly coloured. In five elongated quartrefoils placed cross-wise are four whole-length figures of angels playing on various ancient instruments of music, and one in the centre bearing a scroll inscribed *Gloria in excelsis Deo*. The rest of the window is filled in with pencilled scroll work, of which examples may be seen in many Kentish churches, in Chetwode church, Bucks, and other places.

The first impression upon a perfect stranger on seeing the eastern windows would be, that the glass was ancient. The red and blue tints so striking in these windows, so completely unknown to modern stained glass, sufficiently attest the talent and industry of Mr. Willement, who has eminently succeeded in imparting to glass the deepness and brilliancy, which a few years since were deemed to be wholly lost. The effect of the eastern windows upon the building is remarkable; whoever remembers the Temple Church in all its former glories of whitewashed ceilings and pillars and naked ground-glass windows, who was annoyed with the glare of light, and could not help thinking the choir was too high as well as too short for its breadth, will at once see how justly the ancient edifices were designed to receive its stained-glass windows and rich decorations, and that such windows and accessories were absolutely essential to the completeness of the structure.

The solitary window on the side of the building shews plainly that the complaint of this church having been disagreeably light, was owing to the absence of this very appropriate embellishment, and now it is set up the want of glass in the other windows, will be so glaring, that there can be little doubt the whole of the windows will one day be glazed in the same style as the sample.

The Temple Church now exhibits the

best specimen of Mr. Willement's talents in the metropolis, and we hope it will greatly enhance this gentleman's well-earned and well-merited reputation.

We propose in a future number to give a full notice of the decorations of the groining and other parts of the church, also executed by Mr. Willement.

E. I. C.

ILLUMINATED MANUSCRIPTS.

April 25. Some richly-illuminated manuscripts were sold by Mr. Fletcher, in Piccadilly, of which the following were the most remarkable.

719. *Horæ Antiquæ* upon vellum, with 32 drawings in cameo-gris, and many hundred capital letters in gold and colours, bound in red morocco, 3*l.*

720. *Horæ Beatæ Virginis*,—of about the end of the 15th or beginning of the 16th century, containing 13 large paintings, 31 borders of fruits, flowers, and insects, and many hundred capital letters, from Mr. Edwards's collection. One of the paintings, that of our SAVIOUR healing the leper, is copied in p. clxi. of the first volume of Dr. Dibdin's "*Bibliographical Decameron*." 43*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*

722. A volume of Prayers in English, of the 15th or commencement of the 16th century; each page within an elegant border of birds, fruits, flowers, &c. At the commencement is a "a painting of the burial of a King's minister," and at the end two beautiful miniature portraits; bound in old red morocco, 1*l.* 12*s.*

745. *Missale Romanum*,—of the 15th century, containing 14 large paintings, 45 smaller, and upwards of 60 borders, besides many hundred capital letters, bound in crimson velvet, and enclosed in a morocco case, also noticed by Dr. Dibdin, vol. i. p. clxix., and he has given from it a Portrait of the Patron for whom the volume was probably executed. This magnificent missal sold for 225*l.* to Mr. Rodd.

746. Autographs of the Members of the House of Peers.—Upwards of 600, collected by a late member, and bound in thirteen volumes, believed to be the most complete series known, 8*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*

753. A beautiful MS. on vellum, consisting of chapters and verses from the New Testament, with four remarkably fine and exquisite paintings in gold and colours, executed most probably for Henry IV., King of France, as the first painting is a most beautiful assemblage of miniature portraits, consisting of that monarch surrounded by 16 of the nobility and other members of his court, bound in crimson velvet, 83*l.*

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

April 22. On the second reading of the PROPERTY TAX BILL the House divided—for the second reading, 155—against it, 76—majority, 79.

April 26. Mr. *Elphinstone* moved a resolution “that the House would at an early period resolve itself into a Committee with a view of imposing on the succession to REAL ESTATE a scale of LEGACY AND PROBATE DUTIES of the same amount as on succession to personal property.” Mr. *Goulburn* objected to the resolution. For the motion, 77—against it, 221.

April 29. This evening further divisions took place in Committee on the PROPERTY TAX BILL. On the rate of sevenpence being put, Mr. *Roebuck* proposed an amendment to insert, instead, threepence-halfpenny: Ayes 112, Noes 258. On the main question being put, it was passed, Ayes 259, Noes 50. *Sir C. Napier* moved an exemption in favour of officers under the rank of General and Flag officers—Ayes 32, Noes 205.

May 2. Mr. *Duncombe* presented a petition prepared by the Chartists in favour of UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE, &c. and signed by 3,315,752 individuals. On the following day he moved, that the petitioners should be heard at the bar.—Lord *J. Russell* expressed his abhorrence of the doctrines contained in the petition.—*Sir R. Peel* would not shrink from a direct opposition to this prayer. He would not grant a delusive hearing, which he knew must end in a refusal. He would not awaken hope, to superadd disappointment. The petition was an impeachment of the whole constitution and social order of these kingdoms. Was the whole business of the country to be suspended while the House inquired whether it would be fitting to sponge out the Debt and repeal the Union? And this, too, upon a petition which had been described by Mr. *Roe-*

buck himself as the work of a cowardly demagogue? It had been said that the people respect the law. Why? Because they believed in its justice—because they knew it to be a law for the poor as well as for the rich. The character of our people had been formed under the very laws and institutions of which this petition contained the impeachment. The right hon. Baronet concluded with a pa- negyric on those laws and institutions, and an expression of his confidence in their efficacy for the permanent welfare of the country. The House divided: for the hearing 49, against it 287.

May 6. *Sir R. Peel* moved a Committee on the CUSTOMS ACTS. He then entered into an explanation of the Tariff; his object had been to abolish prohibition by prohibitory duties; and to reduce the duties on raw materials, and others partly manufactured. He hoped to diminish the general expense of living in this country, so that on the aggregate of consumption the relief would be considerable.

May 9. Mr. *Roebuck* addressed the House on the subject of certain current rumours relative to the decision of recent ELECTION PETITIONS, presented from Harwich, Nottingham, Lewes, Penryn and Falmouth, and Reading; and the House in consequence ordered the appointment of a Select Committee, to enquire whether corrupt compromises had been entered into, and whether bribery has taken place in those towns.—A Bill has since been introduced to indemnify the witnesses before such Committee.

May 11. *Sir James Graham* obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the amendment of the Poor Law.

May 13. *Sir R. Peel* stated that it was the intention of Government to issue a Queen's Letter, soliciting contributions for those who were in distress.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

Another conspiracy to murder the King has been detected, and several persons have been arrested, among whom is the notorious *Consideré*, twice before implicated in similar plots, but acquitted. A quantity of arms and ammunition has been

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seized. The Duchess of Nemours has been confined of a Prince, who will bear the title of Count D'Eu. The fortifications of Paris are proceeding vigorously. A most deplorable accident took place on the Versailles and Meudon railway, on Sunday May 8. The train, which left

Versailles at half-past five o'clock in the afternoon, was crowded with passengers. There were seventeen or eighteen waggons, with two engines and one behind. The velocity was excessive; when between Bellevue and Meudon the axle-tree of the first machine broke, and stopping, the second ran over it, killing the stoker, and, breaking the first engine in pieces, spilt its fire on the ground. Instantly six or seven waggons were broken in pieces, and the rest running over the live fire of the broken engines, burst into flames. It is the custom on the Left-Bank Railroad for the doors of the waggons to be closed, without any possibility of opening them, except by keys in the hands of the conductors. No conductors were forthcoming, and thus the inmates of three of the waggons were burned on the spot. It is ascertained that forty-six lives were lost; and among the dead is the celebrated circumnavigator, Admiral Dumont D'Urville, with his wife and son. Many were also miserably wounded.

HAMBURG.

A dreadful fire broke out in this city, in the night of Wednesday, May 4, in an old narrow street called the Deichtrasse, in which many warehouses of wood were situated, of five and six stories high. The fire, aided by an easterly wind, made its way fiercely into the Rodingsmarkt, thence to the Hopfenmarkt, and destroyed the ancient church of St. Nicholas, with the steeple, upwards of 200 feet high. As the fire ascended the wood-work, the steeple was seen slightly to wave, and majestically incline from the perpendicular, till the descending weight hurled it down with impetuous violence, when it broke through the roof of the church with a loud crash. The whole of the buildings on a space of about 30 acres have been destroyed, consisting of about 1740 houses. St. Peter's church, with its beautiful spire, 445 feet high, the old Exchange, the Senate house, town Workhouse and Prisons, and all the principal hotels in the Alter Jungfersteig, have fallen a prey. The New Exchange, lately erected in the Adolph's Platz, fortunately escaped, though surrounded by the conflagration. The new Schools were also unhurt, though nearly approached by the fire; and the Town Records were saved. About 300 lives are supposed to have been lost. The whole extent of property destroyed is estimated at 7,000,000*l.* sterling, of which between 400,000*l.* and 500,000*l.* had been insured in England in the Sun, Phoenix, Royal Exchange, and Alliance offices. During the fire Hanoverian, Danish, and Prussian troops

marched in, and blew up many houses with powder and cannon as fast as they could. Two English engineers also rendered very important services, as did also other Englishmen resident in the town, who have since received the thanks of the Senate. An immense portion of the inhabitants were obliged to betake themselves to the fields, with what little effects they could carry away. Immediately on the receipt of the news a subscription was commenced in London, and a few days afterwards the Committee sent to Hamburg their first remittance of £8,450, which was speedily followed by second of £10,000. Subscriptions are also being made throughout Germany.

EAST INDIES.

Lord Ellenborough landed at Calcutta, on Feb. 28, and was immediately proclaimed Governor-General of India. Sir Robert Sale was safe in Jellalabad at the last accounts, and had secured a supply of provisions. An earthquake had done much damage to the fortifications, but it had been repaired, and a party of Affghans under Akhbar Khan, who endeavoured to profit by the occasion, was routed. General Pollock had not entered the Khyber Pass, waiting for reinforcements. The attempt to buy over the Khybers had not succeeded, but the Sikhs had rendered the British every facility. Colonel Palmer, with his small force, still maintains his ground at Ghuznee. 7,000 troops are in Candahar, and a reinforcement of 2,500 men has been sent to General Nott from Tukkur: he lately defeated 5,000 of the enemy. Kelat y Ghilzie has also a garrison of 1,000 men. The officers and ladies who are prisoners are well treated. In Kelat and Scinde tranquillity prevails.

CHINA.

The Chinese having garrisoned the forts of Yuyao, Tsikee, and Funghwa, 40, 20, and 30 miles from Ningpo, with a view of awing those who had submitted to the British, a force of three steamers with 700 men was despatched against them. They were soon occupied; the only opposition being an attempt at one place to defend the town from without the walls; but, although they opened fire, the Tartars fled as soon as attacked; they were pursued, and lost about 150 men. The ammunition, arms, clothing, and other war stores, were destroyed, and the public granaries surrendered to the populace. The expedition returned to Ningpo on the 12th of January. Sir Henry Pottinger arrived at Hong Kong on the 1st of February, and immediately put a stop to the seizing of the Chinese com-

Barron, esq. Vice-consul at San Blas, to be Consul at that port.—William Glass, esq. to be Consul at Tampico.—10th Foot, Major Gervas Power to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Major T. L. L. Galloway to be Major.—18th Foot, Captain Collett Leventhorpe, from the 14th Foot, to be Captain.—21st Foot, Major R. T. R. Pattoun, from the 54th Foot, to be Major.—25th Foot, Major J. R. Young to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Major John J. Hollis to be Major.—29th Foot, brevet Col. J. Simpson to be Lieut.-Colonel; Major T. B. Hickin to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Major George Congreve to be Major.—54th Foot, Major J. P. Beete, from the 21st Foot, to be Major.—71st Foot, Lieut.-Col. James England to be Lieut.-Colonel.—78th Foot, Major M. G. T. Lindsay to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Major Edw. Twopeny to be Major.—84th Foot, Major Richard Willington to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. B. Clarke to be Major.—86th Foot, brevet Lieut.-Col. J. Wm. Bouverie to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. E. De Burgh Sidley to be Major.—Brevet, Major C. J. Vander Meulen, of 73d Foot, to be Lieut.-Col.

April 11. The King of Saxony was declared a Knight of the Garter; and Henry Duke of Beaufort, Richard-Plantagenet Duke of Buckingham, James-Brownlow Marquess of Salisbury, and Henry Duke of Cleveland were elected and invested Knights of the same Most Noble order.—Royal Artillery, brevet Major Rich. C. Molesworth to be Lieut.-Colonel.—Hugh Stratford Morgan, of Lugwardine, co. Hereford, Gent. eldest son of Hugh Hammer Morgan, of Swindon, co. Glouc. B. D. and Canon of Hereford, by Helen-Mary, dau. of William Beale, late of Swindon, esq. deceased, to take the surname of Stratford, instead of Morgan, and to bear the name of Stratford.—Major John James Smith to be Lieut.-Col. of the Dorset Militia.

April 18. George Raymond, esq. to be one of Her Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, *vice* Sams, retired.

April 25. Edward Howard Gibbon, esq. to be Mowbray Herald of Arms Extraordinary.

April 26. The sons and daughters of the Duke of Norfolk, and the issue of the former respectively, to use the surname of Fitz Alan before Howard.

April 27. The Duke of Marlborough to be Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Oxford; and the Marquess of Londonderry to be Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county palatine of Durham.

April 28. H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex, K.C. to be Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle.—Elizabeth Kenrick, of Belmont, co. Denbigh, spinster, in compliance with the will of her late aunt, Ann, wife of the Rev. John Nanney, late of Belmont, to take the surname of Kyffin only, instead of Kenrick, and bear the arms of Kyffin.

April 29. Ceylon Rifle Regiment—Major James Anderson to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Major Auchmuty Montresor to be Major.—Brevet, Captain T. A. Girling, 91st Foot, to be Major.—Major-Gen. Sir Neil Douglas, K.C.B. to be Governor of Edinburgh Castle.

May 4. Knighted, Cresswell Cresswell, esq. one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas.

May 6. 16th Light Dragoons, Major John Rowland Smyth, to be Major.—64th Foot, Major S. W. L. Stretton to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. D. H. Lawrell to be Major.—1st West India Regiment, brevet Major K. R. Hill, from 81st Foot, to be Major.—Brevet, Capt. Duncan Darroch, 86th Foot; Capt. Edward Cheney, 8th Foot; and Capt. J. I. Willes, R.M. to be Majors in the Army.

May 10. P. R. Marillier, esq. to be Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate of the district of Somerset, Cape of Good Hope.

May 11. John Russell, esq. to be one of the Ordinary Clerks of Session in Scotland.

May 13. Coldstream Foot Guards, Capt. J. H. Pringle to be Capt. and Lieut.-Colonel.—3d Foot, brevet Col. H. G. Smith to be Lieut.-Colonel.—Royal Military College, brevet Lieut.-Col. G. W. Prosser, to be Major, and Superintendent of Studies, *vice* Proctor.—Brevet, Capt. B. E. Barry, 63d Foot, to be Major in the Army.

May 15. Wm. H. Stopford, esq. Lieut.-Col. R. Art. in compliance with a deed of trust disposition executed by James Blair of Penninghame, co. Wigton, esq. deceased, to take the name of Blair after Stopford, and bear the arms of Blair in the first quarter.

May 16. Durham Militia, the Duke of Cleveland to be Colonel; Viscount Seabam to be Major.—Sir John Williams, of Bodelwyddan, co. Flint, Bart. to take the name of Hay before Williams.—Richard Wall Wallgate, a minor, reputed son of Richard Wall, of Crown-court, Aldersgate-st. gent. deceased, to take the name of Wall only.

May 18. Knighted by patent, Laurence Peel, esq. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta.—Royal Artillery, Major-Gen. E. V. Worsley to be Colonel Commandant.

May 20. 50th Foot, Capt. W. Fothergill to be Major—1st West India Regiment, Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. F. Bouverie, K.C.B. and G.C.M.G. to be Colonel.—Brevet, Capt. A. Waller, 2d W. I. Regt. to be Major in the Army.—James Pringle Riash, esq. surgeon Bomb. estab, attached to H. M. mission in Persia, to accept the insignia of the Lion and Sun, 1st class.

May 23. Adolphus William Young, esq. to be Sheriff of New South Wales.

The Most Noble the Marquess of Tweeddale, K.T. and C.B. to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Madras, and Sir George Arthur, Bart. Governor of the Presidency of Bombay.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

Promotions.—Comm. John Hallows (of the St. Vincent), to the rank of Captain, when he has completed his sea time.—Lieuts. R. S. Simonds (1812), J. B. Cragg, late of the Hecla, and Robert Holman, to the rank of Commander.

Appointments.—Admiral Sir David Milne, G.C.B. to be Commander-in-Chief at Plymouth; John London, esq. to be Secretary.—Capt. A. Milne, and Commander S. T. Hood, to the Caledonia.—Capt. W. F. Owen, to the Avon.—Christopher Wyvill, to the Cleopatra; Sir Thomas Thompson, Bart., to the Talbot—R. Barton, to be agent of the West India packets at Southampton.

Commanders: K. Hawes, to be resident agent for transports at China; R. F. Gambier, to the Satellite; B. J. Sullivan, to the Philomel; R. B. Watson, to the Modeste; W. H. A. Morshead, to the Columbine; Joseph Pearce, to the Cruiser; Louis G. Tindal, to the Pylades; Lewis Maitland, to the Algerine; N. J. C. Dunn, to the Ocean, for the Ordinary at Sheerness; W. L. Sheringham, to the Sylvia Cutter; C. M. M. Wright, to the Alfred.—Commander Grandy, to the Coast-Guard at Swanage.—Capt. John Simpson (1809) is appointed to Greenwich Hospital.

Members returned to serve in Parliament, Brighton.—Lord Alfred Hervey.

to Georgiana Cordelia, dau. of Charles Corfield, esq. Taunton.

25. At Calcutta, Major Henry Court, esq. Civil Service, to Helen Wilhelmina, dau. of the late Dr. J. R. Vos.

March 5. At Jamaica, Frederick Peat, esq. to Ann-Margaret-Eleanor Swaby, of Eaton-sq. London, elder dau. of Joseph James Swaby, late of Kilnsey, Yorksh. and grand-dau. and co-heiress of the Hon. Joseph-James Swaby, late of Jamaica.

30. At Paris, Arthur William Tooke, M. A. of Harley-pl. to Nympe, only child of Capt. P. Levesconte, R.N.

April 2. At Clapham, Howard Fletcher, esq. of Walsall, Staffordsh. to Ann, only dau. of the late Richard Urwick, esq. of Walton, Radnorsh.

5. At Charlton King's. Henry Monro, esq. second son of Doctor Monro, of Harley street, and Bushey, Hertfordshire, to Jane-Eliza; and also Theodore Monro, esq. third son of the same, to Emma, both daus. of the late Sir William Russell, Bart. and of his wife, the present Lady Prinn, of Charlton Park.—At Plymouth, William C. Laming, esq. eldest son of James Laming, esq. of Rotterdam, to Susan-Payne, eldest dau. of Joseph Lindon, esq. of the Abbey, Plymouth.—At Freefield, Aberdeenshire, Alexander Innes, esq. of Cowie, eldest son of Wm. Innes, esq. of Raemsir, to Anne-Katherine, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Alexander Leith, K.C.B., of Freefield and Glenkindie.—At the Catholic Chapel, Bath, Chas. Robert des Ruffieres, esq. only son of the late James Joseph des Ruffieres, esq. to Margaret-Frances, eldest surviving dau. of the late Henry Best, esq. of Bowerby-park, Yorkshire.

6. At Charlton, the Rev. Sydney Smith, of Margate, eldest son of George Smith, esq. of North Ockendon, Essex, to Frances-Mary, youngest dau. of J. M. Richardson, esq. of Blackheath Park.—At Cheltenham, Capt. William Brett, of the Bombay Art. to Charlotte-Mary, second dau. of the late Col. Kingston, esq. of the East India Company's Civil Service.—At Cranford, Capt. St. V. W. Ricketts, Royal Scots Greys, second son of Vice-Adm. Sir Robert Ricketts, Bart. to Georgina-Mary, only dau. of the Hon. Augustus Berkeley.—At Cheltenham, Capt. Henderson, R.N. to Rachel, widow of P. R. Cazalett, esq. Madras Civil Service, and only dau. of the Rev. H. Davies.—At Road, the Rev. Charles Scriven, M.A. of Longbridge Deverell, Wilts, and Fellow of Worcester Coll. Oxford, to Fanny-Sarah, third dau. of H. M. Noad, esq. of Shawford.—At Jersey, William Owen, esq. late of E. I. Co.'s Home Service, to Georgiana, second dau. of Robert Gordon, esq. late Lieut.-Col. of 23rd Light Dragoons.—At St. Thomas's, Osmund Johnson, jun. esq. of Wrayall Cross, Isle of Wight, to Caroline-Amelia, youngest dau. of W. J. Beckinsale, esq. of Salisbury.—At Gunnersbury Park, Baron Charles de Rothschild, eldest son of Baron de Rothschild, of Naples, to Louisa, youngest dau. of the late N. M. de Rothschild.

7. At Cheltenham, Lieut.-Col. Marcus John Slade, son of General Sir John Slade, Bart. G.C.H. of Mansell House, near Bridgwater, to Charlotte, youngest dau. of the Hon. A. Ramsey, of Cheltenham.—At Eltham, the Rev. Robert Matthew Milne, Vicar of South Mims, Middlesex, to Mary-Wilhelmina, eldest dau. of Benj. Currey, esq. of Eltham.—At Jersey, George Leith, esq. of Walmer Court and Liverpool House, Kent, to Elvira-Julia-Anne, only dau. of the late Rev. John Coane, of Bath and Leitrim.—At the Abbey, Bath, Capt. Henry G. Morrish, R.M. to Mary, widow of George M. George, esq. of Vallis,

Frome.—At Highgate, the Rev. Thomas Henry Causton, Incumbent Minister of St. Michael's, Highgate, to Frances-Louisa, eldest dau. of Thomas Trevor Tatham, esq. of the same place.

9. At St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, George Frere, esq. jun. to Margaret-Ann, third dau. of Edgar Corrie, esq.—At St. Pancras, John Foster Elmslie, esq. of Dorset-pl. Dorset-sq. to Helen, only dau. of the late John Elmslie, esq. of Windsor, and Jamaica.—At Shotover, John Hotham, esq. to Maria-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of Henry Thompson, esq. of Burton, Yorksh. and niece of George V. Drury, esq. of Shotover House, Oxfordsh.

11. At Cheltenham, the Rev. John Alexander Blackett, Vicar of Hendon-on-the-Wall, Northumberland, to Anne-Jane, only dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. A. Hamilton.

12. At West Monckton, the Rev. William Hulme, second son of the Rev. George Hulme, of Shinfield, Berks, to Maria, youngest dau. of G. H. West, esq.—At King's Langley, Samuel Cartwright, jun. esq. of Sackville-st. eldest son of Samuel Cartwright, esq. of Old Burlington-st. to Susannah, dau. of the late Rev. D. Mathias.—At Totteridge, Rawlinson Parkinson, esq. to Fanny-Anne-Seyer, dau. of the Rev. Abel Lenden, Rector of Friern Barnet.—At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq. Frank D. W. Winn, esq. Indian Navy, to Lucy, youngest dau. of the late John Winckworth, esq.—At St. Mary's, Tothill Fields, the Rev. Abraham Borradaile, M.A. Curate of Saint Mary's, to Jane-Susannah, only dau. of the late Wm. Morgan, esq. of Woolwich, and grand-dau. of the late Robert Colquhoun, esq. of Vincent-sq.—At Ashton, Adam Birkmyre, esq. of Windsor, to Margaret, only dau. of John Birkmyre, esq. of Glasgow.—The Rev. R. M. Lamb, M.A. of Trin. coll. Incumbent of Trin. church, Over Darwen, Lanc. to Charlotte-Ann, second dau. of George Rands, esq. of Northampton.—At Dodbrook, near Exeter, Wm. Hancock Balkwill, esq. of Kingsbridge, to Annette fifth dau. of William Prideaux, esq.—At Donnington, the Rev. Watson Thornton, Rector of Llanwarne, second son of the late Henry Thornton, esq. M.P. to Frances-Anne, eldest dau. of Richard Webb, esq. of Donnington Hall, Herefordsh.

13. At Barnack, Northamptonsh. the Hon. and Rev. John Fortescue, Rector of Poltimore, Devon, and Preb. of Worcester, to Sophia, second dau. of the Rev. Henry Nevile, of Cotesmore, Rutland.—At Wigan, John Fowden Hodson, esq. of Heskin Hall, to Caroline-Margaret, dau. of Henry Gaskell, esq. of Southworth House.—At St. David's, John Cam Thackwell, esq. of Wilton Place, Glouc. and Birtsmoreton Court, Worcestersh. to Charlotte-Eleanor, dau. of the late Rev. John H. Polston, Prebendary of Exeter.—At Melton, Linc. the Rev. John Earle, A.B. Vicar of Anghton, to Jane, third dau. of the late Thomas West, esq.

14. At Marylebone, Major John Smith, late of Madras Cav. to Catherine-Aurora, youngest dau. of the late Robert Sherson, esq. Madras Civil Service.—At Amsterdam, Baron F. A. A. C. van Lynden tot Sandenburg, to Catherine, dau. of the late Robert Melvil, esq. Consul at that place.—At Holberton, Devon, Lieut. Henry W. Magee, 45th Regt. to Annabella, dau. of Major-Gen. Graves.—At Chumleigh, Devon, John Cole Cole, esq. of Upper Bedford-pl. to Catherine, youngest dau. of Richard Preston, esq. of Lee House, near Chumleigh.—At St. Pancras, William M'Ilwaine, esq. Com. R.N. to Cecilia, youngest dau. of the late Charles Lambert, esq. of Fitzroy-sq.

15. At Letherhead, Capt. William Warren,

R.N. C.B. to Mary-Anne-Gray, second dau. of W. Stanley Clarke, esq.

16. At St. Marylebone, Edward Walker, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Emma, youngest dau. of the late P. M. Lucas, esq. of Nottingham-pl.

19. The Rev. Rich. Hart, Vicar of Catton, to Jane, youngest dau. of John Bampton, esq. of Ipswich.—At Walcot, Bath, Compton Charles Domvile, esq. 85th Regt. eldest son of Sir Compton Domvile, Bart. to Isabella-Maria, eldest dau. of Sir George Arthur, Bart. K.C.H. Gov. of Bombay.—At Segrave, Leic. Thomas Houghton Hodgson, Clerk of the Peace for Cumberland, eldest son of William Hodgson, esq. of Houghton House, to Elizabeth-Anne, eldest dau. of the Rev. Robert Gutch, Rector of Segrave.—At St. Leonard's near Exeter, the Rev. George W. Burrow Wills, Rector of that parish, to Sophia-Townshend, second dau. of Sir Theophilus Lee, of Park House, Mount Radford.—At Shorwell, I. W. James Waylen, esq. of Devizes, to Mary-Sophia, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Grimes, esq. of Devizes.—At Erchfont, Gilbert Trowe Williams, youngest son of the late Rev. J. Williams, Vicar of Powerstock, Dorset, to Mary-Anne, second dau. of Harry Hitchcock, esq. of Eastcott House.—At Haddon, the Rev. Henry J. F. Coxe, A.M. Fellow of St. John's Coll. Oxford. to Charlotte-Anne, only dau. of the Rev. T. Curteis, A.M. Rector of Sevenoaks.

20. At Marylebone, William A. Buckley, esq. to Emily, third dau. of Thomas Bush, esq.—At Stoke-upon-Trent, Henry Akroyd, esq. Woodside, Halifax, to Sophia-Emma, only dau. of the late Thomas Hale, esq. of the Oxford Circuit.—At Farnworth, Lanc. Henry Gaskell, esq. of Southworth House, to Mary-Ann, relict of W. Green Orrett, Rector of Standish.—At Bolton-le-Moors, S. Christy, esq. of Poynton Hall, Chesh. to Mary, third dau. of the late Thos. Hardcastle, esq. of Firwood, near Bolton-le-Moors.

21. At St. Anne's, Westminster, Thomas Tyers Tyers, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Harriett-Kennedy, youngest dau. of Rear-Admiral Brown, of Elm Grove, Southsea.—At Saint Marylebone, Zachary Mudge, esq. of Oriell Coll. Oxford, M.A. to Jane-Elizabeth, only dau. of George Frederick Dickson, esq. of Hanover-terr. Regent's Park.—At Abenhall, Glouc. Charles Barton, esq. of the Inner Temple, only surviving son of the late Rev. C. Barton, D.D. Dean of Bocking, to Dorothea-Maria, eldest dau. of Major F. Wemyss, of Gloucester.—At Lezayre, Isle of Man, the Rev. John W. H. Molyneux, grandson of the Right Hon. Sir Capel Molyneux, Bart. to Louisa, youngest dau. of the Hon. Decmster Christian, of Milntown, Isle of Man.—At Bath, Robert Monro, esq. of West Hill, near Wandsworth, Surrey, to Eliza, third dau. of J. J. Champante, esq. late of Belmont, Taunton.

22. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Capt. Atkinson, of the Madras Engineers, to Henrietta-Eliza, only surviving dau. of Charles Tucker, esq. of the Bengal Civil Service.

25. At Florence, William, eldest son of E. Fuller Maitland, esq. of Park Place, Berks, to Lydia, only dau. of the late Col. Prescott.

26. At Bridlington, the Rev. Peter La Trobe, of St. Andrew's, Holborn, to Miss Janetta Margaret Brett, of Bridlington.

28. At Pilton, Barnstaple, the Rev. Burchier Wrey Saville, Vicar of Oakhampton, to Mary-Elizabeth, third dau. of James Whyte, esq. of Pilton House.—At Harrow-on-the-Hill, Charles Gordon, esq. Bengal Army, to Charlotte, dau. of the late Laurance Stoddart, esq.—At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq. William Pitt Byrone, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Julia-Clara, dau. of Hans Busk, esq. and grand-dau. of the late Sir Wardsworth Busk.

—At Gloucester, William Heathorn, esq. to Lady Prinn, relict of Sir William Russell, Bt.—At Tonbridge Wells, the Rev. John Levett Bennett, to Frances-Jane, only dau. of John Levett Yeats, esq.—At St. James's, Westminster, Capt. Craigie, R.N., to Charlotte, second dau. of the late Charles Grant, esq. and niece of the late Sir Wm. Grant, Master of the Rolls.

30. At Camberwell, Thomas, eldest son of John Foster, esq. of Russell-sq. to Matilda-Margaret, second dau. of Arthur Lewis, esq. of Champion Hill, Dulwich.

May 3. At Wandsworth, Kingsmill Grove Key, esq. eldest son of Sir John Key, Bart. to Mary-Sophia, second dau. of G. H. Haba, esq. of the Orchard, Wandsworth.—At Shorwell, I. W., John Harvey, esq. of Marvel, I. W., to Anne Harward, eldest dau. of John Grimes, esq. Comptroller of Her Majesty's Customs, Liverpool.—At Paston, the Rev. Robert M. Sharpe, to Emily, second dau. of the Rev. Joseph Pratt, Rector of Paston.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Henry Roberts Cooper, esq. eldest son of George Cooper, esq. of East Dereham, Norfolk, to Jane, third dau. of John Duffield, esq. of Bernard-st. Russell-sq.—At Maidstone, Edward Down, esq. Capt. of the 8th Madras Light Cavalry, to Martha Rowan, third dau. of the late William Spong, esq. of Cobtree House, Boxley.—At Mildenhall, Wilts, William Fox, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, to Sarah, eldest dau. of William Halcomb, esq. of Poulton House, Wilts.

4. At Harpenden, Herts, Charles Foreman Brown, of Redbourne, Commander R.N. eldest son of the late Rear-Adm. William Brown, to Elizabeth-Anne, eldest dau. of John Hawkins, esq. of Byelands.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Major A. Spong, late of the King's Rifles, to Susannah, widow of James Selby, esq. of Town Malling.—At Campton, Beds, M. Morgan, esq. of Charlotte-st. Bedford-sq. to Amelia, eldest dau. of Peter Thompson, esq. of Chicksands Priory.—At Cheltenham, John S. Lister, esq. second son of M. B. Lister, esq. of Burwell Park, Linc. to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late William Wilcock, esq. of Halifax.

5. At Modbury, Lieut. Ralph, 6th Foot, to Sophia-Virginia, only dau. of Major Spensuff, of Plymouth.—At Ewelme, the Rev. Vicesimus Lush, B.A. to Miss Blanche Hawkins, niece of the Dowager Lady Taunton, of Ewelme.—At All Souls, John Charles White, esq. to Harriet-Cuff, eldest dau. of the late Major H. Maxwell, of Stranghan, N.B.—At Ampfield, Hursley, Charles Simeon, esq. 45th regt. second son of Sir Richard Simeon, Bart. to Sarah-Jane, only child of Philip Williams, esq. of Woolley Green, Hants.

7. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. (and afterwards according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church), the Chevalier Joseph Caza, of Rome, Capt. of Cavalry in the Roman Service, to Dorothea, widow of the late Admiral Maitland, and eldest sister of Colthurst Bateman, esq. of Bertholly House, Caerleon.—At Collumpton, Devonsh. Richard Reeder Crosse, esq. of Puriton, to Alice, only dau. of the late Henry Crosse, esq. of Boleallet, Devon.

9. At Wargrave, Thomas Fuller Maitland, esq. third son of E. Fuller Maitland, esq. of Park Place, Berks. to Anna Stephens, only dau. of Capt. Valpy, R.N. of Wargrave Hill.

10. At Beckford, John Townshend, esq. of Trevallyn, Denbighsh. to Priscilla, eldest dau. of John Feilden, esq. of Mollington Hall, Cheshire.—At Charlton, Kent, Wm. Henry Barlow, esq. of Leicester, youngest son of Peter Barlow, esq. F.R.S., to Selina-Crawford, youngest dau. of Wm. Caffin, esq. of Woolwich Common.

O B I T U A R Y.

M. HUMANN.

April 25. At Paris, M. Humann, Minister of Finance.

M. Humann was born in Alsace, which, at the time of his birth, was accounted a province of the Empire. He passed his early days on the banks of the Rhine, which traverses that country, and occasionally made visits to the borders of Switzerland and Lorraine. A spirit of traffic and travel seems early to have inspired him, and, leaving the corn and tobacco-growing districts of his native place, he proceeded at once to the capital of France to exercise his talents as a merchant. He soon became the master of a large mercantile depot, which, while it advanced his pecuniary interest, tended also to bring out, by the nature of its affairs, the quick and stirring abilities requisite for a creditable accountant and negotiator.

By a variety of circumstances, M. Humann formed for himself a large acquaintance with the ministerial men of the day. His talents as an able financier became more and more acknowledged, in the advice and guidance which he not unfrequently rendered them; and finally he himself had the ambition to aspire to, and at length to gain, a seat in the Cabinet in this capacity.

The unsettled state of affairs in France towards the close of the year 1832, and the hostile discussions in the Chambers, caused at length a change of Ministry, which ended in the entry into office, on the 11th of October, of the first Thiers Ministry, and of which M. Humann was appointed Minister of Finance; and his tables and treasury accounts, on this occasion, were generally allowed to be ably and satisfactorily drawn up.

In the same capacity, M. Humann continued in the Cabinet of the 25th of December, and in that of the 4th of April, during the Ministry of 1834. It was on one of these occasions, when great changes were about to be introduced as regarded the economy of the nation, that his usual silence gave way to an excellent display of speech, declaring a resolution to make his stand upon the existing constitution, and not to repeat the frequent changes of the preceding half-century.

In Jan. 1836, M. Humann's proposal to reduce the French Five per Cents. to a Four per Cent. stock, gave great offence to the Prime Minister and to some others of his colleagues, who had

not been previously informed of his intention, and who were fearful of offending the bourgeois (and national guard) of Paris, the principal holders of that security. M. Humann hereupon tendered his resignation, which was accepted, and on the 18th of January Count d'Argout was named Minister of Finance in his place. But further explanations regarding this occurrence were called for in the Chamber of Deputies, and the consequence was the subversion of the whole Cabinet. M. Humann's proposal was too reasonable and useful not to be a general favourite. A hot debate of two days ensued, and on a division of the chamber the Government was left in a minority of two, 192 members having voted for adjourning the question, and 194 against it. All the ministers immediately repaired to the Tuilerie, and placed their resignations in the hands of the King. On the formation of a new Ministry Count D'Argout still continued Finance Minister. A long blank of five years then occurs, in which M. Humann was totally out of office, till the 29th Oct. 1840, when he came in with the new administration. By the above enumeration, therefore, it will appear that M. Humann has been Minister of Finance in seven cabinets out of the nineteen which have been formed and dissolved since 1830.

The funeral of M. Humann took place with great pomp, on the 30th of April. The splendid new church of the Madeleine, only consecrated that morning, was opened for the first time on this occasion. The whole garrison of Paris was under arms. All the ministers and chief *employés* of the public offices were present. The body, which had been embalmed by the new process of M. Gannal, was to lie in state for three days in the church of the Madeleine, and then to be removed to Strasbourg for interment in the same vault with that of his deceased wife. One of the sons of M. Humann fills the situation of receiver-general of the Bas-Rhin, and another is attached as first secretary of legation to the French embassy at Naples. His brother was Bishop of Mayence.

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M. AGUADO,

MARQUIS DE LAS MARISMAS.

Lately. At Gijon, in the Asturias, in his 58th year, M. Aguado, Marquis de las Marismas del Guadalquivir, Commander of the Order of Charles III,

son of Hugh second Lord Massy, by Catharine, daughter and coheirress of Edward Taylor, of Ballymore, co. Limerick, esq. and sister to Sarah Countess of Carrick.

Mr. Massy married in Dec. 1791, Elizabeth, daughter of Michael Scanlan, esq. of Ballynahana, by whom he had issue four sons and three daughters: 1. Hugh Massy, esq. of Riversdale, co. Tipperary, who married in 1821 Mary-Anne, only daughter of Robert Harding, esq. and has issue four sons and a daughter; 2. the Rev. George Massy; 3. Edward, a Captain in the East India Company's service, who died in 1835; 4. John, a Lieutenant in the 48th Foot; 5. Elizabeth, who was married in 1812 to her cousin the late Nathaniel Eyre Robbins, esq. (eldest son of George Robbins, esq. by her aunt the Hon. Rebecca Frances Massy) and died in 1826; 6. Catharine, married in 1825 to the Rev. William Hartford; and 7. Mary-Anne, married in 1829 to Lieut.-Col. Charles Kearney, of the 2nd Dragoon Guards.

REV. SIR ABRAHAM ELTON, BART.

Feb. 23. At Clevedon, Somerset, aged 87, the Rev. Sir Abraham Elton the fifth Bart. (1717) of Clevedon Court.

He was born Oct. 31, 1755, the only son of Sir Abraham Isaac Elton, the fourth Baronet, by Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. James Read, merchant. He was a member of Christ-church, Oxford, where he was created M. A. Oct. 17, 1785; and succeeded to the title on the death of his father, in 1790. Sir Abraham Elton had two wives. He married Nov. 7, 1776, Elizabeth eldest daughter of Sir John Durbin, of Walton, Knt. merchant and alderman of Bristol, and by that lady, who died in April 1822, he had issue three sons and two daughters: 1. Sir Charles Abraham Elton, who has succeeded to the title; 2. Julia Maria, married in 1807 to Henry Hallam, esq. the historian of the Middle Ages; 3. William, a Lieut.-Colonel in the army; 4. Henry, Capt. R. N. who married in 1816, Mary, daughter of the late Sir Francis Ford, Bart. and widow of Peter Touchet, esq. and has issue three daughters; and 5. Frances-Elizabeth, who died in 1822. Sir Abraham married secondly, in 1823, Mary, eldest daughter of the late William Stewart, esq. of Castle Stewart, co. Wigton. The present Baronet was born in 1778, and married in 1804 Sarah, eldest daughter of Joseph Smith, esq. merchant of Bristol, by whom he has had a numerous family.

A view of Sir Abraham's fine old mansion of Clevedon Court was given in our Magazine for April, 1835. The

property of the family has considerably improved from the establishment of a watering-place at that beautiful point of the banks of the Severn Sea.

SIR GEORGE HENRY FREELING, BART.

Nor. 30. In Hyde Park Gardens, in his 52nd year, Sir George Henry Freeling, Bart.

He was the eldest son of the late Sir Francis Freeling, Bart. the honoured and highly efficient Secretary of the General Post Office. Under him Sir Henry acted as Assistant Secretary for twenty years; and shortly after the death of his father, in 1836, he was appointed a Commissioner of Customs, which appointment he held at the time of his decease. The influence of a bright example was conspicuous in the subject of this memoir. Revering his father and his father's memory, he was like him laborious, strictly conscientious and honourable. His talents were considerable, and they were successfully displayed, in the discharge of his official duties, and in those literary pursuits, which, through a large portion of his life, in health and in sickness, were his delight and solace.

He was one of the original Members of the Roxburghe Club, and contributed two Works to that Society.

Few men have had the power of attracting and securing the warm attachment of friends more strongly than Sir Henry Freeling, a testimony which should be recorded, in justice both to himself, and to those excellent individuals who loved him with no common regard, and who now sincerely mourn his loss. There was indeed about him a frankness, sincerity, and openness of heart,—a cheerfulness, and playfulness of mind, which alike gained confidence and rivetted affection.

His death, though sudden, was not a surprise to those who best knew him, as he had long been subject to a disease which was likely to terminate fatally; and he had also sustained attacks which, on more than one occasion, had brought him to the brink of the grave. For this event he was not unprepared. He was convinced that such warnings are sent in mercy to those who despise not the chastening of the Almighty; and the pains of disease, and the tedium of long confinement, were borne by him with fortitude and patience.

Sir Henry married in 1816 Jane, daughter of Robert Lang, esq. of Moor Park, Surrey, by whom he had twelve children, all of whom, with their mother, survive to lament the irreparable loss of one of the kindest and best of husbands and fathers.

Ridley, Bart. After the death of his second wife, Mr. Smith married, thirdly, May 1, 1811, Emma, daughter of Egerton Leigh, of High Leigh and Twemlow, co. Chester, esq. by whom he had two daughters, Emma and Caroline.

C. J. HECTOR, Esq.

Feb. 14. At Stodham House, near Petersfield, aged 68, Cornthwaite John Hector, esq. late M.P. for Petersfield.

He was a banker and brewer in that borough, and was formerly steward to the Jolliffe family for more than thirty years. At the election for that borough, Jan. 7, 1835, he became a candidate, on the liberal interest, in opposition to Sir H. Jolliffe, and was successful, the poll terminating as follows:

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At the election of 1837 the same parties again took the field, and Mr. Hector was defeated by a majority of one only, having 124 votes to 125. He unseated Sir H. Jolliffe by petition, which came on Feb. 14, 1838, and sat for the borough from that time until the last dissolution.

His death ensued after a few weeks' illness, brought on by over excitement, through the gross misconduct of certain parties in causing his banking-house to suspend payment for a short time. He was much esteemed in the borough as a very benevolent man to the poor.

A. B. LAMBERT, Esq. F.R.S.

Jan. 10. At Kew Green, aged nearly 81, Aylmer Bourke Lambert, esq. V.P.L.S., F.R.S. and F.S.A. of Grosvenor-street, and Boyton House, Wiltshire.

Mr. Lambert was eighth in descent from Richard Lambert, Sheriff of London, (whose family was of Lincolnshire) who purchased Boyton in 1572. He was the only son of Edmund Lambert, of

Boyton, esq. who died in 1802, by his first wife the Hon. Bridget Bourke, daughter and heiress of the late John, Viscount of Mayo, of Castle Bourke, in the county of Mayo. (See the pedigree of his family in Hoare's South Wiltshire, Heytesbury Hundred, p. 203.) He was born February 2, 1761.

Mr. Lambert could scarcely remember the time when he was not a collector. Flowers, shells, and other beautiful minutiae of nature, were with him the sports of the nursery; and before he was old enough to be sent to school, he had actually a spare room in the mansion at Boyton* fitted up as a museum; humble enough, perhaps, in its contents, yet sufficiently indicative of his future pursuits and character.

About that time, Mr. Squire, a respectable apothecary at Warminster, and father of the Bishop of St. David's of that name, gave a small collection of dried plants to Mr. Lambert the elder. This, to the son, appeared an invaluable treasure, and may be called the foundation of his splendid *Herbarium*. At twelve years of age he was placed at Hackney school, under the tuition of Mr. Newcome; and here also he followed his favourite pursuit with ardour: his play hours were devoted to collecting specimens, and his pocket money, to the astonishment of his school-fellows, was regularly spent in purchasing beetles, butterflies, and such other objects of natural history as the rustics could procure for him. While here, he became a subscriber to Curtis's *Flora Londinensis* at its first publication, and kept up a small garden well stocked with such rare exotic plants as he could raise. During his school vacations, he spent much of his time with Mr. Henry Seymer, of Hanford, in Dorset; and there, from a similarity of taste, formed an acquaintance with the Duchess Dowager of Portland, with whom he often rambled "culling simples," and whose

* "Boyton House was built by Thomas Lambert, esq. in 1618, and is a good specimen of the architecture prevailing in the reign of James I. The garden retains the cut hedges and terraces of former days; but it has acquired great and deserved celebrity from the number of new and rare plants which have been first cultivated here by its present possessor, and especially a great variety of the species of *Pinus*." . . . "Two plants were discovered by Mr. Lambert new to the British Flora, *Oniscus tuberosus* and *Centaurea nigrescens*, Lin. growing on the manor of Boyton." Sir R. C. Hoare, pp. 214, 215.

"This venerable mansion ought to be recorded with particular respect in every work relating to the History of Wiltshire, its worthy possessor, whilst making it annually his abode in the summer, having been in the habit of hospitably receiving under its roof visitors of the highest celebrity in every department of useful knowledge; some of whom, whilst sojourners in it, have made curious and interesting discoveries connected with the botany of the county, as also with its antiquities and works of art."—Dr. Maton, *Introductio to Natural History of Wilts.*

the officers and young gentlemen of the quarter-deck, some who, with little instruction, would soon be enabled to construct charts, take plans of bays and harbours, draw landscapes, and make faithful portraits of the headlands, coasts, and countries we might discover.

“ Botany, however, was an object of scientific inquiry, with which no one of us was much acquainted; but as, in expeditions of a similar nature, the most valuable opportunities had been afforded for adding to the general stock of botanical information, Mr. Archibald Menzies, a surgeon in the Royal Navy, who had before visited the Pacific Ocean in one of the vessels employed in the fur trade, was appointed for the specific purpose of making such researches. For the purpose of preserving such new or uncommon plants as he might deem worthy of a place amongst his Majesty's most valuable collection of exotics at Kew, a glazed frame was erected on the after-part of the quarter-deck, for the reception of those he might have an opportunity of collecting.”

Mr. Menzies accordingly accompanied the expedition appointed by Lord Grenville, then Secretary of State, during a period of five years, through the various regions which Captain Vancouver explored. The collection of rare and, in a multitude of cases, unknown plants, which he gathered in the islands of the North Pacific and North Atlantic, was truly valuable. The Cape of Good Hope, New Holland, the Sandwich Islands, more particularly Nootka Sound and its adjacent shores, Port Jackson, the Columbia River, the American coast from Fitzburgh's Sound to Cape Decision, and from Monterrey to the Southern coast, the Gallipago Islands, and Valparaiso—all contributed, in some shape or other, to furnish him with that rich and invaluable collection of land and maritime plants, which has since formed the finest addition to the treasures of the vegetable kingdom preserved at Kew, and so greatly enriched the cabinets of our first botanical institutions. [Mr. Menzies saw himself with the whole of his precious freight on the 20th Oct. 1795, safe in the Thames, on the return of the expedition, during which excellent health so far prevailed, that only one marine died of illness, the other three that were lost being drowned by accident, and one poisoned by eating muscles.

During his latter days, Mr. Menzies spent the greater part of his time in following his favourite pursuit, among the plants and flowers of the earth, and he was in communication with the leading

botanists and scientific gentlemen of the day.

EDWARD SKEGG, Esq.

March 25. At his residence, Bloomsbury-place, Brighton, aged 69, Edward Skegg, esq. who had been for nearly forty-six years a confidential clerk in the banking-house of Messrs. Coutts and Co.

The family of the late Mr. Skegg have been long settled in the county of Essex, and his grandfather, the Rev. Ralph Skegg, was many years Rector of Quendon and Chickney in that county, and died in 1764. He married Abigail, only daughter of Lord Herbert, and died leaving several children, of whom Edward, the father of the late Mr. Skegg, was elected Steward of Christ's Hospital, London, about the year 1786, and died there on Easter Sunday, 1791, and is buried in the cloisters.

Mr. Skegg was educated at Christ's Hospital, and very early in life procured a situation in a large mercantile house in the City. About 1795 he obtained an appointment in the house of Messrs. Coutts and Co. where his amiable manners and attentive conduct speedily made him a universal favourite, not only with the gentlemen connected with that establishment, but with the numerous customers of that house, by whom he is deeply regretted.

From his youth Mr. Skegg was an ardent lover of the early English poets, and the object nearest his heart was the attainment of fine copies of their best works. In this he spared no expense consistent with the very limited means he had in his power, and by degrees he formed one of the most perfect collections it has ever been the good fortune of a private individual to possess. On his retirement last year from Messrs. Coutts and Co.'s, who, with their usual liberality, evinced their sense of his long and valuable services, by the allowance of a handsome retiring salary, he determined to dispose of his collection, and placed it in the hands of Mr. Leigh Sotheby, of Wellington-street, for public sale. It was impossible to have made a more judicious selection; for that gentleman, who had been many years intimate with Mr. Skegg, and who is himself an enthusiastic admirer of ancient English poetry, drew up a very elaborate catalogue, which, it is no flattery to state, is the best of that description that has ever been made, and it will in future be a valuable work of reference, to all collectors of the works of our earlier poets.

Mr. Skegg naturally felt anxious as to

Mr. Otway could not escape from the passions and the prejudices with which most descendants of the Cromwellian settlers are imbued; but his heart went far to correct the errors of his head, and throughout life he manifested a warm sympathy in the social and moral condition of the Irish peasantry, contributing all in his power to every scheme for their improvement. It was his misfortune to be early involved in controversy, both as a theologian and a politician. The Catholic Question engaged his attention in both capacities, and he advocated what are called high protestant principles with a firmness such as belonged to the earlier Puritans, but at the same time with a spirit of affectionate gentleness which was peculiarly his own. To his credit it must be said, that though he possessed great powers of wit and satire, he rarely indulged in sarcasm or invective; and when betrayed into such occasional lapses, he was eager to manifest his regret, and make honourable atonement. There are few authors in whose works the man and the controversialist so strongly appear as distinct characters. Amid all the storm of polemics, he not unfrequently stops to introduce a little bit of rural scenery or picture of peasant life, on which he dwells with the complacency of a spirit to whom strife is wearisome. On the other hand, in some of his sketches of Irish scenery, when contemplating ruined towers and mouldering fanes with the sympathies of a patriot and the imaginings of a poet, he suddenly interrupts 'the genial current of his soul,' to introduce a sneer at popery or a denunciation of priestcraft. The effect is such as would have been produced had one of the old covenanters written scholia on Sidney's *Arcadia*, which an editor had ignorantly incorporated with the text. Mr. Otway's partizanship rarely limited his literary sympathies. No matter what might be the religion or politics of a young author in Dublin, Mr. Otway looked to his intellectual merits, and made every exertion to forward his labours. He was thus the centre of the 'young literature' of the Irish capital, and he laboured to prevent it assuming that sectarian character in the hands of others which unfortunately was too manifest in his own." (*Athenæum*.)

Mr. Otway was a large contributor to the *Dublin Christian Examiner*, and the *Dublin University Magazine*; the former, indeed, principally owed its fame to the articles signed C. O. In England he was chiefly known by his "Sketches" in some of the least frequented parts of Ireland.

MISS ANN NOYES AND MISS SARAH NOYES.

On the 9th of December last, at her residence in Gloucester-place, Portman-square, in the 77th year of her age, Miss Ann Noyes, and on the 19th of April following, at her house in Montague-square, her sister Miss Sarah Noyes, in the 79th year of her age.

They were the daughters and coheiresses of Thomas Buckeridge Noyes, esq. of Southcot, near Reading, who died in 1797, by Sarah, the daughter and eventually the heiress of Robert Hucks, esq. of Aldenham, co. Herts (M.P. in 1722 for Abingdon, and who died in 1745), by Sarah, only surviving child of Henry Coghill, esq. of Wigborne, Aldenham; and which Robert was the only son of William Hucks, esq. (M.P. for Abingdon in 1708, and for Wallingford in 1714 and 1722), also of Aldenham and of Bloomsbury parish, Middlesex, where he contributed, at his sole expense, the statue of King George I. now surmounting the steeple of the church of St. George.

The family of which these sisters were the last of the name, has been resident at Andover and at Reading for many centuries; their pedigree was entered in the Heralds' Visitation for Berks, in 1664; and in a Martyrology, published in 1678, is an account of "Master Noyes, a young gentleman of good family, not far from Reading in Berkshire."

Thomas Buckeridge Noyes, esq. was the only surviving son of George Noyes, esq. of Basingstoke, of Andover, and of Southcote in the parish of St. Mary's, Reading. He was Receiver-General of Land Tax for the county of Southampton, and died in 1752; having married in 1730 Miss Anne May, sister and coheiress of Daniel May, esq. of Sulhamstead (whose mother was an heiress of the ancient Berkshire family of *Noke*, recorded in the Heralds' Visitations of Berkshire from 1533 to the latest Visitation in 1664); and leaving issue, in addition to his said son, Anne, who married in 1770 Edward Benton, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, Master of the King's Bench; Sarah, who married Jerome Knapp, esq. Barrister at Law and Clerk of Assize of the Home Circuit, whose death and memoir appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for June, 1792.

The before-named George Noyes was son of George Noyes of Andover, who, in 1693 married Sarah, daughter and coheiress of the Rev. Richard Buckeridge, of Kingsclere, in the co. of Southampton, clerk, son of Thomas Buckeridge, of Baseldon (who died in 1651), by his wife Dorothy, dau. and coheiress of Anthony

Aged 50, John Charles Stahlschmidt, esq. of Lambeth and Weybridge.

April 20. Aged 49, Mr. William Sams, of St. James's-st. bookseller. He was proceeding to his residence at East Sheen in his carriage, accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Sams, when, in consequence of his horses being frightened, the carriage was upset at Walham Green, and the fall caused concussion of the brain.

Aged 89, George Hale, esq. of Kennington-cross, and late of Piccadilly.

April 22. In her 60th year, Catherine, wife of John Dalton, esq. of Priory House, Peckham, dau. of the late Thomas Chambers, esq. of Walworth.

In Wyndham-place, Laura, wife of Martial Lawrence Welch, esq.

In Manchester-square, aged 84, George Buller, esq.

Robert Bagott, esq. of Liverpool.

April 24. In Curzon-st. aged 36, Thos. Oliver Gascoyne, esq. eldest son of R. O. Gascoyne, esq. of Parlington, Yorkshire. He was a leading man in sporting circles.

BERKS.—*April 20.* At Wallingford, aged 69, Mary, relict of Edw. Wells, esq.

Lately. At his residence, the Upper Foundation, Windsor Castle, aged 69, Capt. Edward Skilton. He was elected to the foundation in the reign of George IV. and was the Senior Knight of this ancient order; he served in the York Fencibles at the Irish rebellion in 1798.

CAMBRIDGE.—*April 16.* At Wilburton, aged 53, Crossly Camps, esq.

CORNWALL.—*April 30.* At Truro, aged 28, Julia Anna, wife of James Trower Bullock, esq.

At Illogan Rectory, Gertrude Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Rev. Wm. Marsh, Vicar of Ashburton.

May 5. At York House, near Penzance, aged 83, Margaret, widow of John Rogers, esq. of Penrose, mother of the Rev. John Rogers, Canon of Exeter, and sister of late Lord de Dunstanville.

DERBY.—*Lately.* Aged 22, Arthur Henry, son of the Rev. J. C. Wigram, of East Tisted.

At Derby, in her 73rd year, Hannah, relict of Joseph Bainbridge, esq.

DEVON.—*March 13.* At Torquay, Mary, widow of the Rev. Dr. Miller, of Dedham, Essex.

April 13. At Exeter, Lieut. George Craister, R. N.

April 14. At Kingsbridge, aged 37, John Kerbey, esq. late Assistant Surgeon in the Madras Art.

April 18. At Holdsworth, Parmenus Warren, youngest son of the late Samuel Cory, esq. of Holdsworth.

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April 24. At Crediton, aged 74, Ann, only surviving sister of John Sillifant, esq. of Coombe.

April 27. At Great Torrington, aged 66, Robert Walker, esq. late of Alphington.

Lately. At Stonehouse, aged 36, Jane, wife of Capt. H. A. Atchison, of Ceylon Rifle Regiment.

At Exeter, aged 20, Miles, eldest son of the Rev. Miles Coyle, Vicar of Blockley, Worcestershire.

May 11. At Torquay, Henry Gould James, esq. late of Manchester.

At his seat, Mount Tavy, near Tavistock, John Carpenter, esq. a Magistrate for Devonshire and Cornwall, and a Deputy Lieut. of Devon.

DORSET.—*April 16.* At Weymouth, Cordelia, dau. of the late Josiab Boydell, esq. Alderman of London.

April 27. Aged 88, Wm. Fisher, esq. of Blandford.

Lately. At Bridport, aged 62, John Golding, esq.

May 4. At Weymouth, Capt. R. Keating, of the 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers, youngest son of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry S. Keating, K.C.B. Colonel 54th Foot.

May 7. At Weymouth, the relict of Gen. Cole, formerly of Bath.

DURHAM.—*Lately.* At Necham Hall, Darlington, aged 21, Emma Donna, eldest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Jas. Cookson.

ESSEX.—*April 16.* At Easton Lodge, Great Dunmow, Bridget, relict of Thos. Beaumont, esq. of Buckland, Surrey, and mother of Sir George Howland Willoughby Beaumont, of Coleorton, Leicestersh. Bart. She was the youngest dau. of the Rev. William Davie, Vicar of Axminster, youngest brother of Sir John Davie of Creedy, co. Devon, Bart. and was married in 1799.

Lately. Aged 11, Cecilia Harriet, eldest dau. of J. J. Tufnell, esq. jun. of Waltham House.

GLOUCESTER.—*March 8.* At Croft House, Fairford, aged 64, Jonathan Wane, esq.

At Bristol, aged 92, Elizabeth, relict of Thomas Bonville, esq. and sister of the late Edward Ash, esq. By her decease the charity trustees of Bristol become possessed of 30,000*l.* and upwards, for certain charitable purposes.

April 25. At Cheltenham, aged 64, Hill Morgan, esq. M.D.

April 28. At the residence of her son-in-law Mr. William Dean, jun. Kingsdown, Sarah, relict of the Rev. G. Buxton, late Rector of Dorney, Bucks, and Vicar of Oldford, Somerset.

Aged 80, Ann, widow of Samuel Dyer,

Wilkins, late Rector of Charlcombe, and Vicar of Weston, near Bath.

NORTHAMPTON.—*Lately.* At Lower Heyford rectory, aged 40, Anne, wife of the Rev. G. D. Faithfull.

OXFORD.—*April 11.* At Deane-field House, Henley-on-Thames, aged 78, John Moore, esq. formerly of New Lodge, Great Berkhamsted, Herts.

April 26. At Christ Church, Oxford, aged 80, Sir James Jelf, of Oaklands, Gloucestersh. He was distantly related to the Earl of Denbigh; filled the office of Mayor of Gloucester in 1814, and received the honour of knighthood on presenting an address to the throne; he also was father of the Rev. Dr. Jelf, of Christchurch, who was preceptor to the Crown Prince of Hanover.

May 3. At Rose Hill, Caversham, aged 20, Anne, eldest dau. of the late William Innes Pocock, R.N.

SALOP.—*May 11.* At Ludlow, aged 47, Edw. Collins Dansey, esq. Lt. R.N.

SOMERSET.—*April 10.* At Bath, at a very advanced age, Genevieve de Devezeau de Chasseneuil, Marquise de Ronssecy.

April 23. At Burnett House, near Bath, aged 65, Marianne, dau. of the late Rev. Robert Hare, of Hurstmonceaux-place, Sussex.

April 24. At Doubleton House, Banwell, aged 63, Thomas Emery, esq. Capt. h. p. 53rd regt.

April 25. At Taunton, aged 78, John Pinchard, esq. many years Chief Clerk to the Magistrates.

Lately. At Kewstoke vicarage, aged 80, Mary, relict of the Rev. R. Hodges, late of Woolhope, Hereford.

May 1. At Bath, aged 78, William Thompson, esq.

STAFFORD.—*March 28.* At Great Haywood, aged 65, John Hassall Gardner, esq. formerly of London.

SUFFOLK.—*Jan. 26.* Mrs. Charlotte Lathbury, late of Woodbridge, dau. of the Rev. Peter Lathbury, formerly Rector of Westerfield.

April 9. At Lowestoft, Mr. J. P. F. Harrington, Professor of Music, second son of the late Thos. Harrington, esq. of Bury St. Edmund's. Mr. Harrington was a pupil of the celebrated Steibelt, the pianist, and was an eminent performer on the pianoforte and organ, as also a sound theorist.

April 23. At Haughley, aged 88, Elizabeth, widow of John Ebdon, esq.

April 19. At Beccles, Elizabeth Mary Orgill, eldest dau. of the late Rev. N. T. O. Leman, Rector of Brampton.

May 6. At Sproughton, near Ipswich, aged 73, John Josselyn, esq.

SURREY.—*April 16.* At Thornton-heath, near Croydon, aged 92, Elizabeth, relict of John Willmott, esq. formerly of Guist and Whitwell, Norfolk.

April 26. At the White Lodge, Richmond Park, aged 59, the Rt. Hon. Marianne Viscountess Sidmouth. She was the dau. and sole heiress of that eminent Judge and distinguished scholar, Lord Stowell, perhaps better known as Sir William Scott, and niece of the late Earl of Eldon. Her mother was the dau. and co-heiress (with her sister, the late Hon. Mrs. Windsor) of John Bagnall, esq. of Earley Court, Berks, to whose estates Lady Sidmouth succeeded at the death of her father. She was twice married: first, to Thomas Townsend, esq. eldest son of Gore Townsend, esq. of Honington Hall, Warwicksh. and of the Lady Elizabeth, dau. of Other fourth Earl of Plymouth; and, secondly, in 1823 became the second wife of Lord Sidmouth.

Lately. At Farnham, aged 96, Elizabeth, relict of Miles Poole Penfold, esq.

May 3. At Dorking, aged 22, Elizabeth, wife of Alex. Hart, esq. solicitor.

May 5. By being thrown from his chaise near Kingston, Surrey, aged 73, Daniel White, esq. of Thames Ditton.

May 6. At Merton, William Cutfield, esq. Bailey's Court, Climping, Sussex.

May 8. Frances-James, wife of J. W. Freshfield, esq. of Moor Place, Betchworth, and eldest dau. of the late John Sims, esq. of Church Hill House, Walthamstow.

May 15. At Woking, Lieut. B. T. Abington, R.N. grandson of the late Col. Abington, E.I. Company's Service.

SUSSEX.—*April 17.* At Brighton, aged 82, the widow of George Ramsden, esq. and dau. of the late General Carpenter.

At the residence of his father, at East-Grinstead, aged 28, Lieut. William Nicholas Hastie, R.N.

April 18. Aged 18, Thomas Phillip, only son of Thomas Phillip Dennett, esq. of Storrington.

April 19. At Brighton, Anne-Acklom, wife of Major-Gen. Tonson, C.B.

April 20. At Flackley Ash, Peasmarsh, aged 52, Rebecca, wife of William Morris, esq.

April 26. At Sutton, aged 74, Mary-Evatt, wife of the Rev. Richard Smith, Rector.

Lately. At Worthing, Jeremiah Gladwin Cloves, esq. M.D.

May 6. At Brighton, aged 77, Mrs. Pinchback, of Worthing, relict of William Pinchback, esq. of Camberwell.

WARWICK.—*April 17.* At Leamington, Colonel Gold, C. B. late of R. Art.

April 30. At Temple Balsall, Frances

the Innerskillen Dragoons, son of the late Rev. Dr. Browne, of Launton, Oxfordsh. an officer of distinguished merit, and was very severely wounded at the battle of Waterloo.

At Altyre, Eliza-Maria, wife of Sir William Gordon Cumming, of Altyre, Bart. dau. of John Campbell, esq. by the present Lady Charlotte Bury. She was distinguished no less for personal beauty than for mental accomplishments. In painting and music she was excelled by few; and in geology and other pursuits she had made considerable attainments. She was married at Zurich in 1815, and has left a numerous family.

May 7. Christian, wife of T. Stewart Traill, Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in the University of Edinburgh.

May 14. At Edinburgh, Matilda, relict of Sir Robert Dundas, created a Baronet in 1821. She was the dau. of the late Archibald Cockburn, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, in Scotland; was married in 1798, and has left issue the present Sir David Dundas and other issue.

EAST INDIES.—Sept. 26. At Simla, Colonel Denby. He died worth from a lac and a half to two lacs of rupees.

Nov. 23. Killed at Cabool, Afghanistan, aged 35, Capt. G. E. Westmacott, 37th Bengal Nav. Inf. eldest son of George Westmacott, esq. of Her Majesty's Stamps and Taxes.

Nov. 30. At Sultanpoor, aged 30, Lieut. H. Spry, son of the late Nathaniel Spry, esq. of Launceston, and cousin of Dr. Spry of Calcutta and Major Slesman of Allahabad. While leading his men to the charge he received a fatal shot through the neck.

Capt. Thomas Swayne, of H. M. 44th regt. son of the late Walter Swayne, esq. of Bristol. This gallant officer was treacherously murdered at the same time with Sir Alexander Burnes.

Dec. 29. At Calcutta, aged 17, Chas.-Edward, third son of the late Rev. Dr. Meyrick, of Ramsbury, Wilts.

Jan. 6. Killed in the retreat from Cabool, Lieut. Lucius Hardyman, 5th Bengal Light Cav. only son of the late Rear-Adm. Hardyman, C.B.

Jan. 11. At Feroyepore, aged 26, George Domett Gould, Capt. in Maharajah Shere Singh's service, and third son of the late David Gould, esq. of Honiton.

Aged 22, Nathaniel Smith, esq. only son of Nathaniel Smith, esq. of the Bengal Civil Service, and of Ashtead, Surrey.

Jan. . . Killed in the march from Cabool, aged 35, Capt. James M. Marshall, 61st regt. N. I. second surviving son of the Rev. George Marshall, Rector of Cardonagh.

Killed in the Pass of Khoord Cabool, Major Henry Walter Bellow, Assistant Quartermaster Gen. of the Bengal Army, fourth and late second surviving son of the late Robert Bellow, esq. of Ballandiness, Castle Martyr, Cork.

Aged 19, Ensign Edward Daraley Halswell, eldest son of Edmund Halswell, esq. of Gore Lodge, Old Brompton. He was with a detachment of his regiment near Seebee, Upper Scinde; and, while sketching in a mountain gorge, was assassinated by the natives.

Jan. 12. In the march from Cabool, Brevet-Major Kershaw, only brother of the Rev. G. W. Kershaw, of Worcester. He was gazetted Major in the army for important services (acknowledged in Lord Keane's despatches) in the storming of Ghuzni, and received the order of the Dooranee empire for subsequent services.

Jan. 19. At Calcutta, aged 22, William, youngest son of the late Henry Briarey, esq. of Scarborough, and grandson of the late Capt. Briarey, of Middlethorpe, near York.

In the Khyber Pass, aged 35, Capt. John Bascombe Lock, 5th Bengal N. I., third son of Mr. Lock, of Dorchester.

Wilhelmina Emily, wife of Leopold J. H. Grey, esq. of Bengal civil service.

Jan. 23. At Jaulnah, aged 23, Emma Jephson, wife of Capt. William Hill, Deputy Judge Advocate Gen. Madras.

Feb. 11. At Calcutta, John Bouchier, esq. M. D. youngest son of the late Capt. Bouchier, Lieut. - Governor of Greenwich Hospital, and son-in-law of Dr. Phillips, of Winchester.

Feb. 15. In Fort William, aged 22, Sophia, wife of Capt. H. A. Boscowen, secretary to the clothing board.

Feb. 21. At Gowahatti, Lieut. Joseph M' Cance, 65th N. I. doing duty with the 1st Assam sebundi corps.

Feb. 23. At Mundunpore, Lieut. and Brevet Capt. E. Garrett, 60th N. I. adjutant of the Ramghur light inf. batt.

Feb. 24. At Calcutta, at the residence of W. P. Palmer, esq. aged 36, Fanny Udry Law, wife of S. G. Palmer, esq.

Feb. 25. At Chandernagore, aged 47, Lieut. Henry Cranmer Gordon, R. N.

Feb. 27. At Ootacamund, Major-Gen. James Wabab, C. B.

March 1. At Calcutta, aged 47, William Thomas Beeby, esq. of the firm of Messrs. Boyd, Beeby, and Co., and of Watford, Herts.

March 3. At Calcutta, at the residence of H. Torrens, esq. C. S. aged 22, W. A. Law, C. S.

March 8. At Cawnpore, aged 25, Edmund Pattison, esq. of the 5th Nat.

46, Charles Shewell, third son of the late Edward Shewell, esq.

April 30. At Nice, aged 18, Louisa, second dau. of the late Adolphus Meekerke, esq. of Julians, Herts.

Lately. At Valetta, Malta, aged 34, Eliza-Cooke, wife of the Rev. Jas. W. Hatherell, D.D., Rector of Charmouth, Dorset, and eldest dau. of Rev. Dr. Williams, Rector of Woodchester, Glouc.

Near Toulon, aged 57, Dr. Andrew Blake.

At Sydney, N. S. Wales, aged 35, Henry, youngest son of the late Lieut.-General Sir Henry Cosby, of Barnsville, Glouc.

At Avranches, Normandy, Made-

moiselle de la Champagne. She bequeathed 1,200*l.* to the British nation, in acknowledgment of the kindness experienced during her residence here as an emigrant at the time of the revolution. The Mayor of Avranches solicited permission of Sir Robert Peel for the application of the money towards building a ward in the town hospital, to be appropriated to the relief of British sailors shipwrecked on the coast, or of other destitute English persons. The Premier has consented.

Madame La Marechale Sebastiani. She was for more than five years the lady of the ambassador of France at this court.

BILL OF MORTALITY, Apr. 26 to May 24, 1842.

Christened.		Buried.			
Males	658	Males	534	Between	2 and 5 106
Females	625	Females	518		
} 1283		} 1052		10 and 20 45	50 and 60 86
				20 and 30 85	60 and 70 109
				30 and 40 98	70 and 80 89
				40 and 50 94	80 and 90 30
Whereof have died under two years old...254					90 and 100 3

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated, May 27.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
60 5	26 10	19 4	32 2	31 4	31 1

PRICE OF HOPS, May 27.

Sussex Pockets, 5*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* 6*s.*—Kent Pockets, 5*l.* 10*s.* to 8*l.* 12*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, May 27.

Hay, 2*l.* 15*s.* to 4*l.* 10*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 16*s.* to 2*l.* 2*s.*—Clover, 4*l.* 0*s.* to 6*l.* 0*s.*

SMITHFIELD, May 27. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*lbs.*

Beef.....3 <i>s.</i>	2 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i>	Lamb.....5 <i>s.</i>	6 <i>d.</i> to 6 <i>s.</i>	6 <i>d.</i>
Mutton.....3 <i>s.</i>	6 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i>	6 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, May 27.		
Veal.....4 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>	Beasts.....	507	Calves 355
Pork.....4 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs	9,460	Pigs 319

COAL MARKET, May 27.

Walls Ends, from 16*s.* to 20*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 15*s.* 3*d.* to 18*s.* 6*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 50*s.* Yellow Russia, 50*s.*

CANDLES, 8*s.* per doz. Moulds, 9*s.* 6*d.*

PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers, 23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 193.—Ellesmere and Chester, 68.—Grand Junction 124, — Kennet and Avon, 17½.—Leeds and Liverpool, 700.—Regent's, 10¼. — Rochdale, 60.—London Dock Stock, 79.—St. Katharine's, 97¾.—East and West India, 104.—London and Birmingham Railway, 180.—Great Western, 29½.—London and Southwestern, 61¼.—Grand Junction Water Works, 58½.—West Middlesex, 94.—Globe Insurance, 116.—Guardian, 35½.—Hope, 5¾.—Chartered Gas, 57½.—Imperial Gas, 63.—Phoenix Gas, 30½.—London and Westminster Bank, 22.—Reversionary Interest, 95.

For Prices of all other Shares enquire as above.

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The Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge intends to publish a complete Biographical Dictionary, which will appear in Quarterly Half-Volumes: the first Half-volume will be published early in June, 1842.

It was the original intention of the Society to include in their undertaking only the period from the commencement of historical records to the close of the year 1453 of our Æra; but it has since been determined to undertake the entire work at once.

A Biographical Dictionary must be viewed both as a whole and in its parts. Viewed as a whole, it must not be compared with a selection of Biographies, such, for instance, as the Lives of Plutarch, whose object was to inculcate moral lessons rather than simply to tell the events of a man's life. Viewed in its parts, a Biographical Dictionary must not be compared with special Biography, which has always a particular object, and also a completeness unattainable in a work which professes to give, within reasonable limits, some account of all persons who have lived and have done any thing for which they ought to be remembered. A Biographical Dictionary is generally consulted as a ready means of getting sufficient information for the time, and as indicating the sources of further information. Any attempt, then, to produce in any given instance a perfect Biography, would be inconsistent both with the object and the limits of such a work. It would also interfere with that unity in the mode of treating the subjects which should characterize a Biographical Dictionary, in which nothing more ought to be attempted than to give a plain statement of the main events of a person's life, in simple language.

The completeness which a Biographical Dictionary should aim at, consists in comprising the names of all persons who deserve a notice, and not in containing very elaborate lives of distinguished persons, and omitting those of little importance. There are, indeed, many names so conspicuous that, though they are among the most familiar of all names, they will still require a very particular notice. There are other names which will also require to be treated at some length, though within narrower limits; but there is a large class of names of persons obscurely known, of whom a very short notice will be sufficient. This last class consists chiefly of writers or persons not engaged in public affairs; and these are the names about which it is the most difficult to obtain any information. If a man would obtain the little that can be known, or that he may wish to know of such persons, he must often obtain it at a cost of time and labor disproportionate to the value of the information. Such names, if recorded anywhere, peculiarly belong to a Biographical Dictionary; but it will generally be sufficient to state the time of the birth and death, and the titles of the works of these persons, with the addition of a remark or two, wherever that can be done, which shall correctly characterize their labors.

The obscurer names are not confined to any period, but perhaps those of persons who lived in what are called the Middle Ages will form a large number out of the whole. Some of these names called obscure, are only obscure to us because of our ignorance; and it is not inconsistent with the object of a Biographical Dictionary to rescue them from oblivion and to place them in their proper rank. The names of some of our own countrymen belong to this class of almost forgotten persons.

It being essential to a Biographical Dictionary, as the term is here understood, to aim at completeness in the selection of names, this must be the answer to any objection which may be made by those to whom the present work shall seem to contain many names of little note. Those which will seem names of little note to some people, will not seem so to all; and names of little note in themselves, are of some importance when viewed in connection with any branch of Science, Literature, or Art. An example will explain this.

Pliny, Pausanias, and other Greek and Roman writers have preserved the names and described the great works of numerous Painters, Sculptors, and Architects. (Of Greek painting not a specimen remains of the best ages; but yet we may collect, from the records of Ancient Writers, sufficient to enable us to judge with considerable accuracy of the style of their Artists, of their choice of subjects, and of their method of treating them. Many of the finest specimens of ancient sculpture and architecture still remain, and some of them can be referred to their true authors. Every person will expect to find in a Biographical Dictionary the Lives of those great Artists whose names and whose labors have been transmitted to our times; but a Painter, a Sculptor, or an Architect may reasonably expect to find also some short notices of those of inferior merit; and from such notices he will often derive valuable information, which he must otherwise look for in numerous passages of many Authors.

A collection of Biographies, arranged in alphabetical order, is not a systematic work; it has not, as a whole, any connection with any branch of Science or Literature;

it is merely an arrangement of matter made for general convenience. But this arrangement has its uses, as every one knows who consults an Encyclopedia or other similar work of reference.

A Biographical Dictionary may, however, be used for other purposes than that of merely referring to it for individual lives. The lives of men who were contemporary and in certain relations to one another, as political personages, teachers of philosophy and writers generally, or the lives of personages who are in a certain relation of succession to one another, as kings of the same dynasty, may be selected out of the alphabetical order, and so read for the purpose of comparison, or for the purpose of combining the information contained in several lives, that is, for the purpose of historical study. In order to facilitate this use of the Dictionary, the last volume will contain tables of kings and other public personages, who are related to one another in the order of succession; and it will also contain certain synchronistic tables which will exhibit in their relations of time those personages who have had the chief influence on the course of human affairs and on the progress of knowledge.

The Lives will be written with care, and the original sources will be examined whenever it can be done. At the end of each life, when it shall seem to be of sufficient importance, the authorities will be referred to; and in the case of writers, a list of their works will be given; or where a list might take up too much room, a reference will be given to some place where such list can be found. The initials of the name of each contributor to this work will be given at the end of the articles.

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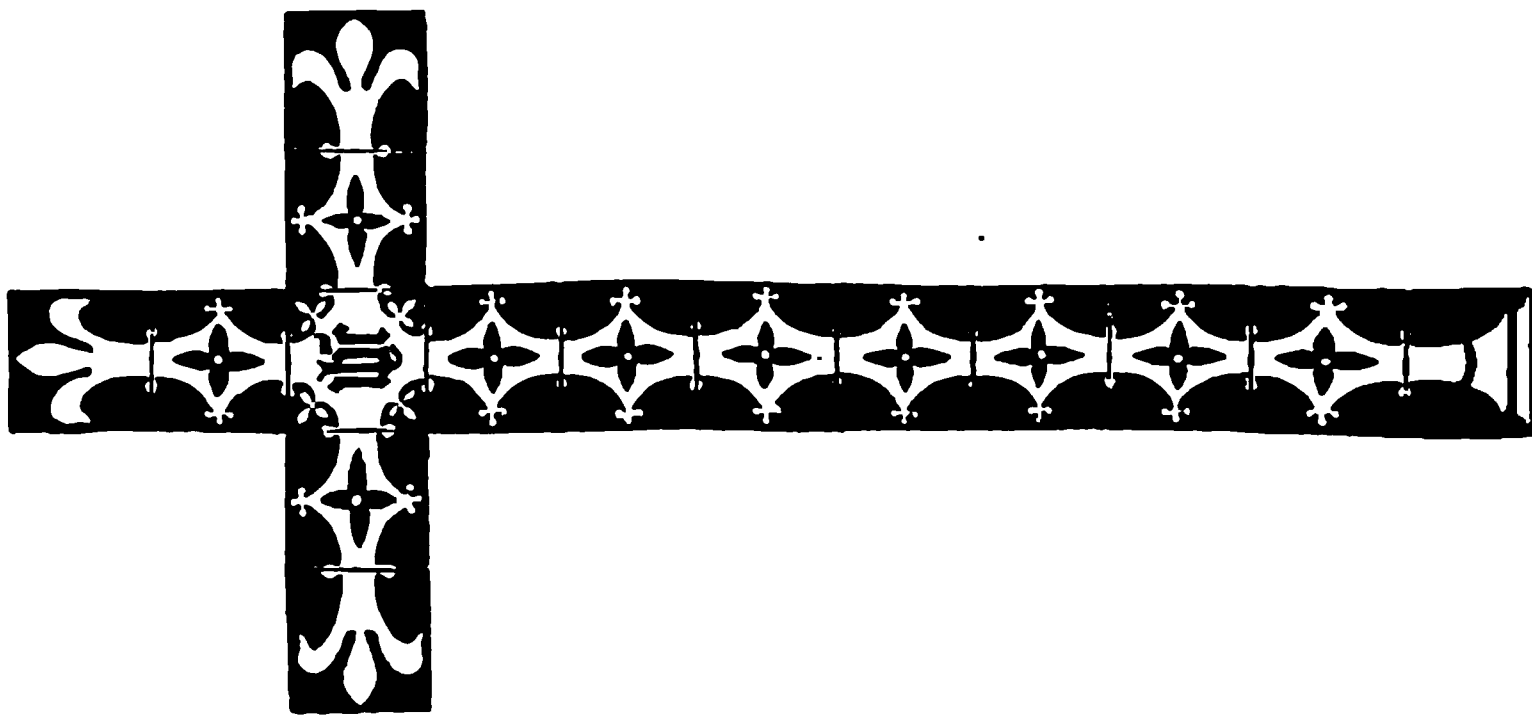
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